

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE aims at being the recognized medium of instruction and information for Canadian militiamen and rifle shots. Communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published, except with the writer's consent. The editors will not be responsible for the views of correspondents.

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## NOTICE.

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## Comment and Criticism.

THE feature of the week has been the Provincial rifle matches in Quebec and Manitoba, of which the former has just been concluded, and the latter is to begin to-day. Reports received from Montreal indicate that the Quebec provincial meeting has been a most successful one, and the results of the first day's shooting are at hand, but we prefer keeping them over for a week in order to give the whole meeting in one number for convenience of reference. The scheme of throwing all the matches open to the Dominion and of bringing all the events within the compass of two days has had the desirable effect of increasing the entries about fifty per cent., upon which the management are to be congratulated.

WE publish with pleasure a letter from an esteemed correspondent asking very pertinently why Colonel Powell's services as Adjutant-General during last year's rebellion have not ere this been in some way recognized. The great value of Colonel Powell's unceasing exer-

tions at headquarters at that critical juncture are universally admitted, and we feel sure they have not been officially overlooked, but the delay in officially acknowledging them is at least unfortunate, and it is to be hoped that some action will be taken in the matter at no distant date. This is not the first time allusion has been made in these columns to this subject, and a fitting recognition now of the Adjutant General's share in last year's success, to say nothing of the claims of some of the permanent officials, would be hailed with delight by every militiaman in the Dominion.

OFFICERS of the British Army are now in Canada purchasing horses for the home service, and have arranged to visit at least some of the more important exhibitions and fairs in various districts with that end in view. In at least one instance at an exhibition prizes have been offered for the best horses adapted for army use, the officers to attend and make purchases if possible. Now does there not seem to be a good chance here for developing an important industry in the North-West? Thousands of horses are required annually for the British service alone, and the demand is more and more exceeding the supply every year. Horse-raising is profitable and cheap on our prairies, and with due attention to breeding a suitable grade of horse a large business in this line should be capable of development.

WE reproduce from the *Broad Arrow* a very severe arraignment of the Martini-Enfield rifle, and if one-half the charges therein made against it can be substantiated, we may even regard our old Sniders with a certain amount of comparative satisfaction. A rifle that kicks badly is ill-calculated to produce good shots from the raw material, no matter how flat its trajectory may be, and complicated sights must, if possible, render confusion worse confounded to the recruit. It will probably be considered heresy to suggest that the English authorities might get some points from their American cousins in the matter of sights and breech actions, to say nothing of changing the length and crook of the stock; but, nevertheless, if a half-breed hunter or a Boer were given his choice of the best English or the best American rifle in the market, we are confident that he would take the American arm every time.

THE general orders of the 4th of June, published in this issue, show the losses to exactly equal the gains, there being sixteen of each, while there are fifteen promotions gazetted. Of the new appointments four hold qualifying certificates, two are non-combatants not requiring certificates, and the other ten have yet to qualify. The most noteworthy changes are that Lieut.-Col. T. T. Coleman assumes command of the 33rd Huron Batt. in the stead of Lieut.-Col. A. M. Ross, who retires after twenty years' command, while Major Murray of the same corps also retires. In the Royal Grenadiers Dr. Ryerson succeeds Dr. McCollum as surgeon, Dr. Hurdman is promoted to the rank of surgeon of the 55th Megantic light infantry, and Captain Arnold is made paymaster of the 74th with the honorary rank of major.

IN our issue of the 29th July we have got the scores of two of the members of the Canadian team in the Kolapore competition wrong, although the grand total is correctly given, Staff-Sergt. Bell having made 29 points at 600 yards instead of 27, and a total of 90 points, and being two points ahead of any other member of any of the teams, while Pte. Kimmerly made 23 points at 600, and a total of 75, instead of 77 as printed.

MR. J. H. STEWARD, optician to the Dominion rifle association, has generously given a handsome silver cup to be competed for at the forthcoming prize meeting. The cup given by Mr. Steward last year constituted the second prize in the match open to men who had competed at Wimbledon, and was won by Capt. A. Anderson, of the retired list. The disposal to be made of this year's prize has not yet been decided.

THE accounts received from England of the success of our artillery team at Shoeburyness are most satisfactory in their nature but most disappointing in their meagreness. All we know is that, in face of great competition, our boys have been successful in securing three first prizes. So soon as we are in possession of full details we will publish some description of their achievements.

### Common Sense on Parade, or Drill Without Stays.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE RIGHT HON. J. H. A. MACDONALD, M.P.

(Commandant the Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Brigade.)

(Continued from page 435.)

THE doubling-up system, which the Germans fell into from the very necessity of the case, and which we adopted, is free from these defects. It does bring new life in *personnel* and *materiel* to all points of the line. But it does this at the absolute sacrifice of all tactical cohesion and order. The advancing line becomes more and more a mere mob, so far as form is concerned, commands continually changing, men of different sub-units mixed up in a confusion which it is admitted on all hands is an evil. Every degree of confusion, whether avoidable or not, is necessarily a weakening of organic unity, and every weakening of organic unity is an element of risk. "One of the weak points of our plan is the pushing in of men anyhow into the fighting line."—(Captain James.) It may make victory undecided, it may make victory unattainable, it may make defeat disaster. Its tendency to make victory undecided has been already illustrated by the great delays which took place in the last Franco-German war in recovery of tactical unity and form after engagements. What effect it would have in the case of defeat is a matter of speculation, as there is no experience to proceed upon. The Germans had an inefficient foe to contend against. "The quality of the troops opposed to us must not be overlooked; masses heaped together, without training, without efficient officers, badly equipped and fed, and therefore lacking all intrinsic worth."—(Frontal Attack of Infantry.) Therefore the same writer adds: "In general we have to guard against drawing too rapid and optimistic conclusions from the actions in the second period against the troops of the Republic."—(Ibid.) "We must guard ourselves against making too many deductions from what happened in past wars."—(Captain James.) These passages and others formerly quoted indicate how strongly our own authorities and some of the Prussians themselves concur in holding that the lessons of the German war are not altogether trustworthy instruction.

The new plan of the Germans, by which the reinforcement is pushed up in small groups of not more than sixteen men, modifies the evil of the mixing system, but does not cure it. It does not retain the cohesion of tactical sub-units, and it necessarily destroys all unity and continuance of command. The state of skilled opinion on this question of retention of tactical cohesion is a strong illustration of the "chaos" spoken of by Colonel Lonsdale Hale. Let the following passages be contrasted: "The intermixture of groups and sections is of comparatively little consequence. The great difficulty arises when the derangement extends to companies, &c."—(Colonel Sir Lumley Graham.) "The actual mixing of the larger tactical units cannot be avoided, but that of small groups can be, up to, at all events, the close ranges. . . . We must seek to prevent the mixing of small organised groups. . . . The group is the true fighting unit."—(Lieut. Mayne.) And as if to

make confusion worse confounded, on turning to the Germans, whom the latter author relies on for his views as to the tactical value of groups as the true fighting unit, the following is found in one of their very highest authorities: "The group is too small a body to count for much in the colossal battles of the present day."—(Von Boguslawski.) So serious is the difficulty regarding mixture of units and commands, and so important as it thought to minimise its evils, that expedients are suggested by the most skilled German theorists to overcome them. The very character of these expedients is at once a testimony to the consciousness of the necessity of exceptional devices, and to the difficulty of finding them, without at the same time creating fresh difficulties and disadvantages. One would suppose that if there ever was a fundamental maxim in handling troops it would be that on no account was their personal leader to be changed during the progress of the engagement. Whatever impression the proposal deliberately to change commanders during the fight may make on German minds, it certainly falls very strangely on British ears, more like a suggestion from Bedlam than a military theory gravely propounded. It goes in the very teeth of the views of those who know the British officer and soldier best. "Men will never obey the orders of anyone so completely as his in whose knowledge they confide."—(Home.) And surely their own leader, who brings them to the fight, must be that man, and not some stranger joining them afterwards. It is in this view that it is well laid down "that from the beginning to the end of the action there should be no change in the command."—(Major-General Hon. W. P. Fielding.) What was the good of "the officer always training the same men, and the same men always working together" (Colonel Sir Lumley Graham), if he is to be thrust out of his command at the very moment when his training of them will tell in his hand, and the unity established between him and them is the most likely to bear good fruit? Even the Germans themselves can be called in witness against such schemes: "The chief aim should be to retain the accustomed relations of command in the organic combinations of the troops as much as possible." (Frontal Attack of Infantry.)

But they seem to be of opinion that the exigencies of their system make it necessary to sacrifice this chief aim, and to do this at the very moment in the combat when reason would hold it most important to retain it. Their best authorities, impressed with the difficulties which must result from their mode of attack, owing to strange officers arriving on the scene during the combat, not only go the length of changing the command, but lest the commander who is superseded on reinforcement should by his mere presence be a hindrance to the operative command of the superseding officer, he is to be ordered out of the fight till its conclusion, even though the new commander be his junior in the service. This must sound almost incredible to British ears, but here are the very words, speaking of the duty of officers in the fighting line, on reinforcement arriving: "All those of the original fighting line senior to those reinforcing officers falling to the rear till tactical order is restored."—(Von Boguslawski.) What does this mean? It means that after a portion of the fighting line has borne the brunt bravely, has answered to the *appel* of its own commander, and pushed with courage to the front regardless of the losses it has suffered, ready to be led on in spite of everything, it is suddenly to find some one else—an unknown man, perhaps, or still worse, a man known to be the commander's junior, take up the command and supersede its chief. The men are to know that reinforcement means that he is no longer their leader. In the very hottest of the fight their trusted head is to be removed. And he—what is it for him? He, the senior, is to retire and become a mere target for the enemy's bullets, forbidden to rally or lead his own men, whom he has brought through the nerve-trying part of the struggle. They are to be led to victory or mishandled into defeat under his eyes, he looking on helpless and useless. They are no longer his men until the fight is over. They are his in responsibility, but not in command. He will share the misery of their failure; he can claim only half honor of their victory. And the junior is to take up command under the critical but not controlling eye of his superior, embarrassed by his presence, but unable to have his cooperation. This is the kind of thing that British officers and soldiers are asked to accept as the perfection of military wisdom by the "blind worshippers of the Prussian system." It may suit Germans, although even that is hardly credible, but the Englishman who can accept it as applicable to his race must be a very curious Englishman indeed. What the British officer and the British soldier will think of it may be easily guessed. If copying the Germans necessitates adopting this invention (!) there will be nothing for it but to give up copying them at all, which, by the way, might not be so very bad a thing. If this is the outcome of the Prussian "swarm" system, then surely not without reason is "Schwarmer" a German expression for a fanatic. But does not the very suggestion itself bring into prominent relief the consciousness on the part of the German military students of the enormous

difficulties which a raffling system, even though it be only a raffling of groups, necessarily creates? "That such a proposal should be seriously made by an able writer is sufficient evidence of the difficulty of the question."—(*Colonel Sir Lumley Graham.*) It may be truly called a desperate expedient, in itself absolutely contrary to every sound principle derived from the teaching of military experience or of common sense. *Vide* the Germans themselves: "It is the want of *appel* on the part of the men to the commands of other officers that frequently makes the mixed swarms of skirmishers so unmanageable."—(*Militar Wochenblatt.*) Yet the proposal is intentionally to change the command, and not only so but to degrade it. The suggestion is in itself almost sufficient to condemn a system the necessities of which can give birth to such truly monstrous expedients. Prussian success has made John Bull shut his eyes and open his mouth with great simplicity, but surely he will revolt at being asked to swallow this. It may suit Germans, although even this is open to grave doubt; but whether it can be made to work with them or not, it is the very antipodes of the British idea of the business of soldiering as between officers and men. For any sake, let not this nation, except of stern necessity, adopt such expedients, remembering that what "may suit the German soldier may be unsuited to the English character" (*General Macdougall*), and that "many customs that suit the German temperament would be bad, and positively dangerous, if introduced blindly among other nations."—(*Home.*) Further, let it be remembered that it has never been tried in actual war, and is therefore a mere theoretical device made in the case of a nation which, when it entered on its last great campaign, was found to have altogether failed to grasp the change which modern improvements in weapons had made on the conduct of the combat, notwithstanding that it had been engaged in war four or five years before. "We must always bear in mind that the Germans started with a system long deprecated by our best and most experienced heads," and the result was that "they got some startling lessons."—(*Colonel Gawler.*) But it was impossible to improvise a real system, and they fought the war through with "swarms," a makeshift expedient, which they now, with the same want of inventive power they showed formerly, seek to perpetuate, and in which course some endeavor to persuade us slavishly to follow them.

"Of all the mad things to do in this world it is the wildest to adopt the fighting and administrative formations of another army simply because that army has been successful."—(*Viscount Wolseley.*) If this is done it will be to the loss of all the advantage to be derived from the undoubted truth that the British nation has always had its "characteristic mode of fighting," and that by copying others the special advantages will be lost which tend to the realisation of the assertion that "the individual order will still further bring out the coolness, the self-reliance, and the courage of the British soldier."—(*Home.*) Realising that the new mode of fighting with an interval, and reinforcing up is "the development of the same idea that trusted the thin line against the heavy column" (*Colonel C. B. Brackenbury,*) if possible let a tactical detail be found, which shall not cramp but give full scope to that power of orderly fighting in a thin formation, known officers and known men working together, which has always been the pride of the British soldier, and the secret of his success.—*Colburn's Magazine.*

(To be continued.)

### The New Rifle.

IT has been ruled that the rifle with which our infantry is armed is to be discarded, and a new and improved one introduced. We will briefly consider the reason why such a change was considered necessary, and offer some remarks upon the new arm. During some of the minor wars in which we have been engaged, experience has shown that the shooting of our troops was by no means good. But the exact reason of this was not easily to be ascertained. However, certain defects were at once noticeable. Men in the heat of action forgot about their back sights, and did not trouble to adjust them when the enemy came to close quarters. Another lesson was that the barrel became heated after a number of rounds had been fired in quick succession, to such an extent as to make it difficult to hold. The cartridge cases and their method of extraction were also found wanting. The results of these experiences were that a new rifle was decided on, and a different and more extended course of practice in its use. The new rifle, after a period of experiment, came into existence under the name of the "Martini-Enfield," possessing the following advantages over its predecessor, the Martini-Henry. The bore and bullet being smaller, a greater muzzle velocity was acquired with a flatter trajectory. This overcame the question of sights to a certain extent. The new rifle is supposed to fire point-blank at 450 yards. Also a longer range of fire, which involved sighting the rifle up to 2,000 yards. This is the principal difference between the Martini-Henry and the Martini-Enfield,

the difference of the boring not appearing great to the untechnical eye. But a great number of minor improvements have been introduced, most of which, however, might quite as easily have been applied to the Martini-Henry. The new rifle has found its way into the hands of the soldier, twenty-five having been issued to each regiment at home, in order to test its qualities as a practical weapon, and its behaviour when subjected to the ordinary barrack-room treatment. So that now the very important question has to be asked: "Will the new rifle do? Shall it be at once issued to all British troops?" It must be remembered that it is not only the question of expense; we must also remember that we are taking an untried weapon; that the men will require to learn its ways and doings; that it requires a different sort of ammunition, which might add to mistakes in the field.

So let us carefully inquire into the performances of the new rifle, and consider if we may safely answer these questions in the affirmative. We find, first of all, on handling the rifle that it is considerably heavier than our old one. This is objectionable, as it not only adds to the weight to be carried on the march, but also makes a steady aim from the shoulder more tiring and difficult. The chief cause of this is the thicker barrel. But the Martini-Henry barrel has borne the brunt of years of practical wear without showing much damage; why, then, is it necessary to make the new barrel so much thicker? It is true that it is much less protected by wood than the former pattern, so that it would be more liable to be dented. The object of this separating the wooden stock from the barrel seems to be for the purpose of cleaning, as the old pattern was supposed to get rusty where the barrel laid against the wood. But surely this could be prevented by other means than this disunion, which gives weakness to both barrel and stock. Then, again, at the point where the rifle is held by the left hand a wooden covering is placed to prevent the heated barrel from burning the hand. But this seems an awkward arrangement, as the covering must be made removable; a much better and simpler covering may be made of leather, as was done in the Soudan. Another objection is the new method of fixing on the sword bayonet. This is placed under the rifle instead of at the side, which, it is true, should be more conducive to accurate aiming; but the cleaning rod is retained in the same old place, just under the barrel, so that the bayonet has to be fixed on outside the cleaning rod, and this means some distance from the barrel, which forms its support. The result is that it is practically impossible to fix the bayonet rigidly. Of course we cannot say from experience if a shaky bayonet is really objectionable in practice, but it certainly strikes one on handling the rifle as an unsatisfactory arrangement. There is attached to the new rifle a "safety" bolt arrangement, so that the soldier is able to load his gun and yet not liable to fire it off by accident. Now this again adds complication to the machine. It involves several metal pieces and a spring, and our scientific recruit must have the object and use of it drummed into him. It forms a projection from the side of the lock, liable to damage if roughly used, and if it broke off at safety would make the rifle useless; and after all how often will it be used? The rifle can be so very quickly loaded when necessary, and when loaded is not very liable to be pulled off accidentally. And if a soldier is suddenly ordered to fire when loaded, and with the safety "on," he would be very apt to forget it, take aim, and then pull away for some time before he remembers to "turn off" his safety action. Then the old index of the Martini-Henry is discarded. So that now it is impossible to tell by looking at a rifle whether it is cocked or not. This has serious objections, especially when used on the practice ranges, when a man often forgets to unload when the danger flag is up, but the careful officer or non-commissioned officer at once looks to the indexes of the men firing and detects any that are cocked. Now, on taking up the rifle to have a shot one finds on it three different backsights, and it will take Master Tommy Atkins some time to learn which he is to use. Surely the principle of the old backsight was sufficient—first, with flap down, then with the flap down but slide pushed to the end, and third, with the flap raised and the slide adjusted. But it is on firing off this new rifle that one comes to the climax of "objectionableness." There can be no doubt that one of the chief causes of that bad shooting of our army which we are so anxious to overcome is due to the fact that the soldier is afraid of his rifle. Many a man can take a good steady aim till the moment comes when he has to pull the trigger. He knows that then there will be a tremendous explosion, the rifle will jump back, probably hitting him a nasty blow on the shoulder or cheek. He then shuts his eyes, screws up his courage, leans forward to meet the shock, and jerks off the trigger. The result is obvious. How can we expect our youths to fire steadily when we see some old steady sergeants, accustomed to fire their hundreds of rounds with unerring skill, standing dismayed, rubbing their shoulders, and looking with a surprised gaze at their new arm of precision, whilst the miss flag is being wildly waved from the butts. Yet such is the case, for the new weapon has a tremendous recoil, notwithstanding its smaller bore.

Then we depress the lever to extract the new pattern solid-drawn cartridge case. But to our surprise, after all that has been said and written on this subject, we find it jam even worse than with our old friend of past years. Cannot this be rectified?

One more noticeable feature, and we have finished our introduction to the new weapon. By the side of the lock is attached a "quick loader, consisting of a tin case, filled (and slowly too) with half a dozen cartridges. These are pressed forward by a spring, and are supposed to come up one by one ready to be picked out and slipped into the chamber of the rifle. But almost as often as not there is a hitch about it, the spring has to be compressed and shaken in order to make the next cartridge come forward to hand. Surely this is bad! It would be almost quicker to put the hand to the pouch on the belt than to have to keep working at the spring to make the cartridges pay out properly; and if it does this with an ordinary trial with a new and clean instrument, what will happen when we have the thing dented, rusty and full of sand on service? And yet what great object is thus gained over a simple series of cartridge "pockets," like a bandolier fixed on the side of the rifle? Only this, the hand has an inch or so less to travel.

On now considering over our new acquisition, let us see what are the advantages gained over the older weapon. A flatter trajectory and greater range is, there can be no doubt, a great improvement. The smaller bore makes the ammunition a little lighter, which is a gain. The hand protector can just as easily be applied to any rifle. The same may be said of the improved backsight with adjustable wind gauge and the quick loader. The new bayonet and its attachment could be applied to the old rifle without any very serious alteration; and the minor improvements in the details of the action can hardly be considered of sufficient importance to warrant the issue of an entirely new arm, while, as already shown, it is heavier, has greater recoil, and is more complicated. So that, practically, the new rifle only presents the one advantage of greater muzzle velocity over the existing arm, and to gain this we have to go not only to the expense of arming all the troops, but to the confusion of learning and becoming accustomed to its use, and the issue of a totally different kind of ammunition. Meanwhile, two of the most serious faults of the present rifle, great recoil and bad extracting action, are to be as bad as, if not worse than, before. Yet in a few years' time there is every prospect of our continental neighbors being armed with repeating rifles, and we shall surely find ourselves bound to follow suit. So why not continue with our present rifles, adding such details as hand protectors, quick loaders, solid-drawn cartridge cases, and even new backsights, until some really good repeating rifle is invented?—*Broad Arrow.*

### British Columbia R. A. Meeting.

THE programme for the annual prize meeting, to be held on the 17th inst., and following days, has just been received. The matches are to take place at New Westminster under D. R. A. rules, but only short Sniders are allowed except where otherwise specified.

"Opening Match."—Open to members; seven rounds; 500 yards; entrance 50c. First prize \$12.50, second \$10, third \$7.50, fourth \$5, fifth \$4, three of \$2.50.

"Nanaimo Corporation Prize."—Open to members; five rounds at 200 and 400 yards; entrance 50c. First prize, challenge cup presented by the mayor and council of Nanaimo, to be won twice in succession, and \$12.50, second \$7.50, third \$5, five of \$2.50.

"Lieut.-Governor's Challenge Cup."—Open to members of the active militia, and to officers retired retaining rank; seven rounds at 200, 500 and 600 yards; entrance 50c. First prize, challenge cup presented by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Cornwall, to be won twice in succession, and \$12.50, second \$7.50, third \$5, five of \$2.50.

"New Westminster Stakes."—Open as in No. 1; five rounds at 200 and 400 yards; entrance 50c. First prize, Occidental challenge cup presented by the late J. Howison, to be won twice, and \$12.50, second \$7.50, third \$5, five of \$2.50.

"Victoria Corporation Match."—Open as in No. 1.—Seven rounds at 200, 500 and 600 yards; entrance 50c.—First prize, challenge cup presented by the mayor and council of Victoria, to be won twice, and \$12.50, second \$7.50, four of \$5, five of \$2.50.

"Laurie Bugle Match"—To be competed for by teams of ten members of the active militia, selected respectively from Victoria and New Westminster; five rounds at 200, 400 and 600 yards; entrance \$2.50 each team. Winning team, each \$4. The locality winning this silver bugle, presented by Major-General Laurie, late D.A. G., shall hold a local competition amongst the several corps there established, of ten men from each corps, under the above conditions as to rifles, rounds and distances. The bugle to be held by the winning team for the year.

"Chapleau Challenge Cup."—Open to members; five rounds at 200, 400 and 600 yards, entrance 50c. First prize, challenge cup presented by Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, to be won twice, and \$12.50, second \$10, third \$7.50, fourth \$5, five of \$2.50.

"Association Stakes."—Open to members; ten rounds at 600 yards; Martini-Henry rifles; entrance 50c. First prize, silver cup presented by the officers of the militia at New Westminster and \$10, second \$8, third \$5, four of \$2.

"All Comers' Match."—Open to members; seven rounds at 200, 500 and 600 yards; any rifle; entrance 50c. First prize \$12.50, second \$10, third \$5, five of \$2.50.

"Consolation Match."—Open to members who have competed in not less than

three matches, and who have not won a prize to the value of \$5; seven rounds at 400 yards; entrance 50c. First prize \$10, second \$7.50, third \$5, three of \$2.50.

"Governor-General's Medals."—For the highest individual score at 500 and 600 yards in competitions Nos. 3, 5 and 9, silver medal presented by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General; for the second highest, H. E. bronze medal.

"Grand Aggregate Prizes."—For the highest individual aggregate score in all competitions, except Nos. 6, 8 and 10, gold badge of the British Columbia rifle association and silver medal of the Dominion of Canada rifle association; for second highest, silver badge of the British Columbia rifle association. In the aggregate for the Governor-General's medals the scores of those members only of the active militia who are reported by the commanding officer of their corps as efficient will be selected; efficiency to be understood as having been a bona fide member of the corps to which the competitor belongs previous to the 1st July, 1886, and as having performed the number of drills authorized by general order for 1885-86 or 1886-87.

### The New Brunswick R. A. Prize Meeting.

THE programme this year, which we now publish, is substantially the same as that of last year. Sighting shots, however, have been abolished. The matches are to be held at Sussex on the 17th instant and following days:—

#### PRIZE LIST.

"Nursery and Maiden."—The cup presented by Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., and \$110 added by the association. Open only to such efficient members of the active militia of New Brunswick as have not won a money prize larger than one of five dollars at any previous provincial or dominion competition. The maiden team prizes shall be open to teams of five previously named officers, non-commissioned officers or men from any corps in the province, who have not attended a previous competition of the provincial rifle association. Entrance fee per team \$1.50, individual 25c.; five shots at 400 and 500 yards. First team prize \$25, second \$15, third \$10; three prizes, value \$500. First individual prize cup and \$10, second \$8, third \$6, fourth \$5, two of \$4, three of \$3, seven of \$2; total 16 individual prizes, value \$60.

"All Comers."—Open to all comers; 7 shots at 500 yards; entrance fee 25c. First prize \$15, second \$10, two of \$7, three of \$5, three of \$4, four of \$3, six of \$2; total 20 prizes, value \$90.

"Domville."—The cup presented by Lieut.-Col. Domville, 8th cavalry, and \$100 added by the association. The cup restricted to bona fide residents of the province and to be held for the year by the winner. Open to all members and affiliated members. Entrance fee 25c.; seven shots at 500 and 600 yards. First prize, cup and \$15, second \$10, third \$8, fourth \$6, five of \$5, five of \$4, eight of \$2; total 22 prizes, value \$100.

"Prince of Wales."—The Prince of Wales' cup, medal and \$145. Open to efficient members of the active militia of New Brunswick, and to officers who have retired retaining rank. Team prizes to be competed for by five previously named officers, non-commissioned officers or men from any regiment of cavalry, field battery, brigade of artillery, and any battalion or independent company of the active militia. The names of the men composing the teams to be given to the secretary before the commencement of the competition. Entrance fee per team \$2.50, individual 25c.; seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards; position standing at 200; first team prize \$20, second \$15, third \$10; 3 team prizes, value \$45; first individual prize cup, medal and \$10, second \$12, third \$8, fourth \$7, four of \$5, four of \$4, five of \$3, six of \$2; total 23 individual prizes, value \$100.

"Provincial."—Cup presented by the Hon. David McLellan and \$102 added by the P.R.A. Hon. Mr. McLellan's prize is to be competed for at five consecutive meetings of the association and the winners in these five competitions will at the ensuing annual matches, shoot of the ownership. Open to all members and affiliated members. Entrance fee 25c.; 600 yards. First prize cup and \$15, second \$12, third \$10, two of \$7, three of \$5, four of \$4, ten of \$2; total 22 prizes, value \$102.

"Elder."—The challenge cup presented by the Honorable the late William Elder. Open to teams of eight members from each county association affiliating with the P.R.A. Those only eligible to shoot on a team who shall have been resident in the county which they represent for at least six months prior to the date of the match. The cup to be held during the year by the highest scorer in the winning team and to be returned to the secretary of the P.R.A. before the next annual matches. Entrance fee per team \$4; seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards. First prize cup and \$32, second \$24, third \$16; total 3 prizes, value \$72. Unless more than three teams compete the third prize will not be offered.

"Association."—The association challenge cup and \$200. Open to all members and affiliated members. Entrance fee 50c.; seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards. First prize cup and \$15, second \$10, third \$9, fourth \$8, fifth \$7, sixteen of \$5, nine of \$4, nine of \$3, four of \$2; total 43 prizes, value \$200.

"Maiden Aggregate."—Open to competitors who have never attended a previous meeting of the association. Prizes to be awarded to the highest aggregate scores in the "Nursery," "All comers," "Domville" and "Association" matches. First prize \$5, second \$4, three of \$2; 5 prizes, value \$15.

"Governor-General's Medals."—The silver and bronze medals presented by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada. Open to all members and affiliated members being residents of the province. The medals will be awarded to the competitors whose respective scores in the "All Comers" "Domville" and "Provincial" matches, together with the 500 and 600 yard scores in the "Association" match make up the highest aggregate.

"Grand Aggregate."—The silver medals of the National, Dominion and Provincial associations, and \$60 added by the Provincial rifle association. To be awarded to competitors whose respective scores in the "All Comers," "Domville," "Association" and "Provincial" matches, together with the 500 and 600 yard scores in the "Prince of Wales" match, make up the highest aggregates. Entrance fee 50c. All entries to be made before six o'clock, p.m., of the first day of the meeting. First prize N.R.A. medal and \$8, second D.R.A. medal and \$8, third P.R.A. medal and \$8, fourth \$6, six of \$5; total 10 prizes, value \$60.

"Snider" Extra Series.—Open to all. Competitors may enter as often as they wish on payment of the entrance fee for each entry. Highest score only to count. Entrance fee 25c.; 500 yards; seven rounds. First prize \$12, second \$10, third \$8, fourth \$7, fifth \$6, two of \$5, three of \$4, five of \$2; total 15 prizes, value \$75.

"Martini" Extra Series.—Open to all. Competitors may enter as often as they wish on payment of the entrance-fee for each entry. Highest score only to count. Entrance fee, 25c.; seven shots at 500 yards; position, any with head to target; Martini-Henry Rifle. First prize \$15, second \$12, third \$10, fourth \$8, fifth \$7, two prizes of \$5, four of \$4, four of \$3, total 15 prizes, value \$90.

OTTAWA TEAM.—Team of 20 men to represent the association at the matches of the Dominion association at Ottawa in September. The provincial government grant of \$300 to be divided amongst the team which eventually goes to Ottawa. Open to such efficient members of the active militia of the province and such officers who have retired therefrom retaining rank as may enter the "Grand Aggregate." The places on the team shall be taken according to the scores in the "Grand Aggregate." There will be no division of the Ottawa winnings. The team will be under the control of a captain to be selected by the team from amongst its members, and shall be governed by such rules as may be framed for its guidance by the executive committee.

Canada at Wimbledon.

THE St. John Telegraph has the following excellent synopsis of the shooting of our team at Wimbledon, which will show more succinctly than anything yet published the several successes of the representatives of the Dominion:

"Full details of the Wimbledon shooting are now at hand, so we present our readers with a statement of the Canadian successes. We doubt if any previous team has made so creditable a showing, and it is surprising that such meagre information was telegraphed to this country. In all important competitions Canadians find places, and several of the team seem to have got the hang of the "bull" so well that they frequently were able to shoot into the side matches where only scores containing "bulls" and "inners" are valuable.

The shooting at the national gathering is exclusively done with the Martini rifle, and the impression rather prevails here in Canada that our chances of success are even fainter than they formerly were when the Snider was the principal weapon. We think that this year's record has proved these fears to be groundless, and that it abundantly proves that our men can educate themselves to do all that the Martini is capable of.

First in importance among the competitions is of course the Queen's, the conditions of which have of late years undergone considerable change, until now no less than 66 shots are fired before the winner of the great prize is definitely known. The match is divided into three stages, and is confined to representatives of the various volunteer corps of the kingdom, but who number each year nearly 2,500. All these shoot in the first stage at 200, 500 and 600 yards (familiarily known as Queen's ranges), seven shots at each. The highest three hundred pass into the second stage, the hundred next to them receiving small prizes. In the second stage ten shots are fired at 500 yards and fifteen shots at 600 yards, and the scores made are added to those already registered in the first stage. Two hundred are here winnowed out, receiving small prizes, and the others, the Queen's hundred, go back to 800 and 900 yards and fire ten shots at each distance. The totals are again added, and the highest aggregate in the three stages is the Queen's prizeman for the year, his fellows in the hundred getting prizes varying from £60 to £5. The winner this year, as already announced, was Private Jackson, a well-known shot of Lincolnshire, who, besides the Queen's prize, secured the gold medal and gold badge of the association. The silver medal and badge falls to the highest scorer in the second stage, and the bronze medal and badge to the highest in the first stage, and all the "hundred" get the small silver badges.

Four of our team, Bell, Armstrong, Russell and Kimmerley, went through this ordeal safely, and consequently get badges. We have never before had so many members in the Queen's, and this alone is a signal success for the team.

Next in importance are the aggregates, and here we are pleased to notice that Beatty and Loggie, of this province, stand at the top of the team, the former being especially well in. The shooting of these two men in the aggregate matches is a brilliant exception to the experience of most men who compete at Wimbledon for the first time, for in the majority of cases the first visit is little else than a preparation for the second.

In the St. George's, Capt. Barnhill takes the best position yet attained in this match, and secures a miniature jewel as well as a prize of £10.

Private W. S. Russell of the 45th, Ont., is to be congratulated on his shooting in the Olympic and Prince of Wales, and he, with Bell and Armstrong, have certainly added to the high reputation which they hold in Dominion shooting. The excellent shooting, too, of Kimmerly and Loggie in the side matches calls for special comment.

The match known as the Corporation of London was arranged for the three colonial teams, and the result of it quite shows that our men were the most familiar with the ground. The lucky Armstrong of the Guards alone takes a £25 cup and £25, and Barnhill, another Canadian, was second. In all there were 28 prizes, and half of them were captured by our team."

SCORES AND WINNINGS OF THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

Team	Range	Rounds	Score	Prize
Alexandra—				
Loggie, Sergt. N.B.	500 600	14	62	£5
Beatty, Trooper, N.B.			59	3
Hood, Capt. Que.			57	3
Kimmerly, Pte. Ont.			55	2
Bell, Sergt. Ont.			55	2
Alfred.—				
Rolston, Sergt. Ont.	200 standing	7	30	
Mitchell, Sergt. 45th Batt.		7	30	
Daily Telegraph—				
Maxwell, Lieut. N.S.	500	7	32	2
Windmill—				
King, Sergt. Ont.	200 500	14	62	2
All Comers' Aggregate—(Aggregate of above scores.)				
Beatty, Trooper N.B.			175	2
Loggie, Sergt. N.B.			174	2
Queen's, 1st stage—				
Beatty, Trooper N.B.	200 500 600	21	80	2
St. George's—				
Barnhill, Capt. N.S.	500	7	34 jewel &	10
Riddle, Pte. Que.			33	9
Russell, Pte. Ont.			30	2
Martin's Cup—				
Adam, Capt. Ont.	600	7	30	3
Beatty, Trooper N.B.			29	2
Grand Aggregate—(Total of above scores.)				
Beatty, Trooper N.B.			312 badge &	5
Loggie, Sergt. N.B.			305	2
Queen's, 2nd stage—				
Loggie, Sergt. N.B.			169	4
Queen's, 3rd stage—				
Bell, Sergt., Ont.			252 badge &	12
Armstrong, Sergt. Ont.			250	12
Russell, Pte. Ont.			246	10
Kimmerly, Pte. Ont.			245	10
Volunteer Aggregate—(Total in Queen's 1st stage, St. George's and Martin's.)				
Russell, Pte. Ont.			140	2
Beatty, Trooper N.B.			137	2
Nursery Aggregate—(Total in Alfred, Daily Telegraph and St. George's)				
Maxwell, Lieut. N.S.			87	2
Riddle, Pte. Que.			86	2
Tyro—(Scores in 1st stage Queen's.)				
Armstrong, Sergt. Ont.			85	2
Loggie, Sergt. N.B.			84	2
Beatty, Trooper N.B.			80	1
Prince of Wales—(Open to N.R.A. medalists.)				
Russell, Pte. Ont.	200 600	22	94	5
Bell, Sergt. Ont.			92	5
Olympic—(Open to prize winners.)				
Russell, Pte. Ont.	600	10	43	7 10
Association Cup—				
Mitchell, Sergt. Ont.	200 500	14	66	3
Maxwell, Lieut. N.S.			64	2
Beatty, Trooper N.B.			64	2
Armstrong, Sergt. Ont.			63	2
Kirkman—				
Loggie, Sergt. N.B., 2nd prize.	800	7	34	10
Russell, Pte. Ont.			31	2
Armstrong, Sergt. Ont.			31	2
Kino, Sergt. Ont.			30	2
Armorers—				
Blair, Lieut. N.S.	900	7	28	2
Steward—				
Loggie, Sergt. N.B.	200	7	30	1
Bertram—				
Mitchell, Sergt. Ont.	500	7	33	2 10
Kynoch—1st series—				
Wilson, Sergt. Ont.	200	7	34	1
Kimmerly, Pte. Ont.			34	1
Kynoch—2nd series—				
Armstrong, Sergt. Ont.	600	7	31	3
Graphic—				
Kimmerly, Pte. Ont.	200	7	34	3
Beatty, Trooper N.B.			33	2
Robin Hood—				
Kimmerly, Pte. Ont.	200	7	34	5
Corporation of London (open to colonials)—				
Armstrong, Sergt. Ont.	600 800	14	79 cup valued at £25 & 25	
Barnhill, Capt. N.S.			77	20
Hood, Capt. Que.			72	10
Russell, Pte. Ont.			70	8
Stanton, Sergt. Ont.			67	8
Beatty, Trooper N.B.			66	5
Blair, Lieut. N.S.			66	5
Proud, Sergt. Ont.			62	5
Mitchell, Sergt. Ont.			62	5
Kimmerly, Pte. Ont.			62	5
Riddle, Pte. Que.			61	5
Maxwell, Lieut. N.S.			61	5
Rolston, Sergt. Ont.			60	5
Extra Series—				
Maxwell, Lieut. N.S.			32	Prize in kind.
Mitchell, Sergt. Ont.			32	" "
Kolapore Cup—				
Canada—Colonial prize	200 500 600	21		80
Total cash winnings				£383 00

## Correspondence.

## THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S SERVICES.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

SIR,—I have often heard the question asked why Col. Powell, the Adjutant General, through whom and by whose means alone the Department of Militia was able to effect such prompt arrangements towards despatching the troops sent out in the spring of 1885 to quell the rebellion in the North-West has not received any recognition of the services he then rendered. Had it not been for Col. Powell's knowledge of all the details connected with the department there is no doubt whatever but that the despatch of the troops to the scene of the revolt would have been most seriously delayed, and disaster might have been the result.

I think that his services deserve some recognition, and I hope that it may no longer be delayed.

A VOLUNTEER.

## The Target.

(When not otherwise expressly stated, scores given in this column will be the result of seven shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards with Sniders, without sighting shots—Wimbledon regulations. We will not publish scores which are not accompanied by full particulars as to the conditions under which they were made.)

**82nd Batt.**—This P.E.I. regiment is indulging in target practice and making fair shooting. At latest advices No. 3 company had held two competitions for a medal presented by Capt. Stewart, at the last of which scores of 85, 81 and 77 were made at 200, 400 and 500, and Capt. McLeod's company had held their annual shooting match at Kensington range with great success.

**Halifax.**—Both the 63rd Rifles and the Princess Louise's Fusiliers have gone through their annual class firing on the Bedford range, and in each case valuable company prizes were offered, the citizens showing a praiseworthy liberality in contributing prizes in kind for competition.

**Carleton Place.**—The Carleton Place *Herald* of yesterday contains the following account of a match between teams of ten men from the Arnprior and Carleton Place rifle associations, fired on Friday last on the range of the latter association, which resulted in favor of the visitors. The visitors used the Martini-Henry rifles against Sniders of the home team, which can hardly be considered a fair test of the merits of the respective teams. The first match at 400 and 500 yards gave Arnprior a majority of 77 points. The shooting at 200 yards gave the Carleton Place men a majority of three. Following is the record of the shooting:

ARNPRIOR.				CARLETON PLACE.					
400	500	Total	200	400	500	Total	200		
James McDonald	26	27	53	13	D. Armstrong	9	15	24	17
A. Menzies	24	21	45	16	J. Annable	17	13	30	4
J. F. Fetherston	21	17	38	15	R. L. Bond	15	11	26	17
A. McKinnon	21	4	25	10	S. Griffith	25	16	41	16
Dr. Cranston	29	28	57	15	J. Irwine	25	10	35	10
W. A. Sheriff	20	16	36	14	C. Glover	22	4	26	19
J. W. Ward	29	21	50	21	D. Gillies	32	29	61	16
R. D. Fetherston	25	28	53	15	M. Patterson	28	17	45	18
Dr. Ward	30	21	51	18	T. Lester	22	17	39	15
W. J. Johnston	27	11	38	12	J. Presley	31	11	42	20
			446	149				369	152

**Dufferin Rifles.**—A meeting of the association council was held on the 3rd, for the purpose of settling the prize list for the matches, which take place on the 11th inst. There were present: Col. Jones, Surgeon Harris, Major McMichael, Capt. Harris, Rothwell and Sweet. The increased liberality of the citizens enables the association to offer a much better prize list than even last year. With the exception of some changes in detail the various matches remain much the same. One new match, however, is added, an "extra series," for Martini-Henry rifles. The association had a supply of these rifles, and competitors will be allowed to use them on application. Following the example of the Ontario and Dominion associations, the council decided to abolish sighting and fouling shots, the effect of which will be great saving in time as well as in expense. The old iron targets are replaced by canvas, and the change will be greatly appreciated. On practice days in future two markers will be provided at the ranges.

**Orillia** boasts of a first class rifle association, and some excellent scores are made by its members. Although we feel sure the riflemen from the handsome little town between the lakes would defeat ours, yet for the good of the cause we respectfully suggest that a friendly match, Orillia vs. Lindsay riflemen, be arranged for an early date. The objects to be attained are practice and friendly association.—*Warder*.

**Winnipeg.**—The council of the Manitoba rifle association met last Saturday evening, Major Boswell presiding and Major Street acting as secretary. There were present Lieut.-Col. Mackeand, Capt. Ruttan, Knight, Balfour and Bruce, Lieut. Shelton, Col. Sergt. Mitchell and Dr. Clarke. It was decided that the Manitoba team for the Dominion rifle association match at Ottawa should leave there on Wednesday, August 18th, in order to take in the Toronto matches. It was moved by Lieut. Shelton, seconded by Color-Sergt. Mitchell, that the prizes be presented in the drill hall on Monday evening following the matches, and that the band committee of the 90th be empowered to make the necessary arrangements. It was decided to ask Mr. Wrigley, president of the association, to fire the opening shot at the ranges, and also to present the prizes to the winners on the following Monday. To-day the matches will commence and will extend over three days.—*Manitoban*.

**90th Batt.**—F company had the cheek to challenge all the other companies combined to a rifle match, ten men a side, and what was worse, had the audacity to beat their opponents on the 4th by a score of 535 to 439. Such an unwarranted proceeding would not have been tolerated had Capt. Clark been at home to look after his Scotties, but it seems to imply a gentle hint that companies A, B, C, D and E could profitably spend more time on the rifle range.

**Victoria Rifle Association.**—The regular semi-weekly practices of the Victoria county rifle association are very well attended. Old volunteer blood is being worked up, and the "boys of former days" are trying their nerves once more. Thos. S. Williams, a prominent member of Lindsay company in early days, joined in last week's practice, and made a very good score. Sergt. Robinson has a knack of doing remarkably well at say 500 yards and by some freak very badly at 600 yards. Some of the boys suggest that a cast iron flag pole for the top of the embankment be ordered, the wooden one having been shot away last week. Sergts. Williamson and Oliver and Dr. Kenny frequently nip the highest possible at 200 yards, and at 500 and 600 yards score 20 to 22 out of a possible 25.

## Regimental Notes.

**45th Batt.**—In preparation for brigade camp at Kingston on 7th September, Capt. Rowe, of Bowmanville, and Capt. Brown, of Cartwright, have both been for some weeks drilling their companies. Capt. Brown has more than the full complement, and has been obliged to weed out. Capt. Evans has also enrolled his men and has had one or two drills. Capt. Hunter had a good turnout on 1st July, and doubtless will have a full complement at camp. The two Lindsay companies are, we learn, also likely to be well filled. The band will muster 23 instruments. We hope the Victoria companies will not fall behind their Durham brethren in preparatory drilling. No. 4 company will muster for drill on 14th inst. Capt. Wallace does not propose taking any men to camp who have not drilled in preparation for the same. As many more are anxious to go to Kingston than can be taken, he will be obliged to make an early selection of the best men.—*Warder*.

**St. John.**—The five companies of the N.B.B.G.A. have since they commenced drill improved greatly. The corps will be inspected in September.—*Sun*.

**Montreal.**—A general meeting of the Victoria rifles' armory association will be held next week, when a final decision is expected to be arrived at with regard to the site of their proposed armory. The association has the offer of three sites, one of which is the vacant lot on Cathcart street in rear of the Natural History society building, the other two being farther west. As soon as the site is decided upon the work of constructing the building will be begun. It will be of brick and terra cotta and will be two stories high besides the basement. On the ground floor will be the company rooms, officers' and sergeants' mess, billiard room, veterans' room, &c., while the hall will be on the first flat, and the basement will be laid out for bowling alleys, shooting galleries, &c. The building is to be completed by the 1st of January next.

On the 4th a meeting of the members of the Montreal garrison artillery was held at their rooms on St. James street for the purpose of appointing committees to look after the mess-rooms. Sergt.-Major Benton was in the chair and battery Sergt.-Major Bradshaw acted as secretary. The chairman suggested many improvements in the manner of maintaining the rooms, and advised the appointment of a committee who would appoint officers whose duty it should be to see that order was kept, and that only members of the mess be allowed to spend their evenings there. After a few suggestions were made the following members were elected as a committee of management: Sergts. Fegan and Jones, Corpl. Murdoch, Grs. Kavanagh and Fred. Larkin.—*Herald*.

## Gleanings.

The victory of the Canadian artillery team at Shoeburyness is something for Canada to be proud of. It shows conclusively that we have the right material out of which to make artillerymen, and that all that is wanted to render that portion of the militia force thoroughly efficient is better guns, for the garrison artillery corps at least, and more instruction of the most practical kind possible.—*Witness*.

The Queen lately decorated Trooper John Waterston, of the the royal horse guards, with the medal for distinguished conduct in the field for the following exceptionally efficient service in the Nile campaign. At Abou Klea, just as "cease fire" was sounded, he asked leave to go out and bring in the water camels. Having obtained leave, he brought them in through the midst of many Arabs lying wounded amongst them. He behaved with special gallantry on February 13, when the sick convoy was attacked. He was employed as skirmisher on every fighting occasion, and, in short, from the commencement to the end of the campaign evinced bravery combined with a coolness of head which called for marked recognition. Trooper Waterston served also in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and on the occasion which led to the charge at Kassassin gave up his horse to Sir Baker Russell when that officer's charger was shot under him.

About forty privates of the Royal Irish rifles, now stationed at Halifax, have deserted within a month, and only two of them have been captured. Such a large number of desertions within such a short time is unprecedented in Halifax. The cause is probably the prospect that the regiment will be sent to Egypt. An epidemic of desertion seems to have set in. Some twenty of the Winnipeg mounted infantry school corps have also deserted lately. These are said to be mostly restless spirits from the western districts, whose nomadic proclivities have proved too strong for them, and whose places have readily been filled by better men.

## Militia General Orders of 4th June.

## No. 1.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, 1883.

*Clothing and Equipment.*

With reference to paragraph 287 Regulation and Orders, 1883 it is notified for general information that arrangements have been made by which mounted officers may provide themselves with saddlery of uniform G.S. pattern from the Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, on repayment on application through the proper channel of communication:—Complete set, infantry at \$32.50, sheepskin additional, for artillery or rifle corps, \$6.50.

It is to be clearly understood that all mounted officers are required to provide themselves with the above, or saddlery of regimental pattern.

*Care of Arms and Equipments.*

The following has been added as sub-section (3) to Par. 328 of Regulations and Orders, 1883.

(3.) The Deputy Adjutant General will without delay make personal inquiry as to the cause, nature and extent of the losses of public militia property by fire in his district and report result to headquarters.

## No. 2.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

**Prescott Troop of Cavalry.**—To be lieut., Trooper Urias Holmes, S.C., (1st B), vice Thomas James Montgomery, deceased.  
2nd Lieut. Wentworth Chapman resigns.

**5th Reg., No. 3 Troop.**—To be lieut. prov., Sergt. George Benjamin Hall, vice Frederick William Locke, deceased.

1st Prov. Brig. Field Art., No. 2 F.B.—To be capt., Lieut. John Davidson, G.S., from No. 1 F.B., vice W. Macdonald, retired.

Hamilton F. B. Art.—To be 2nd lieut.; Staff-Sergt. Alexander Thomas Duncan, R.S.A., vice Anthony Copp, deceased.

N. B. Brig. Gar. Art., No. 2 Batt.—To be capt., Lieut. Charles Frederick Langan, G.S., from the adjutancy, vice Ring retired.

Lunenburg Bat. Gar. Art.—To be lieut., prov., Gunner William J. Hunt, vice Benjamin Morash, who resigns.

5th Batt.—To be 2nd lieut.; prov., James Luther Rankin, vice Turner, resigned.

8th Batt., No. 4 Co.—To be capt., from 8th May, 1886, Paymaster Edward Montizambert, M.S., vice Miller, promoted.

Surg. Charles S. Parker to have the rank of surg.-major from 1st June, 1886.

10th Batt.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., William Geoffrey Austin Lambe, vice Hay promoted.

To be surgeon, Asst. Surg. George Sterling Ryerson, M.D., vice John Henry McCollum, who resigns.

To be asst. surg., Edmond Elzear King, M.D., vice Ryerson.

12th Batt., No. 8 Co.—To be capt., Lieut. John Thorburn Symons, V.B., vice George Hiram Capron Brooke, who retires retaining rank.

33rd Batt.—To be lieut.-col., major and brevet Lieut.-Col. Timothy Theobald Coleman, V.B., vice Alex. M. Ross, who retires retaining rank.  
Major William Forbes Murray retires retaining rank.

34th Batt., No. 6 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Sergt. Alexander Henderson, the younger, vice Alexander Rowland Hawthorne, left limits.

36th Batt.—To be quartermaster, Robertson Sloan Campbell, vice Hunter, resigned.

44th Batt., No. 6 Co.—The headquarters of this company is changed from "Clifton" to "Niagara Falls."

53rd Batt., No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Col.-Sergt. Thomas Squires Somers, vice Noel Edgell Brooks, who resigns.

No. 4 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Joseph Arthur Genest, S.I., vice Fales, promoted.

55th Batt., No. 1 Co.—To be lieut., Corpl. James Lipsey, S.I., (1st B), vice George Coxan.

Paymaster James McKenzie, having the relative rank of major, to have the honorary rank of major from 12th July, 1882.

To be surg., Asst. Surg. Benjamin Franklin Wright Hurdman, vice Reginald King, who being out of limits is placed on retired list retaining rank.

56th Batt., No. 4 Co.—To be capt., prov., Pte. Cyrus Hugh McCargar, vice Richard Chambers, who resigns.

2nd lieut. James S. Sloan, having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

67th Batt., No. 6 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., John Joseph Kupkey, vice Raymond, appointed adjt.

71st Batt., No. 7 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. James Daniel Perkins, M.S., vice William Elder Russell, deceased.

72nd Batt., No. 4 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Edward Felix McNeil, S.I., vice Morse, appointed quartermaster.

To be 2nd lieut., Sergt. Harry M. Beckwith, M.S., vice McNeil.

74th Batt., No. 3 Co.—To be capt., Lieut. Charles Henry Fairweather, M.S., vice Arnold, appointed paymaster.

To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Roland Crawford, M.S., vice Fairweather.

To be 2nd lieut., prov., Herbert Vincent White, vice Crawford.

To be paymaster, with hon. rank of major, Capt. Thomas Edwin Arnold, M.S., from No. 3 Co., vice Samuel Josline, who having relative rank of major, is permitted to retire with hon. rank of major.

Lieut. and Adjt. John Millidge Kinnear, V.B., to have the rank of capt.

To be quartermaster, Lieut. Samuel Langstroth, M.S., from No. 1 Co., vice Daniel B. Armstrong, who having relative rank of major, is permitted to retire with hon. rank of major.

93rd Batt.—Adverting to No. 3 of General Orders (9) 7th May, 1886, read "12th June, 1885," as the date from which Major Josiah A. Black takes rank in the battalion.

No. 4 Co., to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Howard Mills, S.I., vice Joseph Lodge.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Pte. Joseph Bird, vice H. Mills.

#### CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

2nd lieut. Kenneth Lumsden Burnet, S.I., No. 7 Co., 35th Batt., from 22nd May, 1886.

#### BREVET.

To be majors, Capt. George Hall Porter, M.S., No. 3 Co., 55th Batt., from 25th June, 1885.

Capt. Mathias Chouinard, M.S., No. 2 Co., 9th Batt., from 28th Jan., 1886.

To be major, from 8th October, 1874, under the provisions of paragraph 113 Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1883: Capt. Thomas Reece Harris, V.B., No. 7 Co., 68th Batt.

#### No. 3.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Erratum.—In No. 4 of General Orders (8) 22nd April, 1886, under the heading "Royal Schools of Artillery," read "First Class Short Course, Grade A" instead of "First Class Special Course" for the certificate granted to Capt. A. J. Armstrong.

#### SCHOOLS OF INFANTRY.

##### Second Class "Special Course."

2nd Lieut. K. L. Burnet, 35th Batt.

No. 4.—RESERVE MILITIA.—PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Regimental Division of the West Riding of the City of Toronto.

Lieut.-Col. Hon. William Cayley retires retaining rank.

Regimental Division of the North Riding of Simcoe.

##### No. 1 Company Division.

To be capt., Lieut. Daniel Fraser MacWatt, vice John Powell, who resigns.

To be lieutenants Charles Henry Rosanko, vice James Thompson, deceased;

George Francis Bucknall, vice MacWatt.

## DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PRIZE MEETING, 1886.

MONDAY AUGUST 30TH,  
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

Rideau Ranges, Ottawa.

\$6,000 IN CASH PRIZES

FOR TEAMS AND INDIVIDUALS.

Reduced railway rates have been secured for competitors.

The ammunition used will be that supplied on the grounds. A supply of superior quality has been secured.

Entries for the matches included in the grand aggregate must be made before 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 25th August, upon forms to be obtained from the Secretary.

THOS. BACON, LIEUT.-COL.,  
Secretary,  
Militia Dept., Ottawa.



#### Notice Respecting Passports.

PERSONS requiring passports from the Canadian Government should make application to this Department for the same, such application to be accompanied by the sum of four dollars in payment of the official fee upon passports as fixed by the Governor in Council.

G. POWELL,

Under Secretary of State.

Ottawa, 19th Feb., 1886.

## ONTARIO Rifle Association Matches

FOR 1886,

MONDAY, 23rd AUGUST  
and following days,

ASSOCIATION RANGES, TORONTO.

\$3,000 IN CASH PRIZES

BESIDES VALUABLE CUPS, MEDALS AND OTHER PRIZES IN KIND.

ENTRIES, accompanied by the fees, for the first seven matches must be made (upon forms to be obtained from the Secretary) on or before Wednesday, 18th August. Post entries 10 per cent. extra.

By arrangement with the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and Northern & Northwestern railways, competitors will be carried at reduced fares on being furnished by the secretary of the association with certificates.

A tent and ten blankets may be obtained upon the range for \$1.50, or a tent alone for \$1.

Meals can be obtained on the ground.  
D. C. ammunition must be used. For sale on the range—Snider, 30 rounds, 50c.; Martini, 3c. per round.

W. G. MUTTON, Capt.,  
Acting Secretary.

P. O. Box 2658, TORONTO.



#### Mail Service between Canada and the United Kingdom.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General of Canada, Ottawa, will be received by him at his office in Ottawa until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October next, for the transport of mails, weekly, by first class steamers between Canada and the United Kingdom, upon a contract of five years from the First April, 1887.

The conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Victoria Chambers, London, S.W., or to the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada.  
Ottawa, 20th July, 1886.

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## MILITIA.

SEALED TENDERS, marked on the left hand corner of the envelope, "Tenders for Militia Clothing, Store Supplies and Necessaries," addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, will be received up to noon of Monday, 6th September, 1886.

Printed forms of tenders, containing full particulars, may be obtained from the Department at Ottawa and at the following Militia Stores, where also sealed patterns of all articles may be seen, viz:—The offices of the Superintendents of Stores at London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B.

No tender will be received unless made on printed forms furnished by the Department.

The material of all articles will be required to be of Canadian manufacture and Canadian workmanship.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque, for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to sign a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

C. EUG. PANET,

Colonel,

Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

OTTAWA, 5th August, 1886.



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On Money Orders payable within Canada the  
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" 60, " " 80	40c.
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On Money Orders payable abroad the commis-  
sion is:

If not exceeding \$10	10c.
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For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL  
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A. CAMPBELL,  
Postmaster General.

Post Office Department,  
Ottawa, 21st May, 1886.

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B. CHAMBERLIN,  
Q. P.

Ottawa, May, 1885.

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