

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ACTIVE FORCE OF THE DOMINION.

First Year.
VOL. I, No. 21.

Ottawa, Tuesday, 29th September, 1885.

\$1.50 per Annum in advance
Single Copies Five Cents.

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.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time, and are payable strictly in advance. Terms for Canada, the United States, or Great Britain, \$1.50; eight months, \$1.00; to clubs of four annual subscribers, four copies for \$5.00; postage in each case prepaid. Single copies can be obtained from the newsdealers at 5 cents each.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Unexceptionable in character will be inserted at 15 cents per line for transient matter. Rates for large spaces or extended periods will be found in the advertising columns. Space estimated at four columns to the page and twelve lines to the inch.

REMITTANCES

Should be made by Registered Letter, Post Office Order or Draft. For Great Britain, each dollar may be taken as equivalent to 4s., and cents as half-pence. All communications must be addressed to

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE,
Box 316, OTTAWA, Canada.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM.	SELECTED.
A scarcity of drill money in Toronto.	The wants of the English volunteer force.
The field allowance to the N. B. Batt.	PERSONALS.
The wants of the English volunteer force and our own.	THE BRITISH COLUMBIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
Uniforms for the officers.	PUBLICATIONS.
The plan of giving bonuses for M.S. certificates.	The 90th on active service.
Fine weather for the district camp.	REGIMENTAL NOTES.
The British Columbia R. A. meeting.	THE TARGET.
CONTRIBUTED.	The Dufferin Rifles' R. A. Meeting.
Rifles and Rifle Shooting, (xx) — Capt. Perley.	The Dom. Police R. A. annual meeting.
Notes from the Brockville camp.	GLEANINGS.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

The Toronto *Telegram* lately complains grievously of the attitude of the Militia Department towards the Grenadiers and Queen's Own in cutting down their drill pay to the lowest peg, by allowing to complete their annual training only the difference between the number who went to the North-west and the authorized strength of the battalions. We do not see how the department could in justice have acted otherwise. Certain rules were laid down, amongst them that companies should not exceed 42 men in all, and that only those who had put in no service this year should be eligible for pay. Under these rules the militia authorities could not have acted otherwise than as they did. If the *Telegram* had taken the broader ground of arguing that the grant for drill purposes was too small, and that if first-class corps were needed they should be granted sufficient to enable them to turn out in full strength every year, we would have endorsed the sentiment heartily, but we cannot see that even Toronto's fine corps can complain of receiving exactly the same treatment as is meted out to other corps throughout the Dominion.

A correspondent in the *St. John Globe* of the 25th complains that the officers of the New Brunswick Provisional Battalion, organized when it was thought additional troops would be required for the North-west, have received from the Government no field allowance, although they actually left their headquarters and supplied themselves with full

kits at a cost of about \$100 apiece, and are consequently entitled to the allowance in accordance with G. O. of 11th April. We think the fault must lie somewhere with the officers in question themselves, as the Government have shown a disposition to deal generously with all those who made sacrifices to serve their country when called upon, and has granted the field allowance to the Prince of Wales' Rifles and the 32nd Battalion, whose cases were identical with that of the New Brunswick Provisional Battalion.

We publish to-day an article on the wants of the English volunteer force, from which it will be seen that if our own organization is not perfect or the regulations for its maintenance wholly satisfactory, we are at least not alone in our misfortunes. In many respects the wants and failings of the two forces are identical, notably in the absence of sufficient staff organization and camping equipment, in the difficulty of efficiently training the men in the short time they can be got for instruction, in the poor shooting of the force as a whole, and in the scarcity of properly qualified officers.

The question of providing officers has always been, in Canada, a difficult problem, and now we have two very objectionable things occurring, officers being appointed and kept on the list who are not qualified, and others being appointed who have not sufficient standing to make them an example to the men. General Middleton, at Niagara camp, is reported to have found fault with the uniforms of the officers there, and certainly the officers in many rural battalions appear worse equipped than the men. But the fact is that sufficient inducement is not given to the best men to accept commissions, and as all officers going into camp are out of pocket there are very few who can afford the expense of a complete uniform in addition to their other multifarious expenses. If the department cannot see their way to uniforming the officers as well as the men could they not furnish the uniforms and deduct their cost from the drill pay by a sliding scale extending over two or three years? By whatever means it is accomplished it is certainly desirable to make the officers an example to their subordinates in the matter of dress, and this is not always the case now.

When the military schools were first established under the regulars a bonus of \$50 accompanied each certificate, and this was sufficient inducement to young men from rural districts to attend, and as a consequence there was a fair supply of qualified officers and non-commissioned officers. It seems as if some similar arrangement at the present time would be a good investment. If a cadet can be secured with any taste for military matters and well drilled for three or four months he is safe sooner or later to turn up as a commissioned officer, and if the rules of the schools are rigidly enforced a certificate would guarantee that he would make a good officer. Let the schools then be opened not only to officers but to would-be officers, and give the cadets enough to pay their expenses and buy tobacco and in a very few years there will be a great change for the better in the officering of our militia and especially of our rural corps.

The district camps have been particularly fortunate in happening upon a "fine spell" at a season when unsettled weather was to be feared. Indeed the past two weeks have been about the most pleasant of the whole cold and changeable summer. We hope to hear somewhat full details from all the camps, and as a forerunner give a short report from Brockville, where everything appears to have run very smoothly, without the excitement of a general inspection or of a field day.

The British Columbia Provincial Rifle Association are to be complimented upon the successful prize meeting which they held last month, and details of which we now publish. It may be gleaned from the scores that all the events were well contested, and if the shooting as a rule was not first class this may be satisfactorily accounted for by the state of the weather, or by other causes with which we cannot be acquainted. For the Wimbledon team Lieut. Wollacott is credited with a score of 345, which would give him a high place in the twenty, but it turns out, now that full returns have been received, that 21 rounds too many were fired, through a mistake in the instructions sent to the association, and, consequently some 60 points must be deducted from this aggregate, which will throw him out of the race altogether. We hope that the completion of the C. P. R. will result in British Columbia being largely represented at our Dominion matches next fall.

RIFLES AND RIFLE SHOOTING.—XX.

IV.—BY CAPTAIN HENRY F. PERLEY, HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Many complain of their sight becoming obscure at times. This may be cured by looking through the fingers of either hand, which are to be closed to form a cone, at the sky, not the sun. The forefinger and thumb should be closed to such an extent as to admit of the passage of only a small ray of light. It is claimed that looking through a hole punched with a pin through a card will cause the obscuration to disappear.

When closing the left eye in firing care must be taken not to close it too tightly. Both eyes are connected by one nerve, and by claspings the eyelid too tightly over the eyeball a tremor is imparted to the other which is calculated to disturb the fixed gaze so essential to ensure a sure and correct aim.

It is not of any use to be in possession of a good rifle, expert in its use, and capable of making the necessary allowances for light and wind, if certain capacities are wanting. Having settled into the right position it becomes necessary that the whole attention should be fixed, the rifle grasped firmly and pressed home to the shoulder, not too lightly, or the results will be a "kick" or perhaps a miss, whilst with too tight a pressure a *high* shot will almost invariably follow: the left eye closed, the sight directed to the point of aim, the usual amount of foresight taken and brought into view above the backsight, which must have its proper elevation, and due allowance made for wind, the breathing restrained, and the trigger firmly pressed. The gaze along the sights and at the point of aim must be steadfast, and any tendency to flinch at the moment of pressing the trigger must be avoided, as to do so at that critical moment will result in inaccuracy of some kind. If the arms should feel oppressed, or the eye blurs, bring the rifle down and rest, for it is useless trying to secure a good shot if either the body or the eye is affected by being kept too long in position. To pull the trigger at the exact time is one of the hardest things a young shot has to learn, and it must be mastered before success can be obtained. H. P. Miller in one of his editions of the "Guide to the Queen's Sixty" says: "If you tell a recruit that he cannot pull the trigger when he likes, he will hardly believe you; yet such is really the case. The brain through the eye decides the proper instant to pull the trigger, and unless the finger instantly obeys that decision the aim goes wrong." The great object to be attained therefore is unity between the eye, the brain and the finger, and until such unity has been obtained, all knowledge of wind and light will be of little avail, and it can be obtained by constant practice, and what is as good strength of will, which is a creature—if the expression may be used—that is either under the control of confidence or of doubt, and inward failing of heart. Strength of will is to the front when a man lies down convinced of his ability to hit every time. Will and intellect, or the hand and the eye, will then work together.

According to the regulations which obtain in the service, with a view to safety where large bodies of men with loaded rifles are massed

together, the minimum pull off of the trigger has been limited to 6 lbs., and this has been adopted as the standard by all rifle associations and any person found to be shooting or to have shot with a less pull off, is visited with justice short and sharp. Some men there are who reduce the pull off with the object of obtaining possible advantages, and others keep within the bounds and come down nearly to the limit. If a trigger be set at 6½ lbs. pull it will be found after a few hours use, especially on a hot day, not to stand the 6 lbs. test, and the user might possibly be disqualified. It is therefore safer to keep the pull off at from 6½ to 7 lbs., and if such be adopted instead of the heating which just shaves disqualification, much satisfaction will be obtained. There is a feeling prevalent amongst some marksmen that their rifles, being right, ought not to be tested; or, that, having once been tested during a match they should not be tried again during its continuance; but human nature is weak, and we are all prone to take advantage where we can: if it were not so there would not be any need of passing the rule that triggers should be tested. It is possible to have the pull off at 7 lbs. and at the same time have the lock so adjusted that the nose of the sear can be set to catch on the edge of the full bent of the tumbler, and then a light pull is all that is needed to fire the rifle. This practise approximates to that called sharp, and it is much to be doubted if the person who adopts it succeeds as well as he who presses steadily on the trigger. The pull off of "Brown Bess" ranged from 16 to 23 lbs.

There are three positions in which firing can take place, viz.: the standing, kneeling and the prone—with the head to the target. For a description of the first two the reader is referred to the last copy of *Rifle Exercises and Musketry Instruction* and is advised to practise the instructions therein given; but the best position of all is the prone. Whilst lying down the body is in a state of rest and the elbows support the chest, and raise the head to the proper height to take aim. The left elbow should not be directly under the rifle, but a trifle to the left, so that the tendency of the left hand to push the rifle to the right may balance exactly an opposite tendency on the part of the right hand. The right shoulder should be raised as much as possible, and the right elbow planted a little in advance, so that the shoulder blade may be covered by the muscles; and this act of thus planting the elbow well forward and raising the shoulder enables a better and firmer position to be taken. If a mat can be had use it, if not, try for a couple of depressions in the ground into which to place the elbows, and thus reduce the chances of slipping or spreading. The body should be carried to "half left," the legs spread somewhat apart and the feet turned out, thus causing the body to lie close to the ground. By thus placing the body to the left the collar bone is kept out of the way, and the muscles of the shoulder receive the recoil. If the rifle "kicks" whilst lying down the reason may be found in that the body was placed straight, or nearly so, in the line of fire. If the recoil comes against the proper place there need not be any fear of a sore shoulder, and great care should be taken that the rifle be not pressed against the muscles of the arm, for if they become bruised shooting may be deferred for a day or a month. The recoil of the Martini-Henry is much greater than that of the Snider. *Verb. sap.*

There is a good deal in coaching, as it is called, and when legitimately applied much benefit therefrom may be derived. A good shot, one thoroughly acquainted with the rifle, and up in all that pertains to its use, can coach a beginner through the difficulties which beset his path, and it behoves that beginner to pay attention to the instruction thus imparted, and to remember it, so that when left to himself the lessons he has learned may be of service. Forgetfulness is the bane of young beginners and that is begotten of carelessness. Coaching in such a manner is commendable when undertaken during practice, but it is reprehensible during a match, and is properly forbidden by the Dominion and Provincial Rifle Associations, though there are some who do not view the rule in a favorable light. The benefits arising from the abolishment of coaching at a match are, that all are placed on an equal footing, and, having to depend upon themselves, they become more observant and self-reliant, and in the end find themselves free from that feeling of dependence on the advice of others.

By some it is thought that the simple matter of note-taking is all affectation, and unnecessary trouble, or of no possible future use. Others again maintain the opposite opinion, deeming it an important portion of the work which should be scrupulously performed. Note books there are by the score, some of them simple and others complex and excessively minute in the details, even going to the length of noting the readings of the thermometer, barometer, anemometer, hygrometer, etc., for every shot, but a great deal of this extra notation died out with the long range match rifle. Any plain, simple book will be sufficient to note the value of the hit, its position on the target, the weather, light, wind, range, elevation, etc.; and it is well to note every shot fired, and especially the misses and why they were made; everything should be noted honestly and the score should be made on the target and not in the book. Notes

thus taken are the record of shooting made, and are valuable for future reference and comparison, and after a few years the information they contain are of interest to their possessor. The habit also induces during a match a more careful attention to the appearance of the atmosphere, degree of light, condition of the targets, whether in light or shade, the force and direction of the wind, etc.; and thus the mind of the shooter is on his work, and, being so, he is more apt to have his nerves kept quiet, and to be more careful and steady than the careless man, whose impatience between shots with nothing to do, leads him to kick his toes into the ground, and perhaps grumble at his note-taking neighbour, or everything, or anybody.

There are many ways of noting the direction of the wind and it does not matter which of them be adopted so long as it is understood by the user. The simplest method, however, is to use the watch dial, or for that matter a watch may be dispensed with. Thus, if 12 be placed towards the targets, 6 will be towards the firing point and the direction may be noted by registering from what o'clock the wind blows, and this of course holds good on any range, no matter what course of the compass it may be laid out on. The majority of shots now speak of the position of a shot on the target by the position it would occupy on the face of a clock.

To be Continued.

NOTES FROM THE BROCKVILLE CAMP.

The annual camp of the fourth military district was begun at Brockville on the fifteenth and continued for twelve days. The ground chosen is that which for two or three years back has been used for the same purpose, situated about 2½ miles west of the town. Its position is magnificent, and could not be excelled anywhere. On the banks of the St. Lawrence, with the picturesque scenery of the Thousand Islands for a foreground, a hardwood knoll forms a commanding eminence for the brigade headquarters, while a fine open pine grove farther west furnishes ample accommodation for the tents of the various battalions, and still farther to the westward stretch two almost level pastures that make capital parade grounds. About 400 yards in rear runs the highway from the town.

The troops came in on Tuesday afternoon in small detachments, first to arrive being the Gananoque Field Battery, under Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie, and No. 2 company 41st Battalion, who were brought down by steamer. These last in had to endure the misery of pitching camp on wet ground and sleeping in wet clothes, in consequence of a heavy shower about five o'clock. This was the only rain experienced during the camp, except on the afternoon of the following Tuesday, when it rained very heavily, the two field batteries being caught in a march to Lynn, and the 56th battalion at the rifle ranges.

When all the troops were assembled it was found that there were in camp the Prescott Troop of Cavalry, under Capt. Raney, 37 strong; the Ottawa Field Battery, under Major Stewart, 66 strong; the Gananoque Field Battery, 70 men, under Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie, and accompanied by a fine band; the 41st Brockville Rifles, under Col. Cole, 153; the 42nd Infantry, 256 strong, under Col. Buell; and the 56th Lisgar Rifles, 156, under Col. Campbell. Each of these infantry battalions also had a band. The headquarters staff consisted of Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, D. A. G.; Lieut. Col. Lewis, B. M.; Lieut.-Col. Bredin, 59th, Camp Q. M.; Major Anderson, 43rd, Instructor of Musketry; and Capt. Gourdeau, P.L.D.G., Supply Officer. There were also eight brigade staff sergeants.

On Wednesday morning the regular routine duties began, with three drills a day, at 7, 10 and 3 o'clock. In compliance with the wishes of the Major-General commanding, special attention was paid to the musketry instruction and target practice, the Instructor and his sergeant drilling each battalion in turn before taking them down to the butts to fire their twenty rounds.

The commandant put into execution the general order requiring an examination of all officers with a view to determining their efficiency, taking each one separately, asking him questions, and making him drill his corps. He also, on the last day of the camp, inspected all the arms and accoutrements minutely, with a view of reporting on their condition to the Militia department.

In consequence of the time occupied in these duties, and of the fact that neither the General, the Minister, nor any other authority visited the camp, it was thought best not to have any brigade drills or field days, and so no sham fight was held, much to the disappointment of numerous visitors who came up from town on the day before the camp broke up, in the expectation of witnessing the usual field day.

In the matter of amusements, the camp seemed to be much duller than a summer camp. The water was too cold to encourage bathing, and the small boats which are annually brought up for hire were not

patronized so extensively as usual. On one night there was an elephant procession, and on the next Riel was burned in effigy, furnishing a little excitement for the picquet. On the Friday the cavalry competed at hurdle jumping for a cup offered by Dr. Coleman. The great resource was leave to go to Brockville, where some very good entertainments were going on at the theatre, notably "A Night Off," by Rehan's company, and a performance in aid of the dispensary, by some of the ladies and gentlemen of the town, which proved a decided success.

Col. Mackenzie's battery, which was the first to arrive, was also the first to leave, embarking in very short order at 8 on Friday evening. For the first time in years the tents were fit to strike when the camp broke up, and early on Saturday all that was left of the busy scene was the pine grove and a couple of swearing Quarter-masters trying to make out their tally of tent-pins, unmindful of the facts that the first wood ration was green, and that company cooks are mortal.

"HANGER-ON."

THE WANTS OF THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEER FORCE.

A very interesting lecture on the above subject was delivered lately at the United Service Institution, London, by Col. R. Harrison, C.B., C.M.G., R.E., Asst.-A.G. and Q.M.G., and was followed by a long and useful discussion. Colonel Harrison first discussed the mobilization of the force, drawing attention to the fact that all the principal European nations, excepting England, had settled what portion of its available peace army should be made a moveable one capable of taking the field, and what part equipped for garrison duty only; it had made elaborate tables showing what had to be done at each military district, and at each place of concentration as soon as the order to mobilize was issued; it had prepared all the necessary clothing, equipment and transport; or, at all events, had arranged how and where to lay hands on them; and it had made up its mind how to obtain the required number of staff and departmental officers. This might be done for England and her colonies without spending a penny of the taxpayers' money. All that was required was that a few of the able staff officers, of whom the country possessed so many, should be told off to do the task. But the work required time. It was the sort of work that could not be done in a hurry and in the excitement immediately preceding a war. Unless it was done before an enemy set foot on our shores, all that might be brought about by individual effort to fit the volunteers for war would be simply thrown away. He then sketched out what would be the duty of volunteers when on service—to man the garrisons and to do defensive duty in the neighborhood of the towns and villages—and proceeded to deal with the personal equipment of the men who would have to perform these duties. As regards the question of uniform, he held that heavy infantry should have one color, and light infantry another, a course which would be a help to commanders in the field. He passed on to show how a trowel could be carried with the bayonet, and filled pouches and other weights be carried by means of outside braces. He dwelt upon the importance to the volunteer, as a soldier, of a great-coat and cape, the latter as a protection against light showers, the former to keep the soldier warm when he was not on the march. According to his plan, the weight to be carried with clothes, great-coat, cape, rations, canteen, ammunition, etc., would amount to 47 lb. 6 oz. The speaker then entered upon the means by which these necessities could be provided, and suggested that an association should be formed of all volunteer bodies to provide these articles for the force. The position originally taken up by the volunteers was that they were entirely independent of Government aid, and he thought the same principle should have been maintained, and urged that a general statement should be circulated before any further help was asked for from the Government. Should any of those appealed to shrink from their obvious duty as citizens, it might be well to remind them that the ranks of the Militia were far from being full, and that, should the volunteers fall off in numbers or efficiency, it was more than probable that sooner or later the ballot would have to be applied in order to obtain men for the first-named force. He then went on to describe the equipment (other than personal) which would be required for a corps of volunteer infantry about to be mobilized, and which the Government should always have in readiness. The concluding part of the lecture consisted in an inquiry into the means by which volunteers could obtain the necessary instruction in the art of war. Evidently the primary object of all military training should be to prepare men for war; and, as the time which volunteers could give to such training was necessarily limited, the whole of that time should be devoted to the primary object. The whole of the circumstances of war might be divided into three heads—the march, the bivouac, and the battle. In each of these circumstances there were two tactical formations—"close order" and "extended order." On the march, the main body was in close order, while the troops detailed for its protection were in extended order. In bivouac, the soldiers by the camp fires were in close order, and the guards and outposts in extended order; while in battle the fighting line was in extended order, and the reserves in close order. A great deal of "drill" was considered generally necessary, not as instruction for field movements, but simply as a means by which discipline was to be taught. Discipline was, of course, absolutely necessary; but it could not be denied that it could be acquired by the well-educated middle-class man, who took up his arms from patriotic motives, with much greater facility than by the agricultural laborer, who enlisted merely or mainly to earn his daily bread. He contended that even if drill which had for its object only the teaching of discipline and rendering a man what is called *smart*, is considered necessary when the rustic from the plough had to be turned in a soldier of the line, it was not an essential in the case of the volunteer; all that he required being the drill necessary to train him for war. For the use of volunteers a text book should be compiled, as short and simple as possible, containing (1) the necessary instruction for the recruit in marching, shooting, &c.; (2) company drill, containing all that the great majority of volunteers should be required to know; (3) some miscellaneous subjects, and perhaps the few essential movements in the drill of a bat-

talion and brigade. Every volunteer should be given, on ground provided by the Government, practical instruction in the subjects dealt with in the text book.

In the discussion which followed the paper, Colonel Lonsdale Hale, late R.E., stated that he thought that the question of greatcoats and equipment generally were only subsidiary questions. If the nation was convinced that its 250,000 volunteers were absolutely efficient, the cost of greatcoats, etc., would be a matter of little moment. But he thought that there was in reality some latent suspicion as to the efficiency of the force, and evidently Colonel Harrison did not consider that it was at present fit to take the field. It must be remembered that when first established the volunteers were looked upon as "reserves," whereas at present it was contemplated to use them in the front line of defence. The first question then, he thought, was whether the volunteers were fit to meet the shock of invasion in the front line—to meet, that is, the flower of the enemy's troops—for assuredly Germany, for instance, would send none but picked men. Now, bearing in mind their imperfect discipline and their bad shooting, could anyone assert that the 250,000 volunteers were ready for this sort of work? It had been said, indeed, that in six weeks the volunteers could be made efficient; but would they have the six weeks? And even if they had, what sort of training could they get in these Saturday afternoon drills, in the midst of a howling mob? As for shooting, they had no means of coping with the Germans, who were accustomed to practice at 1,000 yards. Even the volunteer camps of instruction, in which men might, as a rule, go and come when they liked, were not of much value for systematic instruction. The officers of volunteers were noble and generous men, who gave up their time for the benefit of their country. But after all, they would only give the time they could spare from their civil occupations. Yet it was an axiom that the less highly trained the men were, the better the officers ought to be. And there seems no chance of the present officers of volunteers being able to give more time to their work. It would be well to consider what amount of training foreigners give their reserves. They call them out year by year for several weeks, and for several years in succession. It is quite certain that it would not be possible for our 250,000 volunteers to give up the time for such training as this. But out of this great force it might, perhaps, be possible to select, say, some 25,000 who would give more time, who might be called volunteers of the line, the remaining 225,000 continuing to be reserve volunteers. The extra time of the 25,000 would be spent in camps of instruction, and their officers would be partly volunteers and partly regulars. In fact, the Government should strike a new bargain with the volunteers. In the beginning the latter gave the services to the State without fee or reward. Gradually they began to ask for more and more money in return for efficiency. It was like a servant asking his master for an increase of wages. The master might refuse to grant the request as it stood, but might fairly say we will make a new bargain, and I will pay you so much more if you will undertake such and such new duties. Colonel Hale concluded by saying that he believed that if his suggestion were acted upon there would be no difficulty in getting together 25,000 "volunteers of the line," who would be the very cream and pick of the whole force.

Other speakers, including well known volunteer commanders, suggested many details not touched on in the lecture, amongst others, that transport for volunteers might be organized very cheaply by utilizing existing vehicles, e.g., bakers' carts for ammunition carts, and omnibuses for ambulances; and that the drills should take a more practical shape than instruction in review movements. The preponderance of opinion seemed to be against Col. Hale's suggestion to cull the force, and it was insisted that the volunteers would all be found at their posts when wanted, while much evidence was adduced to show the failure of the plan of voluntary subscription to maintain the force.

Col. Hope, V.B. (commanding City of London A.V.) differed from Col. Hale in the strongest manner. He commanded the largest corps in the Metropolis, and they were quite ready and qualified to take the field if provided with proper guns. His gunners were thoroughly efficient, and his non-commissioned officers were in every respect as good as those of the Royal Artillery. He could say the same as to the state of efficiency of the 2nd and 3rd Middlesex corps. After some observations on the obsolete character of the guns and carbines with which the volunteer artillery were furnished, he proceeded to say that it would, in his opinion, be a fatal mistake to dress the volunteers in any way different from the regular army. As to the lecturer's suggestion that the public would probably contribute to the maintenance of the volunteers, if asked to do so, he could only say that when he commanded the Surrey they sent out innumerable "begging letters," which produced exactly £10 in all. His experience in London was nearly similar, though one of the city companies subscribed £25 annually. He did not indeed see why individuals should be called upon to pay for a national purpose. The capitation grant should be increased 10s. or 15s., and uniform, &c., should be provided. As to transport, that question might, he thought, stand over for the present. As to the volunteer artillery officers, he thought they should all be obliged to go through a month's training at the School of Gunnery.

PERSONAL.

Major Henry D. Likely, of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers, has received an appointment as Inspector in the North-west Mounted Police, and will leave shortly to assume his new duties. Major Likely will be much missed in the 62nd, which corps he joined as ensign in 1871, and of which he has been major since 1877. He commanded the battalion at the great review in Quebec in 1880, when the 62nd received great praise. He holds 1st and 2nd class infantry certificates and a first class short course certificate, he having attended the school at Quebec last year. The major has always been a favourite with both officers and men, and their good wishes will follow him to the North-west.

Inspector Joseph Howe, of the North-west Mounted Police, is on a visit to St. John, after an absence of seven years. He was formerly a lieutenant in No. 3 Battery of Artillery, and joined the police as a constable, his promotion having been very rapid. He was present at the affair of Duck Lake, where he was severely wounded in the leg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The twelfth annual meeting of the association of the Pacific province was held on the range at Clover Point, Victoria, on the 26th August last, and three following days. The number of competitors was about the same as in previous years, and a number of visitors enlivened the proceedings. At times during the meeting the air was so full of smoke that firing had to be discontinued, a fact that must have militated against good scores, but on the whole the weather was favorable.

1. UNITED SERVICE MATCH.

Open to members of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, District Staff, Permanent Staff of Royal Schools of Artillery, Active Militia and officers retired therefrom retaining rank. Range, 200 yards, 7 rounds; Snider rifle; Government issue; entrance, 50 cents.

\$ 12 50 Lieut.-Col. Holmes, C.A.....	27	\$ 2 50 Gun. Carmichael, B.C.G.A.....	24
7 50 Pte. D. Roper, V.R.....	26	2 50 Corp. Savage, R.N.....	23
5 00 R. Gillard, R.N.....	25	2 50 Capt. Green, V.R.....	22
5 00 Sergt. Scoullar, N.W.R.....	25	2 50 Capt. Wolfenden, B.C.G.A.....	22
5 00 Capt. Jones, B.C.G.A.....	25	2 50 Lieut. McColl, N.W.R.....	22
5 00 Pte. H. H. Roper, V.R.....	24		

2. NANAIMO CORPORATION PRIZE.

Open to members of the association. Ranges, 200 and 400 yards; five rounds at each range; Snider rifle; Government issue; entrance, 50 cents.

Challenge cup and		\$ 2 50 Lieut. McColl, N.W.R.....	36
\$ 12 50 Corp. Savage, R.N.....	42	2 50 Mr. C. E. Pooley.....	36
7 50 Capt. Wolfenden, B.C.G.A.....	39	2 50 Mr. Jas. Wilson.....	36
5 00 W. Brown, R.N.....	39	2 50 Sergt. Scoullar, N.W.R.....	36
5 00 Capt. Prior, B.C.G.A.....	38	2 50 Mr. Geo. Thomson.....	35
5 00 Gun. Carmichael, B.C.G.A.....	38		
2 50 Pte. H. H. Roper, V.R.....	36		

3. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S CHALLENGE CUP.

Open as in No. 1 except Royal Navy and Royal Marines. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards; Snider rifle; Government issue; seven rounds in each range; entrance, 50 cents.

Challenge Cup and		\$ 3 00 Lieut. McColl, N.W.R.....	55
\$ 12 50 Gun. Newbury, B.C.G.A.....	63	3 00 Pte. G. D. Roper, V.R.....	52
10 00 Capt. Jones, B.C.G.A.....	62	3 00 Lieut. Wollacott, V.R.....	48
7 50 Capt. Wolfenden, B.C.G.A.....	60	3 00 Capt. Green, V.R.....	48
5 00 Sergt. Scoullar, N.W.R.....	57		
3 00 Gun. Carmichael, B.C.G.A.....	57		

4. NEW WESTMINSTER CORPORATION PRIZES.

Open as in No. 2. Ranges 200 and 400 yards; five rounds at each range; Snider rifle; Government issue; entrance, 50 cents.

N.-W. Challenge cup and		\$ 2 50 Capt. Green, V.R.....	34
\$ 12 50 Sergt. Scoullar, N.W.R.....	38	2 50 J. Westcott, V.R.....	33
Occident Challenge cup and		2 50 Capt. Jones, B.C.G.A.....	33
7 50 Corp. Savage, R.N.....	38	2 50 R. Gillard, R.N.....	33
5 00 Lieut. McColl, N.W.R.....	37	2 50 J. W. Griffiths, R.N.....	32
5 00 Lieut. Wollacott, V.R.....	37		
5 00 Mr. H. Smith.....	36		

5. ROYAL CITY MATCH.

Open as in No. 3. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven rounds at each range; Snider rifle; Government issue; entrance, 50 cents.

Challenge cup and		\$ 2 50 Lieut. McColl, N.W.R.....	50
\$ 12 50 Lieut. Wollacott, V.R.....	61	2 50 Corp. Wolfenden, B.C.G.A.....	50
7 50 Capt. Fletcher, retired list.....	56	2 50 Sergt. Cox, V.R.....	47
5 00 Pte. H. H. Roper, V.R.....	56	2 50 Capt. Green, V.R.....	47
5 00 Capt. Jones, B.C.G.A.....	54	2 50 Pte. W. J. Daywer, V.R.....	46
5 00 Corp. Hayward, B.C.G.A.....	51		
5 00 Lieut.-Col. Holmes, C.A.....	50		

6. VICTORIA CORPORATION MATCH.

Open as in No. 2. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards; seven rounds at each range; Snider rifle; Government issue; entrance, 50 cents.

Challenge cup and		\$ 2 50 Capt. Wolfenden, B.C.G.A.....	65
\$ 12 50 Mr. James Wilson.....	73	2 50 Capt. Green, V.R.....	65
7 50 Sergt. Scoullar, N.W.R.....	71	2 50 Lieut. Wollacott, V.R.....	63
5 00 Capt. Jones, B.C.G.A.....	68	2 50 Lieut.-Col. Holmes, C.A.....	60
5 00 Capt. Fletcher, retired list.....	67	2 50 Lieut. McColl, N.W.R.....	60
5 00 R. Gillard, R.N.....	67		
5 00 Capt. Prior, B.C.G.A.....	66		

7. LAURIE BUGLE MATCH.

To be competed for by teams of ten members of the Active Militia, selected respectively from Victoria and New Westminster. Ranges, 200, 400 and 600 yards, five rounds at each range; Snider rifle; Government issue; 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 rifle, rounds and distances. The bugle shall be held by the winning team for the year.

The "Laurie Bugle" was awarded to the Victoria team, it being the only one entered for competition.

8. CHAPLEAU CHALLENGE CUP.

Open as in No. 2. Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards; five rounds at each range; Snider rifle; Government issue; entrance 50c.

Challenge Cup and		\$ 3 00 Lieut. McColl, N.W.R.....	47
\$ 12 50 Mr. F. R. Sargison.....	56	3 00 Gun. Newbury, B.C.G.A.....	47
10 00 Lieut. Wollacott, V.R.....	54	3 00 J. Westcott, R.N.....	46
7 50 Capt. Wolfenden, B.C.G.A.....	53	3 00 Mr. E. A. Wilmot.....	44
5 00 Capt. Fletcher, retired list.....	49		
3 00 Mr. H. Smith.....	48		

9. REPRESENTATIVE TEAM MATCH.

To be competed for by teams of eight officers, non-commissioned officers and men, selected as follows: From H. M. ships at Esquimalt; from each corps of active militia in the district; from the Washington National Guard at Seattle, W.T., and from civilian members of the Association.

Ranges 200 and 500 yards; Seven rounds at each range; Snider rifle; Government issue, except the Seattle team, who may use their service weapon; entrance \$2 each team.

To the winning team.....A silver cup presented by Association.

A competition may be held amongst the members of the winning team, at any time or place, to decide the individual winner of the cup.

Civilian team, winners of cup.....	331	H.M.S. "Triumph,".....	289
H.M.S. "Satellite,".....	299	H.M.S. "Constance,".....	275
Victoria Rifle Co.....	202	B. C. Gar. Art.....	205

10. ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Open as in No. 2. Ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards; seven rounds at each range; any rifle; entrance 5 c.

\$ 12 00 Mr. H. Smith.....	91	\$ 2 50 Mr. R. Butler.....	76
10 00 Lieut. McColl, N.W.R.....	81	2 50 Capt. Prior, B.C.G.A.....	75
5 00 Lieut. Wollacott, V.R.....	80	2 50 Capt. Wolfenden, B.C.G.A.....	75
2 50 Sergt. Scoullar, N.W.R.....	79	2 50 Capt. Jones, B.C.G.A.....	74

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Open as in No. 2 to those who have competed in not less than three matches at this meeting, and who have not won a prize of the value of \$5. Range, 400 yards, 7 rounds; Snider rifle; Government issue; entrance, 50 cents.

\$ 12 00 J. Cutler, R.N.....	27	\$ 3 00 Jas. Murphy, R.N.....	23
8 00 Pte. W. J. Dwyer, R.N.....	26	3 00 Mr. E. A. Wilmot.....	21
5 00 W. Gillard, R.N.....	23	2 50 Mr. R. Butler.....	20
4 00 C. Bosworthick, R.N.....	23	2 50 Mr. W. Randall, R.N.....	19

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MATCH.

For the highest individual score at 500 and 600 yards in competitions Nos. 3, 5 and 6' silver medal presented by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General.

For the second highest individual score at 500 and 600 yards in above competitions, bronze medal presented by His Excellency, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General.

Capt. Jones, B.C.G.A., silver medal.... 110 Capt. Wolfenden, B.C.G.A., bronze medal 100

GRAND AGGREGATE PRIZES.

For the highest aggregate score in all competitions, except Nos. 7, 9 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.

Capt. Wolfenden, B.C.G.A., gold badge and silver medal..... 318 Lieut. Wollacott, V.R., silver badge..... 314
Sergt. Scoullan, N.W.R., 314, counted out.

Immediately after the conclusion of the matches a competition was held for places on the Wimbledon team, under the regulation which permits British Columbia to compete for one place by firing against the scores made by the Ottawa competitors. The best aggregate made was 345 points, by Lieut. Wollacott, B.C.G.A.

THE NINETIETH ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

While the gallant regiment that so nobly upheld Winnipeg's credit in the North-West insurrection was lying at Fort Pitt some of the montony of camp life was relieved by the rehearsal of a burlesque on the incidents of the campaign, which, when they returned home, was elaborated by Staff-Sergt. G. Broughall and ultimately presented to the public in the Opera House on the 29th and 30th July. The effort met with so cordial a reception that the whole play has been published, and we have just examined the text. The work consists of three distinct parts, tableaux, songs, and the burlesque action. After a tableau representing the regiment leaving for the front the scene opens at Clarke's Crossing, where the regiment on arrival is inspected by the General and proceeds to encamp. The Sergt.-Major details fatigues, and two war correspondents bearing a strong family likeness to those in "Michael Strogoff" are introduced. The dialogue introduces numerous local hits, which are scarcely intelligible to outsiders. Farmers are brought on to show the exorbitant rates charged for all produce, and the funny business is done by a negro cook and a cockney detailed as his assistant.

The songs are mostly adaptations, and include the airs of the Admiral's song in "Pinafore," the Policeman's song in the "Pirates," "For goodness sake don't say I told you," "Bob up serenely," "In the morning by the bright light," and "Says I to myself says I." The original versions of "Ehren on the Rhine," "Let me like a soldier fall," and the "Soldiers' Farewell" are given. Amongst the best of the adaptations are:—

HARD TACK, COME AGAIN NO MORE.

WORDS BY THE REV. D. M. GORDON, CHAPLAIN OF THE 90TH BATTALION.

Sung by Private Geo. McAllister.

There's a song that will linger forever on our ears,
'Tis echoed like the murmur on the shore.
The song of the wayworn and ill-fed volunteers,
Oh! hard tack, come again no more.

(Chorus.)—"Tis the song, the wail of the soldier,
Heard in the tent and murmured round the door,
Too long you have lingered on table and floor,
Oh! hard tack, come again no more.

We have toasted, boiled and fried you, tried ev'ry change we know,
And have soaked you well in fat pork o'er and o'er,
But to make you soft and pleasant, our dodges are no go,
Oh! hard tack, come again no more,

As a breastplate we have worn you, hid in tunic pocket wide,
We've been shielded by you 'mid the battles' roar,
From hand to hand we've shied you, when as baseball you've been tried,
Oh! hard tack, come again no more.

To corduroy a muskeg, to stop a rifle ball,
To serve as quoits or barricado a door,
You'll do, but as a diet for hungry volunteers,
Oh! hard tack, come again no more.

Should Poundmaker, Beardy, Riel or Big Bear ever feel
True repentance, and their naughtiness deplore,
'Twere fit fate for rogues so clever just to feed on thee forever;
Oh! hard tack, come again no more.

So farewell hardy comrade at Fish Creek, Batoche, Fort Pitt,
By Saskatchewan's familiar muddy shore,
We've met too often now my friends, begone, vamoze and "git";
Oh! hard tack, come again no more.

THE PICQUET SONG AND CHORUS.

AIR.—"The Sergeant's Song" (Pirates of Penzance).

WORDS BY SERGT. JOSEPH TEES.

When the enterprising Indian's not a growling,
And the Half-breed's not a-fighting for his land,
He loves around the pale-face to be prowling,
And listen to the Ninetieth brass band,
When their spies are not on every nightly bother,
He loves to sneak amongst us just for fun;
Taking one consideration with another,
A soldier's lot is not a happy one.

(Chorus.)—Oh! When the sentry's pacing forty miles a day with loaded gun,
A soldier's lot is not a happy one. Happy one.

When the redskin's not engaged in heavy slaughter,
Or considering how to make a rifle pit,
His capacity for Hudson Bay fire-water
Is just as great as our sis, every bit,
Our feelings we with difficulty smother,
While we're shooting down the rebels one by one;
Taking one consideration with another,
A soldier's lot is not a happy one.

When the country's fairly overrun with Fenians
Who are spreading consternation through our land,
Just now while we've got our fighting dander risen,
We should take the matter thoroughly in hand,
Whilst we're guarding House of Commons, jails and bridges,
Expecting to be shot up towards the sun,
And be picked up by the piece in sundry ditches,
A soldier's lot is not a happy one.

When we're out all night on piquet when it's raining,
And the drops are gently trickling doud our backs,
Walking slowly up and down till morning's waning,
To frustrate any rebel night attack.
When we think what fools we were for volunteering,
Coming out here thinking it would be such fun.
And we long for homes and friends endearing,
A soldier's lot is not a happy one.

There is probably more truth than poetry in the following sample bricks from a loug song by Sergt. Tees:—

The first cheering news we received at the front
Was that of our getting tobacco;
And mind you it was by no means an affront,
But went down like a slice of tomato.
But, lo and behold you, instead of three plugs,
Which we a l reckoned would just about make the pound,
Not more than one plug of it ever came gound,
But for goodness sake, don't say I told you.

Now soon after then we were ordered lime juice,
But the measure was far from being lavish,
On asking for more we were further reduced
By kind hearted Scotty McTavish.
But what came to pass you can easily guess,
Whilst we stood the hardships and marched none the less,
It was drunk by the glass in the officer's mess,
But for goodness sake, don't say I told you.

In the second act there is a pow-wow with Weeping Dog, Chief of the Hoolykezans, and a number of his tribe. An idea of the interview may be got from the interpreter's rendering of one of the speeches:—

"Stir-the-mud-quick, the dude of the red men, says, says he, that the Indian is the pale-face's best friend; but the pale-face terribly bad on promises. He says, says he, that Dewdney promised him an A.D.C. and a buckboard. He want Hugh John Macdonald attached to him as aide-de-camp, only he stipulate that he be attached to Hugh John for rations. He says, says he, that the tribe want him to marry the Great Mother's daughter, and he want his Ottawa Hansard sent more regularly, so he can follow the Franchise Bill. He says, says he, that the new policy make them all glad, because they are to throw up farming and shooting pale-faces, to become voters."

A fair idea of the whole piece will be got from the following extract, which is the close of the last act:—

Leatherback—"Be jabers an' here is the mail and comforts," (all crowd around eagerly.)
Omnes.—"Anything for me." LEATHERBACK proceeds to pass out various articles, plus hats, bologna sausages, neckties, perfume, letters, foghorns, knapkin rings, pumpkins, newspapers, etc. etc. All are busy reading, jabbering and exhibiting their comforts.)
Leath. (drawing out the last parcel from the bottom.)—"Be jabers boys, they have not forgot me after all. (Exhibiting a parcel wrapped up in paper.) Aint it purty all done up in paper so car'ful."
Omnes.—"What is it—what is it—open it up Leatherback—halves you know."
Leath. (unwraps several coverings of paper and at last exposes to view, a can of corn beef to the merriment of the oehers.)—"Oehone! if it isn't a can of corned mate, and I've bin' livin' on it for the last three months."

No. 1 Ord.-Sergt. (with a newspaper, R.)—"Oh! Boys just listen to this. Hear what the Winnipeg Times says about our Fish Creek battle. They call it a defeat." (Reads.)

"A DEFEAT."

"LITTLE DOUBT THAT YESTERDAY'S BATTLE WAS A REVERSE FOR MIDDLETON."
"THE VOLUNTEERS FORCED TO RETIRE WITH HEAVY LOSS, THE REBELS FOLLOWING."
"NO INTELLIGENCE THAT A SINGLE HALF-BREED OR INDIAN WAS KILLED,"

(Crushing up paper.) "A defeat! Ah, Yes! No matter what sacrifice a poor volunteer may make,—no matter what efforts for good may be made by anyone, there will always be in this world, a certain class who never contribute anything to the cause, but who live only to criticize and condemn; and there will always be newspapers which, fond of sensation, will adopt any means to sell a few copies of their ragged sheet."

Officer (standing on a box L. with a field glass in hand)—"I wonder if that is an Indian over there on the right. No, it can't be an Indian. Yes, I guess it is an Indian. No, it aint either (a shot—suddenly ducking.) Bet your life it is an Indian. (Shots immediately follow in rapid succession. Cheering in the distance. The men in the trenches keep up a fire.)

[Enter J. M. C. O'Flynn hurriedly, R.]

O'Flynn—"And when the bu lets fly,
Here in my blankets I lie."

Officer—"Hello! that cheering sounds like business."

Voice (in L. Wing)—"90th stand to your arms—markers fall in (bugle) 90th—double march."

[Enter the 90th L. in fours, doubling across stage and exeunt R.]

Voice (in R. wing as men exeunt.)—"A' company hold river bank piquet—D' line the trenches, 'B' reinforce the Midland's, 'C' the Grenadier's 'E' and 'F' to the right." (Cheering, firing and volley firing in rear of stage.)

Officer (in zereba, standing on a box.)—"Hurrah, the 90th have caught up to the Grenadiers and Midlands and have joined the fighting line. There is a flag of truce coming up. (Bugle in distance)—the bugle sounds cease firing, but the boys keep on cheering and advancing, and on they go with a rush. Now they are all going down over the hill into Batoche (cry in distance—"ambulance! ambulance this way—a stretcher! a stretcher!" two men with stretcher double across stage, and exit R.) Now Boulton's horse and the intelligence corps with 'E' and 'F' companies of the 90th have outflanked the town on the right and the artillery are playing on the ferry (continued cheering.) Hurrah boys! the rebels are running and our boys are following. There they have released the prisoners. (Increased cheering in the rear.) Hurrah, Batoche is carried at last."

Enter GENERAL and A.D.C., R., the whole force, scouts, artillery and infantry crowding up over the zereba and receiving the GENERAL with a cheer.]

Gen. (smiling.)—"This is the happiest day of my life, and I am the proudest man in America to-night. Men, we have carried Batoche—"

O'Flynn (jumping up.)—"Hurrah, we have carried Batoche."
Gen. (continuing).—"The prisoners have been rescued, the rebellion has been crushed and

Scout (rushing in R.)—"Riel has been captured."
Gen.—"the country is saved and (wheeling to front with hand to salute.) God save the Queen."

[ORCHESTRA, National Anthem.]

CURTAIN. GENERAL and A.D.C., centre, O'FLYNN L., HILL R., men in the trenches and on the zereba in the rear. All singing, "God save the Queen."

TABLEAU FINALE

SCENE.—Batoche, the night after the victory—a moonlight scene in the zereba. The men with arms, lying asleep in their blankets, in the trenches. Two sentry's R. and L motionless. [CURTAIN.]

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

GUARDS RIFLE ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Foot Guards Rifle Association was held in the Drill Hall on Monday evening when the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Lt.-Col. Ross; 1st Vice-President, Major Macpherson; 2nd Vice-President, Major Tilton, Sec.-Treas., Lieut. Shannon. All these officers were re-elected with the exception of Lieut. Shannon, who takes the place of Lieut. Walter Todd, who wished to retire on account of want of time to fulfil the duties of the position. An officers' committee was appointed consisting of the officers commanding companies; and also a "non-com's" committee, on which there are two representatives from each company. Arrangements for the annual matches are to be immediately proceeded with. It is thought that the prize list this year will not be quite as large as on some former occasions, but the committee will do the best possible with the means at their disposal. The date for the matches is not yet decided upon.—Ottawa Citizen.

St. JOHN, N.B.—The N. B. Brigade of Garrison Artillery are now continuing their annual drill and have been putting in their target practice during this week. The new officers are working hard, both at drill and in their school, which meets once a week. Regulation busbies for this corps are on their way from England and will arrive in time for the inspection, which takes place on 3rd and 5th October.

The St. John Rifles are also drilling twice a week and will soon be ready for inspection.

The brigade camps for this eighth district opened at Fredericton on the 22nd and numbers 680 officers and men under command of Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G. The spot selected is on the York Driving Park. The staff and troops under instruction we have already enumerated, and in a later issue we hope to give some details of the camp.

Captain Perley, H.Q.S., is on a flying visit to St. John, his former home, and is warmly greeted by all officers of the militia and other friends. He formerly commanded the New Brunswick Engineers.

THE TARGET.

DUFFERIN RIFLES' RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual matches of the Dufferin Rifles' Rifle Association were held on the regimental ranges in rear of the old Mohawk Church yesterday, beginning at nine a.m., and were the most successful in point of attendance ever held. The weather was chilly and a high wind prevailed, both of which caused a general lowering of scores as compared with previous years. The prize list was an exceedingly good one, probably the best that has ever been offered in the history of the association, and as a consequence, the competitions were much keener, and more interesting.

FIRST MATCH—ASSOCIATION.

Open to all members. Range 600 yards. Rounds 7.

Lt.-Col. Jones.....	24	\$6 10	Capt. McMichael.....	9	\$2 50
Pte. A. G. Malcolm.....	23	5 00	Capt. W. D. Jones.....	7	2 00
Pte. James Thompson.....	17	5 00	Pte. W. Ellis.....	7	1 75
Pte. D. Dennis.....	17	4 50	Capt. T. H. Jones.....	6	1 75
Pte. J. McDonald.....	12	3 50	Pte. J. S. Stevenson.....	6	1 50
Sergt. C. Pullen.....	12	3 50	Pte. J. Harper.....	6	1 00
Pte. E. P. Taylor.....	10	3 50	Pte. R. Donahue.....	6	1 00
Sergt. J. Porter.....	10	3 00			

First prize includes the Merchants' Challenge Cup, value \$18. Special—Pte. A. G. Malcolm with three bulls eyes won H. W. Brethour's special prize of \$10.

SECOND MATCH—NURSERY.

Open to members of Association or Regiment who have never won a prize at any Association, Provincial or Dominion match. Range 400 yards. Rounds 5.

Pte. E. P. Taylor.....	15	\$5 00	Pte. J. Thompson.....	12	\$1 50
Pte. J. Harper.....	15	4 00	Lieut. C. Nelles.....	12	1 50
Pte. W. Graham.....	14	3 00	Pte. C. Fitch.....	11	1 00
Corp. D. Wilson.....	14	3 00	Pte. J. Emmett.....	10	1 00
Capt. T. H. Jones.....	13	2 00	Pte. W. Ellis.....	10	1 00
Pte. J. S. Stevenson.....	12	2 00			

THIRD MATCH—REGIMENTAL.

Open to all efficient members of the Regiment, but officers' scores count only for cups and medals. 400 and 500 yards. Rounds 5 at each range.

Sergt. C. Pullen.....	33	\$7 00	Pte. Donahue.....	21	\$5 00
Sergt. Strowger.....	31	6 00	Pte. Dennis.....	20	4 00
Sergt. Wood.....	29	6 00	Pte. Kilmaster.....	19	4 00
Capt. Harris.....	28		Corpl. Ince.....	19	3 75
Lt.-Col. Jones.....	27		Pte. W. Ellis.....	18	3 50
Pte. J. McDonald.....	26	5 00	Lieut. Sweet.....	17	
Lieut. Nelles.....	25		Pte. W. Clark.....	15	3 50
Capt. T. H. Jones.....	24		Pte. J. Emmett.....	15	3 50
Lieut. Slater.....	24		Pte. A. Bernhard.....	15	2 00
Sergt. J. Porter.....	22	5 00	Corpl. McCubbin.....	14	2 00
Pte. Stevenson.....	22	5 00	Pte. E. P. Taylor.....	14	2 00
Pte. J. Harper.....	20	5 00	Pte. C. Fitch.....	13	1 00
Lieut. H. Yates.....	20		Sergt. C. Ott.....	13	1 00

First prize includes Officers' Challenge Cup, value \$22.

FOURTH MATCH—COMPANY.

"B" Co's Team. Lieut. Sweet, Sergt. C. Ott, Pte's. W. Ellis, R. Donahue and J. McDonald..... 91

Prize—Company Challenge Cup, presented by Judge Jones, value \$20 and \$5 cash.

FIFTH MATCH—OFFICERS.

Open to all officers of the regiment and to all officers who have retired from the regiment retaining rank; a silver medal, value \$10, to the officers making the highest score in Association match.

Lieut.-Col. Jones.....	24
------------------------	----

SIXTH MATCH—THE DUFFERIN.

Open to prize winners in the Regimental match; range, 500 yards, 10 rounds; prize, bronze medal, presented by the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India (patron to the regiment).

Sergt. Pullen.....	30
--------------------	----

SEVENTH MATCH—EXTRA SERIES.

Open to members of association and regiment, unlimited entries; range, 500 yards, 5 rounds.

\$6 00 Capt. R. R. Harris.....	24	\$4 Lieut.-Col. Jones.....	17
5 00 Lieut. C. M. Nelles.....	23	3 Pte. Ellis.....	16
5 00 Sergt. J. Porter.....	17		

EIGHTH MATCH—BULL'S EYE.

To the competitor making the greatest number of bull's eyes in the Association, Regimental and Dufferin matches.

Sergt. C. Pullen, Bull's eye cup, value \$25.....	5
---	---

NINTH MATCH—SKIRMISHING.

Open to teams of five previously named officer, n.e.o. or men from any company or regiment; ranges, 100 and 500 yards; rounds, 5 advancing, 5 retiring; prize, Queen's Own cup, value \$250.

"D" Co.....	111	"C" Co.....	63
"B" Co.....	103	"A" Co.....	59
"E" Co.....	79		

TENTH MATCH—GRAND AGGREGATE.

Highest aggregate scores in Association, Regimental and Dufferin matches.

D.R.A.G medal Sergt. C. Pullen.....	75	\$3 Col. Sergt. Job Wood.....	53
O.R.A. medal Lieut. Col. Jones.....	67	2 Capt. R. R. Harris.....	52
\$5 Pte. R. Donahue.....	53		

ANNUAL RIFLE MATCHES OF THE DOMINION POLICE FORCE.

OTTAWA.—The fifth annual matches of the above association took place on the Rideau ranges on the 23rd inst. Including ex-members of the force who still belong to the association, about 25 competitors took part at the meeting. Superintendent Sherwood, who takes a keen interest in all matters affecting the efficiency of the force under his command, was present throughout the day, taking part in the competition, though not allowing his name to appear in the prize list. There were a considerable number of prizes in kind contributed by friends and admirers of the force residing in Ottawa, as well as some money prizes. A challenge cup presented by the surgeon of the force, Dr. Powell, was again competed for this year, its conditions requiring it to be won twice in succession to entitle the holder to its ownership. This year P. C. A. McCuaig rescued it from the hands of Sergt. Slade, who has had the satisfaction of gazing on it for the past year.

The weather was a trifle cold for good shooting, and the wind being fresh also accounts for the lowness of some of the scores. The duties of the force, however, prevent them securing anything like a proper amount of practice at the butts. We append the prize list:—

MATCH NO. 1.

Seven rounds at 200, 500 and 600 yards; eighteen prizes.

Supt. Sherwood.....	68	P.C. Deslauriers.....	47
Sergt. Hughes.....	66	P.C. Sponard.....	46
P.C. Watters.....	57	Sergt. Slade.....	44
Insp. O'Leary.....	55	P.C. Timbers.....	41
P.C. McCuaig.....	52	P.C. Shore.....	41
Ex-P.C. Thibeault.....	52	P.C. Murphy.....	39
P.C. Keane.....	52	Ex-Sergt. Stevenson.....	38
P.C. Morrison.....	51	P.C. Schmitz.....	37
P.C. Brown.....	50	P.C. Creighton.....	36

MATCH NO. 2.

Seven rounds at 600 yards; eight prizes.

P.C. Boyer.....	23	Ex-P.C. White.....	15
Supt. Sherwood.....	23	P.C. McLean.....	14
P.C. Codd.....	18	P.C. Timbers.....	14
Insp. O'Leary.....	17	Ex-P.C. Thibeault.....	14

MATCH NO. 3.

Seven rounds at 400 yards; twelve prizes.

Supt. Sherwood.....	31	P.C. Brown.....	22
P.C. Keane.....	31	P.C. McCuaig.....	22
Ex-P.C. Thibeault.....	28	P.C. Codd.....	22
Sergt. Slade.....	27	P.C. Schmitz.....	21
Sergt. Hughes.....	27	P.C. Chamberlain.....	19
P.C. Morrison.....	25	P.C. Watters.....	19

There were three 19's counted out. In this match four special Nursery prizes were offered, which were won by P.C.'s Schmitz, Sponard, Minard and Creighton.

MATCH NO. 4.

Seven rounds, each range, at 400 and 500 yards.

Supt. Sherwood.....	54	Sergt. Hughes.....	46
P.C. Keane.....	52	P.C. Codd.....	43
Ex-P.C. Thibeault.....	50	P.C. Brown.....	42
Ex-P.C. White.....	48	P.C. Watters.....	41
P.C. Morrison.....	47	Sergt. Slade.....	40
P.C. Schmitz.....	46	P.C. McLean.....	39

MATCH NO. 5.

Seven rounds at 500 yards.

P.C. McCuaig.....	28	Sergt. Hughes.....	21
P.C. Schmitz.....	25	Sergt. Slade.....	20
Ex-P.C. White.....	26	Insp. O'Leary.....	20
Supt. Sherwood.....	23	P.C. Timbers.....	18
P.C. McLean.....	23	P.C. Keane.....	18
P.C. Codd.....	23	P.C. Deslauriers.....	18
P.C. Shore.....	23	P.C. Minard.....	16
Ex-Sergt. Stevenson.....	21		

REVOLVER MATCH.

Five rounds, each range, at 25 and 40 yards.

P.C. Chamberlain.....	30	Insp. O'Leary.....	12
P.C. Watters.....	20	Sergt. Slade.....	9
Sergt. Hughes.....	18	Ex-Sergt. Stevenson.....	8
P.C. McLean.....	15	P.C. Morrison.....	7
P.C. Codd.....	15	P.C. Minard.....	7
Ex-P.C. Thibeault.....	14	P.C. Godin.....	6
P.C. Boyer.....	11		

OTTAWA.—The Rifle Club's seventh Snider spoon competition was held on the 26th. Fine warm weather, with light 2 o'clock breeze—a combination that should have produced higher scores :

Mr. J. E. Hutchison.....	32	23	39	85	Mr. Whiteley.....	26	24	27	77
(dessert spoon).					Mr. Jamieson	30	22	25	77
Mr. Cotton (tea spoon).....	30	25	27	82	Mr. Reardon	29	24	22	75
Mr. J. C. Chamberlin.....	29	27	25	81	Mr. Armstrong.....	29	22	23	74
Mr. Short.....	31	22	27	80	Mr. McJanot.....	24	20	23	67
Mr. Gray.....	29	26	25	80	Mr. O'Leary.....	28	19	20	67
Mr. Sutherland.....	29	27	24	80	Capt. Waldo.....	21	29	13	63
Major Todd.....	30	27	23	80					

The 8th spoon competition will be fired on the 17th of next month, the range being taken upon the Saturdays between this and then.

BOWMANVILLE.—The programme of the Bowmanville R.A. prize meeting, to be held on the 6th prox., is out, and, from the large number of prizes offered, and the fact that the matches are open to all comers, a good attendance should result. The following is the prize list :

1. CITIZENS' MATCH.—7 shots at 200 and 500 yards. Any position. Prizes—\$8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 4, &c., twenty in all.
2. ASSOCIATION MATCH.—7 shots at 400 and 600 yards. Any position. Prizes—\$10, 9, 8, 7, 6, three of 5, &c., twenty in all.
3. EXTRA SERIES.—7 shots at 200 yards, in any position, with any open-sighted rifle. Unlimited entries, for twenty prizes in kind, the first being a silver ice pitcher, \$10; second, a revolver, \$8.
4. GRAND AGGREGATE.—For scores in matches 1 and 2. Twenty prizes in kind, the first being B.R.A. gold badge and \$4; the second, a piano cover, \$10.
5. NURSERY MATCH.—Open to those who have never won a money prize. Scores in 1 and 2. Prizes—\$4, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2.

Full programmes can be obtained from Lieut.-Col. Cubitt, the President of the Association, or from J. B. Mitchell, its Secretary.

GLEANINGS.

Colonel Oswald, President of the National Artillery Association of Canada, presented the prizes won by the West Hartlepool Artillery at the recent meeting at Shoeburyness, and also the ambulance class certificates, won by members of Surgeon-Major Gourley's classes during the winter. Amongst those accompanying Colonel Oswald and Colonel Cameron on the platform were Colonel Rae, who commanded the English volunteers who visited Canada last year: Major Lauder, Surgeon-Major Gourley, J.P., and the officers of the brigade. The armory, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, had over the doorway the device: "England, Canada, Two Continents, One People." Colonel Cameron, in introducing Colonel Oswald, expressed the pleasure it gave him and the officers of the regiment in having amongst them one who had played such a prominent part in the rebellion in the North-west of Canada. Colonel Oswald said since Canada had sent detachments to the Shoeburyness competitions they had learnt many things from their English comrades in gunnery, not the least being that smartness in handling a gun-spike was as essential as handling the gun. He was sorry that they were unable to send a detachment from Canada this year. It was owing to the rebellion, many of their men being engaged in active service. The gallant colonel then distributed the prizes, the various winners being loudly cheered on taking their trophies. The ambulance class certificates were then awarded, at the conclusion of which Surgeon-Major Gourley proposed a vote of thanks to Colonel Oswald for presenting the prizes, and referred to his (Dr. Gourley's) connection three years ago with the Canadian team at Shoeburyness in his ambulance classes, stating that he had some excellent Canadians in his class and what they learned would no doubt be of some benefit to them in Canada.—*Vol. Service Gazette.*

Late English papers bring out a lot of surprising scores recently made at matches. Two teams of twelve men each from the Lincolnshire rifles made averages, the winning team of 87.16, and the other of 83.91 points. In the annual spoon meeting of No. 6 Co. H.A.C., Pte. Rosenthal made 95 at Queen's first stage ranges and 104 at second stage, aggregating 199 out of 230. At the weekly spoon competition of the South London Club, five men got into the 90's and in the North London Club, with rain and a bad light, seven reached the same point, Sergt. Wood leading with 96. At Hawick on the 5th the veteran McVittie got in 5 5 5 5 5 4—34 5 5 5 5 5 5—35 5 5 3 5 5 5—33—102, being only twice off the "bull's eye" in his 21 shots. This is believed to be the best performance ever achieved; for though it was once equalled in the Queen's match at Wimbledon, the man said to have made it was debarred from shooting afterwards, and it is considered doubtful if the score was ever made.



Tenders for a licence to cut Timber on Dominion Lands, in the District of Saskatchewan, North-West Territories.

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a Timber Berth," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the 19th day of OCTOBER next, for a timber berth of fifty square miles, situated in the Porcupine Hills, about three miles east of Swan River, in the District of Saskatchewan.

Sketches showing the position approximately of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber Office, Winnipeg.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 20th September, 1885.



Tenders for a license to cut Timber on Dominion Lands, in the Province of Manitoba.

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a Timber Berth," will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, the 26th day of OCTOBER next, for a timber berth of twenty-nine square miles, situated on Bad Throat River, a tributary of Lake Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba.

Sketches showing the position approximately of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Office, Winnipeg.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 22nd September, 1885.

GRAND COLONIAL Exhibition in London, Eng., 1886.

FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND FEET RESERVED FOR CANADA.
First Royal Exhibition Commission Since 1862.

THE Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held in London, England, commencing May 1st, 1886, is intended to be on a scale of great magnitude, having for object to mark an epoch in the relations of all the parts of the British Empire with each other.

In order to give becoming significance to the event, a Royal Commission is issued for the holding of this Exhibition, for the first time since 1862; and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been appointed President by Her Majesty.

The very large space of 54,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada by command of the President, His Royal Highness.

This Exhibition is to be purely Colonial and Indian, and no competition from the United Kingdom or from foreign nations will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at large what the Colonies can do.

The grandest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distinguished place she occupies, by the progress she has made in Agriculture, in Horticulture, in the Industrial and Fine Arts, in the Manufacturing Industries, in the Newest Improvements in Manufacturing Machinery and Implements, in Public Works by Models and Designs; also in an adequate display of her vast resources in the Fisheries and in Forest and Mineral wealth, and also in Shipping.

All Canadians of all parties and classes are invited to come forward and vie with each other in endeavoring on this great occasion to put Canada in her true place as the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her proper position before the world.

Every farmer, every producer, and every manufacturer, has in great assisting, it having been already demonstrated that extension of trade always follows such effort.

By order,
JOHN LOWE,
Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture.
Ottawa, 1st Sept., 1885.

RIFLE OFFICER'S MESS JACKET—For sale—a rifle officer's mess jacket and vest, Canadian regulation; height 5 feet 10 inches. Apply this office.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for additions to interior fittings, &c." will be received until FRIDAY, the 2ND OCTOBER next, for the execution of the additions and alterations and interior fittings, &c., required in the

POST OFFICE
—AT—
OTTAWA, ONT.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Wednesday, 23rd instant.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with the actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 22nd Sept., 1885.

TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDAL '851.



PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

W. JONES & Co.
ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEER CONTRACTORS,
CHACO, CAP. AND ACCOUTREMENT MAKERS.
GOLD LACE MANUFACTURERS AND EMBROIDERERS.
BUTTON AND MILITARY ORNAMENT MANUFACTURERS AND SWORD CUTLERS.
Gold, Silver, Silk and Mohair Trimming of every Description. Masonic Regalia.
236 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
ESTIMATES AND PATTERNS SENT ON APPLICATION.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE NEW REGULATION CORK HELMET.

JOHN MARTIN & Co.

Military Outfitters,

457 ST. PAUL ST.

MONTREAL.

N. McEACHREN,

Military Tailor,

ALBERT HALL BUILDINGS,
191 YONGE STREET, . . . TORONTO.

UNIFORMS of every description made to order and everything necessary to a Officer's Outfit Supplied.

SEND FOR LIST OF PRICES.

Terms Strictly - Cash.



International Tent and Awning Co.

184 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

A. G. FORGIE, - - - - - Manager.

MANUFACTURERS OF

TENTS, CAMP FURNITURE, FLAGS

AWNINGS, WATERPROOF GOODS,

DESPATCH AND POST OFFICE BAGS, HORSE, WAGON AND STACK COVERS, RUBBER TENT BLANKETS, &c.

All Goods are made of the best materials and finished in the most substantial manner. Also a beautiful assortment of

PAINTED WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

No connexion with any other firm in Canada.

MAYNARD, HARRIS & CO.,

Military & Civil Service Outfitters

CONTRACTORS AND AGENTS,

126 and 127 Leadenhall St., London, Eng.

(Established Sixty Years.)

UNIFORMS FOR ALL SERVICES.

Helmets, Glengarrys, New Pattern Gold Lace, Accoutrements, Badges, &c., of best quality and manufacture at strictly moderate prices.

ESTIMATES, DRAWINGS, PATTERNS, &c., FREE ON APPLICATION.

REFERENCES TO ALL PARTS OF THE DOMINION.

F. BESSON & CO.

198 Euston Road, London, Eng.

MILITARY

BAND INSTRUMENT MAKERS,

ON THE "PROTOTYPE" SYSTEM,

TO THE ARMY, MILITIA, VOLUNTEER AND CIVIL BANDS OF ALL COUNTRIES.

These instruments are used in the "Governor General's Foot Guards" band, and in all the English army bands (except about 15), and are superior to all others in musical quality and durability.

Stocks of "Prototype" Instruments at all the leading Music Sellers in the Dominion.

HAMILTON POWDER CO

(INCORPORATED 1861)

MANUFACTURE

MILITARY POWDER

of any required velocity, density or grain.

Sporting Powder,

"Ducking," "Caribou," and other choice grades.

BLASTING POWDER

in every variety.

DYNAMITE

And all other modern "High Explosives."

SOLE LICENSEES FOR

H. Julius Smith's Magneto-Battery,

the best for accurate electric firing of Shots, Blasts, Mines, Torpedoes, etc.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

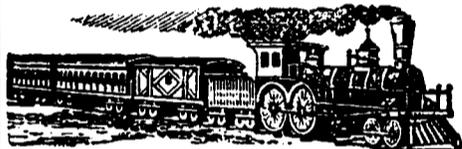
For Insulated Wire, Electric Fuses, Safety Fuse, Detonators, etc.

OFFICE :

103 St. Francois Xavier St. MONTREAL.

Branch Offices and Magazines at principal shipping points in Canada.

Descriptive Lists mailed on application.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

The direct route from the West for all points in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland.

All the popular Sea Bathing, Fishing and pleasure resorts of Canada are along this line.

Pullman Cars leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday run through to Halifax, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to St. John, N.B., without change.

Close connections made at Point Levis with the Grand Trunk Railway and the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamers from Montreal and at Levis with the North Shore Railway.

Elegant First Class Pullman Buffet, and Smoking Cars on all through trains.

First Class Refreshment Rooms at convenient distances.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Will find it advantageous to use this route as it is the quickest in point of time, and the rates are as low as by any other. Through Freight is forwarded by Fast Special Trains, and experience has proved the Intercolonial Route to be the quickest for European freight to and from all points in Canada and the Western States.

Tickets may be obtained, and also information about the route and about freight and passenger rates from

E. KING, Ticket Agent, No. 15 Elgin Street, Ottawa.

ROBT. B. MOODIE,

Western Freight and Passenger Agent, 93 Rossin House Block, York St., Toronto.

D. POTTINGER,

Chief Superintendent

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 26th May, 1885.

SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

Canadian Militia Gazette,

IN CORRESPONDENCE with Advertisers please mention CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE



MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders payable at all Money Order Offices in Canada, also in the United States, the United Kingdom and other Countries and British Colonies generally, may be obtained at the undermentioned Post Offices in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Money Orders may also be granted at other Money Order Offices in Canada, for payment at the Offices named.

MANITOBA

- ARCHIBALD, Co. of Selkirk.
- BIRTLE, Co. of Marquette.
- BRANDON, Co. of Selkirk.
- EMERSON, Co. of Provencher.
- GLADSTONE, Co. of Marquette.
- MINNEDOSA, Co. of Marquette.
- MORRIS, Co. of Provencher.
- PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Co. of Marquette.
- RAPID CITY, Co. of Marquette.
- SELKIRK, Co. of Lisgar.
- SOURIS, Co. of Selkirk.
- STONEWALL, Co. of Lisgar.
- WINNIPEG, Co. of Lisgar.

ASSINABOIA TERRITORY

- BROADVIEW. MOOSOMIN.
- MAPLE CREEK. QU'APPELLE.
- MEDICINE HAT. REGINA.
- MOOSE JAW.

ALBERTA TERRITORY

END OF TRACK, Can. Pac. Rwy., via Calgary.

FORT McLEOD.

JOHN CARLING, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 1st May, 1885.



Statutes of Canada.

THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's Office, here; also separate Acts since 1874. Price lists will be sent to any person applying for them.

B. CHAMBERLIN, Q.P.

Ottawa, May, 1885.



TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Buffalo Coats," and addressed to the Hon. the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Saturday, 3rd October next, for supplying Five Hundred Buffalo Coats for the N. W. Mounted Police. The Coats must be made from No. 1 Fall Robes—Indian tanned.

A sealed pattern may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders to state how soon delivery can be made.

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 enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contract for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE, Comptroller, N. W. M. Police.

OTTAWA, Sept. 19th, 1885.