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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER

EDITORIAL.
Practice and Precept at Variance.
Notes on Events of the Week.

AUSTRALIA'S NAVAL DEFENCE.
DRILL AND FIRE DISCIPLINE.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Hythe Instruction Again.—Centurion.
MILITIA NEWS AND NOTES.
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.
No. 12 of 15th June, 1888.
MISCELLANEOUS.

Practice and Precept at Variance.

THE Toronto riflemen have met with another reverse—the Garrison Common ranges being closed pending an investigation into the charges reported of narrow escapes of boating parties on the lake on the 9th inst. It is hard to understand why the investigation could not have been made without once more stopping the shooting; and especially without prohibiting it upon such short notice that upwards of a hundred riflemen proceeded to the range on Saturday afternoon in ignorance of the order, and only to find that they had needlessly made the long journey from the city, absolutely wasting the half day. The closing order was only received late on Friday evening, and though published in some of the morning papers it escaped the attention of a great many interested.

The range is no more dangerous now than it has been for years. According to the Minister of Militia's statement in Parliament, it may easily be made quite safe. This statement was upon the authority of the report of a special committee, who made a careful investigation. It is in order to inquire why that report has not been acted upon. What is there to be gained by the delay? Apparently nothing; while repeated disappointments such as that of Saturday last cannot fail to be prejudicial to the shooting interests of the force. The opinions very freely expressed by the men upon the range, when they found they could not have their expected afternoon's practice, showed how keenly they felt the authorities' lack of consideration for them.

Let additional safeguards be provided, so as to remove all possibility of accident, but in the meantime the prohibition of their use of the ranges is not justifiable. The people of Toronto know their location and the direction the bullets are likely to take if they escape upon the lake. If, possessing this knowledge, there are any who choose to row in the particular place, there will be nobody but themselves to blame should a few be popped off by stray bullets. It would be a blessing perhaps if there were just another casualty at this spot. Though rather severe upon the victims, perhaps the result would likely be that those people who make nuisances of themselves by persisting in rowing within the supposed danger line, would avoid the place for the future when the red flag is up. Thus the possibility of mishap would cease.

It is laughable—or would be so were it not for the serious consequences—to see the Militia General Orders direct that rifle instruction and practice is to be placed above everything else in importance, while at the same time the thousands of Montreal's militiamen are left without a range at all, and those of Toronto are placed at the mercy of any foolhardy crank who from cussedness alone refuses to keep out of harm's way.

Topics of the Week.

Rather unexpectedly, a change has been made in the command of the Wimbledon team, which sails from Quebec to-day. Lt.-Col. Chas. Macdonald, of the 66th Batt., Halifax, having found it impossible to go, on account of pressing official duties, as well as for private reasons, the command was offered to Lt.-Col. Frank Bond, of the Prince of Wales Rifles, and he accepted. Col. Bond has long been actively identified with the shooting interests of the Dominion, and there is none who more worthily than he can do the honours for the team at Wimbledon.

General Middleton this week commenced his tour of inspection of the brigade camps, starting with No. 2 District, at Niagara, where he found everything in excellent order, so far as depended upon the men in camp and those in charge of them. Niagara possesses great natural advantages for camping purposes, the site being probably unsurpassed in the Dominion in so far as healthfulness of situation and facilities for drill and the enjoyment of camp life are concerned. Lt.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., deserves congratulation upon the unvarying order and strict attention to duty, which marked the twelve days under canvass. A representative of the MILITIA GAZETTE is at the camp this week, and a further notice from him will appear in next issue.

The *Fredericton Capital*, which always takes a great interest in militia matters, this week devotes a two-column editorial to the relative claims of rural and city corps. While it admits that city corps are more readily concentrated than country corps, and that consequently it is desirable that their drill should be kept up without any of those "hibernating" intervals which are so disastrous to the efficiency of country corps, it argues that where rural corps have companies located in cities these companies should have the same privilege as city battalions, namely, of being paid for drilling every year, for they are equally liable to be called out in case of emergency, and in past emergencies have been called out, and have always nobly responded to the call. We commend this view to the favourable consideration of the powers that be.

We invite attention to the advertisement of the firm of Crean & Houston, military tailors and outfitters, of Toronto, which appears this week. Mr. John F. Crean has been a constant advertiser in the MILITIA GAZETTE, and we have therefore a pleasant interest in taking this opportunity to inform our readers that his business has developed to such an extent as to make it advisable for him to lessen his individual responsibilities by forming a partnership with Mr. Houston, a gentleman of good connection and extended practical experience. Mr. Crean, it may not be out of place to mention, is a zealous militiaman himself, holding the very responsible position of Sergeant-Major of the Queen's Own Rifles. While on the subject, we would draw attention to the fact that Canadian enterprise has made ample provision for supplying our militia with uniforms of Dominion manufacture, fully equal to the best imported goods. The business cards of the leading firms in this line of business will be

found in our advertising columns, and for these we bespeak the custom of the force.

The youth who last week succeeded to the throne of the German Empire rules over twenty-six kingdoms or states, comprising 38,000,000 people. The Empire can now put 3,400,000 men under arms.

Major Gzowski, Welsh Regiment, who took part in the repulse of the incursion of Fenians into Canada in 1870, is about to retire from the army.

Captain H. Streatfield, Grenadier Guards, Military Secretary, Lieutenant the Hon. H. J. Anson, Highland Light Infantry, and Lieutenant H. A. Pakenham, Grenadier Guards, Aides-de-Camp, revert to their regiments on the return of the Marquis of Lansdowne from Canada.

Late advices from Jersey show that the militia of that tight little island have completed all arrangements for representation at Wimbledon this year. About twenty three members will take part in the N. R. A. meeting, out of whom will be chosen the Kalopore eight. Major P. Robin, East Regiment, will be their camp commandant, and captain of the Kolapore team.

The Wimbledon team assembled yesterday at Quebec, and sails to-day on the *Sarmatian* for Liverpool. It is constituted as last announced, the whole twenty men having duly reported. Lt.-Col. Frank Bond, P.W.R., goes in command, and Capt. Wright, 43rd Rifles is adjutant. Lt.-Col. Bacon, Secretary, D.R.A., went to Quebec on Tuesday to make the final arrangements and to see the team off.

Drill and Fire Discipline.

IN the revised Field Exercise it is expected that there will appear many radical changes besides those noted in the Imperial Army Order published in our issue of the 17th inst., and adopted in Canada. In anticipation of the publication the Lieutenant-General commanding the Aldershot Division has issued a memorandum to the Volunteers for their guidance in drill during the present season, in which the following points are laid down, with the intimation that all that is new in them will become part of the Field Exercise of the future:

Attack.—After troops have extended for the Attack, the advance in the 1st stage up to 600 yards will be in a general line, preceded by scouts keeping up a dropping fire. Except by the scouts, fire should not, as a rule, be opened at greater distances than about 600 yards, except at large objects, such as artillery, bodies of cavalry, or masses of infantry. On broken or enclosed ground, fire may be reserved to a still shorter distance. It should be borne in mind that the object of the Attack formation is to get to close quarters as soon as possible, and that ammunition expended without visible effect is not only a waste of so many rounds, but also of valuable time.

After battalions are formed for Attack, buglers and drummers of the reserve should be formed in rear of the centre of the main body, so that they are ready concentrated when required.

When fire is opened, it should be by section volleys, and the fire of portions of the line may frequently be concentrated with advantage on certain parts of the defending line. This should be done by order of the officers commanding the front line, and the section commanders should then, when necessary, give the commands to their sections, "Half right," or "Half left, fire a volley," etc.

Volley-firing will be employed during all stages of the Attack.

In the 2nd stage—from 600 to about 400 yards—the scouts having awaited the arrival of the fighting line) the advance will be by alternate half companies (30 yards rushes).

The supports will reinforce at the conclusion of this stage. From the time the supports join the fighting line the fire of that line should be delivered kneeling, not lying down.

When (as is usually the case) half companies are extended to cover the front of the battalion, the unextended portions of such companies forming the supports, the reinforcing by the supports will be carried out as follows:—

During the last rush in this stage each half company extended in the fighting line will, by word of command, close on its centre from two paces to one pace per man. This will exactly give room on the outer flanks of each half company for the two sections of the support to come up, one on each flank.

In the 3rd stage—400 to 150 yards—the rushes will be by alternate companies.

When the fighting line has arrived at about 150 yards from the

enemy's position it will deliver rapid volleys kneeling, and continue to do so until the main body has formed a rear rank to it.

The main body, by the time the fighting line begins these rapid volleys, should have closed up to within 100 yards of the latter, and be in rank entire with fixed bayonets.

It will now come up at the double under cover of the rapid volleys of the fighting line, form a rear rank to that line, and immediately (by order of its commander) fire one volley standing, under cover of which the front rank (fighting line) will fix bayonets.

Directly the rear rank (main body) has fired its volley, the buglers will, by order of the battalion commander, sound the "Advance." The whole will then slope arms and advance.

Immediately all are on the move, the buglers will sound and the drums beat the "Charge." The men will then quicken their pace and cheer. When within 100 paces of the position the bugles will sound the "Halt," and the charge is on no account to be continued beyond this point.

It is to be distinctly understood (see Field Exercise, part iii, sec. 43) that in manœuvres between two bodies of troops, bayonets will not be fixed, and the charge will not be carried out, the contending forces not approaching closer than 100 paces from each other.

Range-Finding.—Range-takers should always be employed during the attack of a position. The employment of a range-finder is most essential at the longer ranges, when it can be successfully brought into operation.

Defence.—Troops acting on the defensive may open fire by section volleys at longer distances than those mentioned above, with the object of delaying the advance and forcing the attack to respond, and, generally speaking, volley fire may be maintained till the attacking force is within 200 yards, when independent firing should be resorted to with the fixed 200 yards sight.

In the desultory skirmishes which frequently take place with opposing forces, where neither side is acting strictly either on the aggressive or defensive, volley fire will be employed even at comparatively short ranges.

Section Commanders.—Section commanders are during the extension of a company to be (as laid down in sec. 22, para. 2, Field Exercise of 1884) three paces in rear of their sections, and when the extension is completed to take up such positions in rear of their commands as will best enable them to superintend their men.

There is a tendency on the part of section commanders to get up too close to their men, where they can exercise but little effective control over their sections. Unless they can see every man in their section the volley firing cannot be well carried out.

Attention should be given to the training of section commanders, as laid down on page 130, *g* and *h*, Musketry Regulations, 1887.

Ammunition.—The serving out of ammunition from the battalion reserve should always be practised as far as possible.

Division and Brigade Drill.—For the sake of uniformity at drill (not manœuvre) the Lieutenant-General desires that—

1. When a brigade is in line of quarter columns, and a change of front at right angles is made by throwing back a brigade or division on a flank, the battalions retiring in order to execute the movement will move on their outer base points (see Field Exercise, part iv., sec. 5 (2), page 265).

2. When a brigade or division is deployed in line and a change of front is ordered on a central company of any named battalion, the named battalion and the battalions next to it will make the change by fours, the remainder by quarter column.

3. If the change of front is ordered on a flank company of a battalion, both the named battalion and the battalion next to the flank company of formation will make the change of front by fours, the remainder by quarter column (see Field Exercise, part iv., sec. 16, page 274).

If victory attended upon numbers the Russian army ought to be invincible as compared to the forces aligned by other states. The young soldiers who have had to draw lots this year make up the formidable total of 831,000 men, of whom 249,000 were selected for immediate embodiment. Only 4,708 recruits of the latter multitude have obtained reductions in the period of service with the flag, on the strength of their possession of diplomas for legal, medical, clerical, and scientific attainments. The latter system of partial escape from duty is somewhat similar to the French one-year's *voluntariat*, with the difference that the Russian government does not exact a money contribution or tax for the concession or indulgence.

It is reported that in connection with the new rifle the English will discard the old-fashioned pointed long bayonet for one somewhat similar to the German pattern, about 18 in. long, and sharpened for two-thirds of the way on both edges, like a Roman sword.

Australia's Naval Defence.

IN the British House of Commons, on the 15th May, Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, in explaining the estimates for Imperial defence, said:—"With regard, first of all, to the navy, the resolution provides that there shall be no addition to the Australian squadron, the cost of which is to be £850,000. The agreement was arrived at in the course of last year during the progress of the conference which was held at London, and at which the Australian colonies were represented. The proposals agreed to at the conference in 1887 may thus be summarised: There is a provision for an additional force of sea-going ships of war for the protection of the floating trade in the Australian waters, at the joint cost of Imperial and colonial funds, such additional force to be manned by officers and men of the Royal navy, and to be under the sole control and orders of the admiral commanding her Majesty's ships and vessels on the Australian station. The vessels are to be employed on the station in the same way as the other ships of the squadron, and not to be removed beyond the limits of the station without the consent of the colonial governments. No reduction is to be made in the normal strength of the force maintained on the Australian station in consequence of such additional force. The vessels are to consist of five fast cruisers of the improved Archer class and torpedo gunboats of the Rattlesnake class, of which three cruisers and one gunboat are to be kept constantly in commission, the Imperial Government to bear the first cost of constructing and equipping these vessels. The colonies are to pay interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the first cost of the vessels to an amount not exceeding £35,000 annually and to bear the actual cost of maintaining four vessels in commission and three in reserve, including liability on account retired pay, of pensions to officers and men and charge for relief of crews to an amount not exceeding £91,000 per annum. The Imperial Government are to bear the cost of commissioning and maintaining the three vessels in reserve, in time of emergency or actual war. Any of these vessels that may be lost are to be replaced at the cost of the Imperial Government. The agreement in this instance is to be enforced for a period of ten years from the date of commissioning the first of these vessels, terminable then or subsequently only on notice being given two years previously. On the termination of this agreement the vessels are to remain the property of the Imperial Government, and nothing in the agreement is to effect the purely local naval defence forces, which are to be paid for by, and are solely under the control of the several colonies.

Correspondence.

[This paper does not necessarily share the views expressed in correspondence published in its columns, the use of which is freely granted to writers on topics of interest to the militia.]

HYTHE INSTRUCTION AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—Major Peters, in his arguments against Theoretical Musketry Instruction, cites cases that are hardly to the point, and which I think fail to establish his contentions. He speaks of the shooting of the Boers in South Africa, and of the Metis in our own North-West, as if these people were good shots at long ranges. As I have read, the loss at "Majuba Hill" was caused at close quarters in an attempt to carry the hill with a rush, and was therefore no test of rifle shooting, but rather of the cool determined character of the defence.

In all the engagements in the North-West, except that of "Frenchman's Butte," the fighting, because of the ground chosen by the rebels, had to be done at very short ranges indeed. At "Frenchman's Butte" our attack did not come within 400 yards of Big Bear's line of pits, and as a result we only had three men struck. At "Cut Knife" our attack was at shorter ranges, and in many places our line was about 40 paces from the enemy, who was under cover; we had 8 men killed and 14 wounded in a 6 hours' fight. At "Fish Creek" for nearly an entire day we lay within pistol shot of the enemy in the ravine. They were cool and steady, and we had 10 men killed and 40 wounded. At "Batoche" on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday we were at very close quarters, part of the time on the "Sky Line"; on Sunday we were not so close and our loss was nil, while on those other three days we lost 8 men killed and 40 wounded. The "Duck Lake" fight under Major Crozier was at very close range, he being almost hemmed in, and we had 9 killed and 5 wounded.

The lesson to be learnt from these experiences is not, I submit, that the Metis were good rifle shots, but that they had among them men who were cool and courageous enough to fight under cover at close quarters, as long as the enemy (we) were only in the front.

June 15th, 1888.

CENTURION.

The Militia Pastime.

An interest of a special, not to say melancholy, character attaches to all that concerns this year's Wimbledon meeting, in view of its being the last to be ever held there. Even the entries for the Queen's and St. George's seem to share in the depression so universally felt owing to uncertainty in regard to the future of the Association. The entries for the Queen's prize show that 2,272 volunteers in Great Britain, India, Canada, and other Colonial possessions will compete for the blue ribbon of the meeting. This is a decrease on last year's total of 122. The total value of prizes in the "Queen's" contest is £2,220, in 400 prizes. The entries for the St. George's contest—the next great volunteer event—also closed on Wednesday, and show 2,179 competitors, as against 2,292—a decrease of 113.—*Volunteer Record*.

"At last there is hope," says the *A. and H. G. Gazette*, "that the Martini-Henry breechloaders in store and in the hands of our troops may be turned to good use as magazine rifles. Captain Greville Harston's ingenious invention—briefly described in our columns months ago—for converting these weapons into repeating rifles has been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief and the Headquarters Staff, with the result that it has been referred to the Small Arms Committee, and a certain number will probably be issued for trial shortly. We have already praised the contrivance very highly, and shall not be surprised to see it adopted by the War Office. It is not intended that these weapons shall supersede the more perfect magazine rifles. The idea at present is simply to utilize arms already in our possession by making them valuable auxiliaries in case of need. This is a measure of defence that will commend itself to the most rigid economists."

The shooting men of the Empire being deprived of their head-centre to serve the private interests of the public servant who commands the British Army, that personage, the Duke of Cambridge now proves to be a stumbling block in the way of location at the next most convenient place, Richmond Park, part of which the Queen has placed at the disposal of the association, provided the consent of the Ranger—the Duke of Cambridge—is secured. He has no financial interests at stake this time, but anticipates danger owing to the long range of the rifles to be used, and further objects that the enjoyment of the public who use the park must not be curtailed. As to the public enjoyment, it might be well to bear in mind that, volunteering being checked by discouragements offered by such selfish considerations as those apparently influencing the Duke of Cambridge, the enjoyment of a much greater section of the public than can possibly frequent Richmond Park is apt to be very seriously curtailed if in troublous times the volunteer auxiliaries are not at hand or are inefficient.

In the absence of knowledge concerning the publication of a reliable handbook on the subject, our riflemen are wont to puzzle their own and their companions' brains over all sorts of points affecting their shooting, and no end of vexation results. In England there is published amongst other excellent text books, H. P. Miller's "Queen's Hundred," or Guide to the Art of Rifle Shooting, a little work which, in form so compact as to be comfortably carried in the pocket, is a veritable cyclopædia, invaluable to all who spend time and money upon the rifle range, and have any ambition to become good shots as the result. The work has now reached its twelfth edition, of which a copy has just been received from the publisher. The book has in the past had a limited circulation in Canada, being obtainable at a few leading bookstores by anyone who inquired for it, but we venture to say the number of purchasers were few in comparison with those who would be benefited by its possession, and would willingly buy if they had the chance. The contents comprise a series of interesting and well written treatises on rifle shooting in general; on the Martini-Henry rifle—with tables of elevation and windage allowance; on the eye, and its assistants—orthoptic and other shooting spectacles; on the correct positions for easy shooting, the proper method of discharging the rifle, explanations of the "unaccountable" shots which form the burden of the luckless rifleman's tale of woe; besides notes on a variety of kindred subjects too many to enumerate here. The book includes the shooting rules of the N. R. A. of Great Britain, the highest and lowest prize scores of the leading events at the Wimbledon competition of 1887, and a complete list of winners of the Queen's Prize, the St. George's Challenge Vase, and the N. R. A. silver medal since the first Wimbledon competition. It also suffices for a score book, there being at the end a sufficient number of pages prepared for records of scores and conditions of shooting, to contain a history of a season's practice. The book is published at the modest price of 1s. 6d. by T. G. Johnson, 121 Fleet street, London, E. C.

GOSSIP OF THE MILITIA.

A Growl from down by the Sea at the Attack formation.

The Hamilton F. B. strongly for camp—The Vics. going in for Sport—
The Toronto Boys euchred out of their rifle Practice, etc.—
Promotion in the 13th Battalion.

St. John, N. B.

The militia of St. John are now actively at work, and despite the fact that this year we have no Jubilee or other "chromo" to act as a further incentive to drill and attendance, the musters so far have been good. The Artillery have commenced recruit and gun drill, and it is said are well satisfied with their batteries in efficiency and attendance.

The 62nd Fusiliers so far have only had squad and company drill, and next week the corps will probably muster for their first march out of the season; the companies as a rule are fairly up to strength and only a few recruits are necessary.

The Rifle company are happy in the possession of new uniforms, and are actively at work.

As by General Orders extra attention is to be paid this year to skirmishing and the attack, it is a pity that the militia authorities cannot keep the Barrack Square for the use of the military only. At present it is used as a cow pasture, and for base ballists, which makes the ground anything but pleasant to skirmish over, and is certainly not conducive to keeping clean tunics. Last year we had the electric light on the square, but so far there is no appearance of it for this season, and yet we must have our men "well up" in the attack. By the by, when so much was recently taken from the Field Exercise why didn't they also obliterate this absurd attack system and substitute something sensible—say the four deep formation—anything to save the utter confusion which now ensues when the fighting line is reinforced, and no man knows whose orders he is to obey, and section commanders lose their sections entirely. Although the recent changes in the Drill Book take out many "pet" movements and will spoil some stereotyped programmes, the result here is considered beneficial, and will simplify drill, yet many more useless battalion formations might have gone also, though one veteran officer lately remarked that there is nothing left in the Field Exercise but the covers.

New Brunswick riflemen feel very jubilant over their victory at Bedford, over teams from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and on the former's own grounds, and as the N. B. men had not met or practised as a team, and were entirely unacquainted with the winds and peculiarities of Bedford range, their victory is all the more decisive.

The Staff at the camp at Chatham will be: Commandant, Lt.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G.; Brigade Major, Major Gordon, I.S.C.; Musketry Instructor, Lt.-Col. Blaine, 62nd Fusiliers; Orderly Officer, Lieut. Raymond, 67th C.L.I.; Camp Quartermaster, Major Lipsett, 71st Batt; Supply Officer, Capt. Seely, N.B.B.G. Artillery.

GRENADÉ.

Hamilton.

Extract from the orders of the Hamilton Field Battery, published on the 8th inst.: "The attention of n. c. o.'s and men is called to paragraph 365, R. and O. 'Any officer or man of the militia who, without lawful authority, neglects or refuses to attend any parade, or drill, or training, at the hour and place appointed therefor, or who refuses or neglects to obey any lawful order at or concerning such parade, drill or training, shall incur a penalty, if an officer, of \$10; if a man of the militia, of \$5, for each offence, and absence for each day will be held a separate offence.'

No. 32. The Sergeant Major will detail a n. c. o. and three men who will remain in Hamilton until June 22nd instant, for the purpose of arresting defaulters, and detail instructions will be furnished to the n. c. o. after the battery has left the sheds for camp."

The Battery parade state on Tuesday morning showed 4 officers, 74 n. c. o.'s and men, four 9-pr. R. M. L. guns, and 29 horses. Full strength of officers were present, viz: Major H. P. Van Wagner in command, Capt. J. S. Hendrie, Lieuts. Bankier and Duncan and Surgeon Storms. At 9 a.m. fall-in sounded and the corps was marched from the gun sheds to the steamer "Macassa" which had been chartered for transport service to Camp Niagara. The soldierly, clean, and generally smart appearance of all ranks elicited most favourable comments from all who saw them. Owing to numerous applications, horses of a set color and well matched had been selected, and this, taken in con-

junction with the cleanliness of guns, harness, and equipment generally, made the battery present a really creditable general appearance, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on Major Van Wagner and his officers for attaining this end when the difficulties they have had to contend with—the least of which was a great deal of old and mouldy harness—are considered. On arrival at the boat, the gun carriages had to be taken to pieces owing to the narrowness of the gangways. Sergt. Kenley had some trouble in getting a couple of the horses on board, until they were blindfolded and further helped with a bar from the rear. The battery left at noon with the best wishes of many friends who witnessed their embarkation.

77TH BATTALION.

This battalion passed through per Grand Trunk Railway, en route for camp on Tuesday morning about 10 o'clock, Col. Gwynn in command. The parade mustered about 320 of all ranks, and the corps looked well.

13TH BATTALION.

The battalion monthly parade came off on the 8th inst. Officers turned out well, but the men did not. Col. Gibson addressed the men and the parade was dismissed after marching through the city. Among other orders, the following transfers were published. Capt. Adam, from G to F Co.; Lieut. Ross, from B to A; Lieut. Tidswell, from A to F; and Lieut. Domville, from A to B.

The following officers of the battalion do duty on the brigade staff at camp: Major McLaren, as Supply Officer; Capt. J. J. Stuart, Orderly Officer; and Captain James Adam, Instructor of Musketry. Major Barnard and Lieut. Ross have been assiduously coaching their company in rifle shooting at the ranges every week. The young shots are coming on well.

GIRTH.

Montreal.

VICTORIA RIFLES.

Since the inspection the boys have had more time on hand for amusements, and two matches have been brought off, both being won by the Vics. The first was a bowling competition, between the Lt.-Col. commanding, and a team of 4 men a side of the Vics and the Prince of Wales Rifles; and the other between the Victoria Rifles and the Hochelaga cricket clubs.

There being no immediate prospect of a shooting range (though the lease of the new grounds at Cote St. Luc has been signed at last), companies are making arrangements to hold their annual matches in the armory gallery with Morris tubes. No. 6 is first in the field with an announcement of a match for Thursday evening, at which eight valuable prizes are offered.

Col.-Sgt. Gardner, of No. 6 Co., has been appointed Sergt.-Major, Sergt. A. W. Gardner becoming Col.-Sgt. in turn, both changes arising from the resignation of Sergt.-Major Rodden, who has since been appointed to a commission in the regiment.

BUSBY.

Toronto.

The owners of the property about to be expropriated, to clear the site for the new drill hall and grounds, are reaping a harvest out of the procrastination of the city council concerning the expropriation proceedings. Values of property in that neighbourhood are going up by leaps and bounds, and the city will certainly have to pay considerably more than anticipated. In fact there is a prospect of a further weary delay in the proceedings, owing to the possibility that another by-law may have to be submitted to authorize the expenditure of a sum in addition to the hundred thousand dollars already voted.

THE QUEEN'S OWN.

The Queen's Own Rifles are devising ways and means for the entertainment of the Victoria Rifles of Montreal, on their promised Dominion Day visit.

An exceedingly live organization in connection with the Q.O.R., is the Sergeants' Mess, whose membership is between sixty and seventy, there being included a number of ex-sergeants who have retired from the corps, but retain sufficient interest in it to seek connection with the mess. The quarters on Wellington street, are very comfortably furnished. Amongst the equipments are billiard and pool tables and similar recreative facilities. The decorations, however, form the most expensive part of the outfit, the walls being covered with handsomely framed pictures of military celebrities of various countries, and photographic regimental company and squad groups, invaluable as souvenirs. The whole form an art gallery of which any regiment might be proud. It is the intention of the mess to have their room entirely renovated shortly.

Private W. S. Duncan, who won distinction for the regiment by capturing the Governor-General's prize at Ottawa last year, has been promoted to the rank of sergeant, for which he long ago qualified.

H Company propose investing in a Morris tube outfit, with the object of developing a more general interest in rifle shooting, and of keeping up the practice during the winter months. It is hoped that there will be facilities provided in the new drill hall for Morris tube practice.

THE ROYAL GRENADIERS.

In assuming the command of the Tenth Royal Grenadiers, conferred on him by a recent general order, Lieut.-Col. Dawson takes over one of the most promising corps in the service. He has splendid material, in physique as well as in mental capability, to work upon, and with a man of his energy at their head the Grenadiers may be counted upon to more than keep up their high reputation of the past.

Capt. J. B. McLean, late adjutant of the 31st Battalion, but whose appointment to a lieutenancy in the Grenadiers was recently gazetted, has been posted for duty with Capt. Davidson's company, A. There has lately been put into practice a new rule by which no men under 5ft. 10 in. in height will be admitted to this company. This minimum is considerably below the average of the company, which is close upon six feet.

Mr. R. McVittie, the renowned Scottish rifleman lately come to reside in Toronto, has joined the Grenadiers, whose already formidable shooting teams will be strengthened accordingly. Mr. McVittie follows the trade of a carpenter. He is not much over forty years of age, and evidently has the prospect of a long career of successful marksmanship before him.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.

The Governor-General's Body Guard paraded in the Queen's Park last Tuesday evening, and, after going through some movements, had a march out. The route taken was Grovesnor to Yonge, thence along Queen to Brock street. Col. F. C. Denison was in command. Amongst the other officers present were Major Dunn, Capt. Denison, Surgeon Grasett and Lieut. Fleming. The men were all sprightly and made a good appearance; they are looking forward to the annual camp about the 23rd inst.

NUMNAH.

Militia General Orders (No. 12), of 15th June, 1888.

No. 1.—PERMANENT CORPS.

System of Rifle Practice for Non-Commissioned Officers and Men. Target Practice. 1st Stage—30 to 50 rounds.

Adverting to No. 4 of G. O. (11) 1st June, 1888, in number of yards at which all ranks are to fire (2nd line) omit "500."

No. 2.—MANUAL OF MILITARY LAW.

Application of Military Law.

With reference to subsection (c), section 183, Part V., Army Act, 1888, "Manual of Military Law, 1887," although paid acting bombardiers, and lance-corporals, may be ordered to revert to their permanent grades by their commanding officer, without being entitled to claim trial by Court Martial, yet in all cases of such award, as the result of the commission of a military offence, it is advisable that such claim should be allowed. It is also to be understood, that a regimental court martial is sufficient in such a case, unless the man desires to be tried by a district court martial.

No. 3.—FORFEITURE AND RESTORATION OF MEDALS.

The following Imperial regulations apply in all cases where medals have been granted to militiamen in Canada:—

Paragraphs 982, 983 and 984, Royal Warrant, 1887, Part I, section 6, Rewards, etc.:

"982. Every soldier who is found guilty by a Court Martial of the following offences: desertion, fraudulent enlistment, any offence under section 17 or 18 Army Act, 1881, and every soldier who is sentenced by a Court Martial to penal servitude, or to be discharged with ignominy, shall forfeit all medals and decorations (other than the Victoria Cross, which is dealt with under special regulations) of which he may be in possession, or to which he may be entitled, together with any annuity or gratuity thereto appertaining.

983. Every soldier who—

(a) is liable to trial on confession of desertion or fraudulent enlistment, but whose trial has been dispensed with:

(b) is discharged in consequence of incorrigible and worthless character; or expressly on account of misconduct; or on conviction by the civil power; or on being sentenced to penal servitude, or for giving a false answer on attestation:

(c) is found guilty by a civil court of an offence which, if tried by court martial, would be cognizable under section 17 or section 18, Army Act; or is sentenced by a civil court to a punishment exceeding six months imprisonment;

Shall forfeit all medals (other than the Victoria Cross, which is dealt with under special regulations) granted to him *subsequently to the date of our warrant of 25th June, 1887*, together with the annuity or gratuity, if any, thereto appertaining.

984. Any general or district court martial may, in addition to or without any other punishment, sentence any offender to forfeit any medal or decoration (other than the Victoria Cross, which is dealt with under special regulations), together with the annuity or gratuity, if any, thereto appertaining, which may have been granted to him; but no such forfeiture shall be awarded by the court martial when the offence is such that the condition does of itself entail a forfeiture under articles 982 and 983."

Paragraph 12, Section XX—Medals—The Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1885:—

"12. When medals are forfeited they are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General for disposal. The same course is to be followed in case of medals, which may be recovered after a soldier has been convicted of making away with them. Letters containing medals when forwarded through the post, are to be registered."

No. 4.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

Permanent Corps.—Infantry School Corps.—To be lieut. prov., from 7th June, 1888: Septimus Julius Augustus Denison, (formerly a cadet in the R. M. C. of Canada).

Thomas Dixon Byron Evans, (formerly Capt. and Adj. 43rd Batt.)

Lieuts. Denison and Evans have been detailed for duty with "D" Co. until further orders.

4th Regt. Cav.—To be Vet. Surg., Edward Ming, vice Massie, appointed Vet. Surg. in Regt. Canadian Art.

B. C. B. G. Art.—Lieut.-Col. Richard Wolfenden retires retaining rank.

Winnipeg F. B. Art.—To be Vet. Surg., John Loughman, V.S., vice Willet James Hinman, who resigns.

Quebec F. B. Art.—Anatole Mailloux, is attached to this Battery as 2nd Lieut., prov. and supernumerary, until further orders.

Montreal B. G. Art.—To be 2nd Lieuts., prov., William Douglas Macfarlane, vice Ogilvy, promoted.

Reginald Easton John Foy, vice Robertson, resigned.

Shefford F. B. Art.—Adverting to No. 5 of General Orders (18) 12th Sept., 1884, with reference to the appointment of Lieut. Seale, omit "provisionally" and add "G.S." after his name; this officer at the time of his appointment being the holder of a "2nd Class Gunnery School Certificate."

Welland Canal F. B. Art.—Lieut. A. Bruce Glendening and 2nd Lieut. Dougall B. Macdougall, resigns.

Gananoque F. B. Art.—To be 2nd Lieut. John Byron Robinson, R. S. G., (3rd class), vice Thomas Simeral Shields, left limits.

Newcastle F. B. Art.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Allan Alexander Davidson, Jr., vice Fish, resigned.

2nd Batt.—To be lieuts. 2nd Lieut. William James Nelson, R.S.I., vice Harry Oliver Morphy, who resigns.

2nd Lieut. Norman Macleod, R.S.I., vice Henry Walter Mickle, who resigns.

3rd Batt.—Adverting to No. 6 of General Orders (14) 1st June, 1888, read "Charles James Casey Wilson" as the full name of the Assistant Surgeon.

6th Batt.—To be Capts., Lieut. William Fleet Robertson, S.I., vice Burland, promoted.

Lieut. Raleigh Jeremiah Elliot, S.I., vice Herbert Spencer Virtue, who resigns.

To be Lieut., 2nd Lieut. Allan Arthur Phillips, S.I., vice Robertson.

To be 2nd Lieuts., prov., William Burns Thompson Macaulay, vice Phillips; Arthur Edward Kemp, vice Elliot, promoted.

7th Batt.—No. 5 Co.—To be capt., 2nd Lieut. Henry Payne, R.S.I., from No. 4 Co., vice Cox, retired.

11th Batt.—No. 6 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Colour-Sergt. Isaiah Bows, vice William Evans, deceased.

No. 7 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Col.-Sergt. Walter Andrew Brown, vice William John Wanless, left limits.

12th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be capt., Lieut. Robert Michael Hillary, S.I., vice Smith retired.

No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut. prov., Charles Albert Holmes, vice Paget, resigned.

15th Batt.—To be capts., Lieut. Edward Donald, V.B., vice Walmsley, retired. Lieut. William John Cecil Gadsby, S.I., vice Mickel, resigned.

16th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Thos. Joseph Horrigan, vice James L. Frelick, who resigns.

No. 6 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Sergt. Chas. Roy Davis, vice Frederick Gerald Cooper, who resigns.

21st Batt.—No. 4 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Sergt. David Irving Sickelsteel, vice Botsford, promoted.

27th Batt.—Major John Savage retires retaining rank.

32nd Batt.—No. 5 Co.—To be capt. prov., Staff-Sergt. Robert Stanley Hays, from No. 1 Co., vice Leckie, resigned.

To be Lieut. John Alexander McNaughton, vice Roddick.

No. 6 Co.—To be capt. prov., Walter Andrews, vice Glynn Elliott, left limits.

To be lieut., prov., Lewis Henry Dickson, vice Hugh Kennedy Hyndman, who resigns.

To be 2nd lieut., prov., Herman Leavitt Billings, vice Sanders.

34th Batt.—No. 3 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Frederick William Warren, vice William James Deans, who resigns.

To be 2nd lieut., prov., John A. Carswell, vice Arthur Lukes Rundle, who resigns.

35th Batt.—No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Corpl. Frederick Sneath, vice Andrew Caston, who resigns.

36th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—The headquarters of this Co., are changed from "Orangeville" to "Grand Valley."

To be capt. prov., W. R. Scott, vice Mole, retired.

To be lieut. prov., Albert Deans, vice Harry C. Stewart, who resigns.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Maitland Ernest Stewart, vice Tuck.

No. 3 Co.—To be capt., Lieut. John Henry Duff, S. I., vice Cooke, appointed paymaster.

No. 7 Co., Lieut. Robert A. Rickey resigns.

2nd Lieut. Thomas John Ryan having left limits his name is removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

To be Paymr., with hon. rank of Capt., Christopher Cooke, V.B. (formerly Capt. No. 3 Co.), vice Smith, appointed Q. M.

To be Q. M., Hon. Capt. Charles Smith, from the Paymastership, vice Robert Sloan Campbell, who resigns.

37th Batt.—No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., George Hudson, vice Anderson, resigned.

No. 7 Co.—To be Capt., prov., Thomas Walker, vice W. T. Sawle, retired.

To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Charles Richards, vice Henry B. Sawle, who resigns.

47th Batt.—No. 3 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., John Henry Johnston, vice Irvine, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieut., prov., John Corkill, vice Healy, transferred to No. 2 Co.

No. 4 Co.—2nd Lieut. and Lieut. Conway Edward Cartwright, R.M.C., reverts to the list of Lieuts. in the militia.

No. 7 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., Sergt. John Francis Leatherland (R.S.C., 2nd B.), vice Carscallun, promoted.

49th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Sergt. William Thomas, vice William Hopkins, who retires retaining rank.

To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Private Charles Henry Hopkins, vice Yeomans.

No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Private W. G. Ketcheson, vice Hopkins, transferred to No. 1 Co.

56th Batt.—No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Private Daniel Alexander Cameron, vice Colin Campbell, who resigns.

58th Batt.—No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Sergt. Murdock McKenzie, vice McLeod, retired.

No. 8 Co.—Lieut. Elisha Gale Miller resigns.

59th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be Capt., Capt. Corydon Hannibal Wood, S.I., from No. 3 Co., vice George Milden, left limits.

To be Lieut., prov., Lieut. (prov.) Allan Mathews Snetsinger, from No. 3 Co., vice Robert G. Henderson, who resigns.

No. 3 Co.—The headquarter of this company are changed from Cornwall to Alexandria.

To be Capt., prov., John Alexander Macdonell, vice Wood, transferred to No. 1 Co.

To be Lieut., prov., John Brock Ostrom, vice Snetsinger, transferred to No. 1 Co.

No. 4 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Sergt. Andrew Patterson (S.I., 2nd B.), vice Arthur Percy Bingham.

61st Batt.—No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Louis Pouliot, vice Michael Moreau.

96th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be Capt., Lieut. James Sidney Smith, R.S.I., vice John Niblock, left limits.

To be Lieut., 2nd Lieut. James McLaren, R.S.I., vice Smith.

To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Private Charles James McLennan, vice McLaren.

73rd Batt.—To be Assist. Surg., James McGregor Baxter, M.D.

74th Batt.—No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Robert Morison, vice Herbert Vincent White, left limits.

To be Adjutant, Lieut. Hiram Samuel Langstrorth, R.S.I., from Q. M., vice John Millidge Kinnear, who retires retaining rank.

77th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—Lieut. Thomas A. Bertram retires retaining rank.

No. 5 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Arthur Lee, vice Marcus Lee, promoted.

80th Batt.—To be Major, Capt. Octave Moussette, M.S., from No. 4 Co.

No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Narcisse Beauchemin, vice Henri René, left limits.

No. 4 Co.—To be Capt., Lieut. Joseph Piché, M.S., vice Moussette, promoted.

To be Lieut., 2nd Lieut. David Rhault, M.S., vice Piché.

To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Sergt. Amédé Piché, vice Rhault.

83rd Batt.—To be Assist. Surg., James Leprohon, vice Louis Auguste Olivier, left limits.

84th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—Adverting to No. 6 of General Orders (11) 1st June, 1888, read "vice Alfred Lapalme, whose resignation is hereby accepted."

No. 2 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Adolphe Desgrés, vice L. Ovide Meunier, left limits.

No. 3 Co.—To be Capt., prov., Noé Duprès, vice Gaudiose Duhaime, left limits.

To be Lieut., prov., Joseph Duprès, vice Aimé Valcourt, deceased.

To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Albert Brunette, vice Ferdinand Duprès.

No. 5 Co.—To be Capt., prov., George Hayward Henshaw, vice Benjamin Alfred Benoit, who retires retaining rank.

To be Lieut., prov., Nicholas Arthur Maranda, vice Alphonse H. Choquette.

To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Alfred Denis, vice Louis Hébert.

In same No. 6 General Orders (11) 1st June, 1888, with respect to the Paymaster Taché, read "whose resignation has been hereby accepted," instead of "left limits."

85th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—That portion of No. 6 of General Orders (11), 1st June, 1888, in which a "2nd Lieut." is appointed to this Co. is cancelled.

86th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Omer Milot, vice Dionis Bellemare.

To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Adolphe Gauthier, vice Stephens Proulx.

To be Q. M., Eugène Godin (formerly Lieut., prov., No. 3 Co.), vice Charles Coutu, left limits.

87th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Paul Fiset, vice Joseph G. Gingras, who retires retaining rank.

No. 3 Co.—To be Lieut., 2nd Lieut. Arthur d'Odette D'Orsonnens, R.S.I., vice Ulric A. Bédard, retires retaining rank.

To be 2nd Lieut., prov., DeMontarville Taschereau, vice D'Orsonnens, promoted.

No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Albert Giroux, vice Dubé.

No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Charles Eugène Coté, vice LaRue.

88th Batt.—To be Assist. Surg., Charles Herménégilde Alphonse Clément, M. D., vice Blagdon, promoted.

BREVET.

To be major, Capt. James Edmund Mabce, M.S., No. 10 Co., 47th Batt.; from 14th June, 1888.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

2nd Lieut. James Luther Rankin, R.S.I., 5th Batt.; from 6th April, 1888.

[The list of certificates granted, forming part of General Orders No. 11, will appear in next issue.]

The Toronto Rifle Association have another telegraphic rifle match on hand, this being with Bowmanville, ten men a side, 21 rounds at Queen's ranges, with Martini rifles. The match stands adjourned from last Saturday, in consequence of the closing of the Toronto ranges.

A friendly match with Martini-Henrys between eight officers and non-commissioned officers of the Halifax Garrison Artillery and a like number from H. M. ship *Pylades*, took place at the Bedford range, Halifax, on Saturday, the 9th, the former winning by 93 points. The wind was light, but somewhat changeable. Major Garrison made the splendid score of 96 out of a possible 105, the best record this season. The scores were as follows:

H. G. A.				H. M. S. PYLADES.					
Major Garrison.....	31	32	33	96	Pte. Jenyon.....	29	32	27	88
Bombdr. Fader.....	29	28	30	87	P. O. Rolfe.....	24	28	31	82
" Campbell....	31	28	28	87	Gunner Hughes.....	28	27	26	81
Capt. Maxwell.....	30	30	27	87	P. O. Randall.....	27	24	26	77
" Harris.....	26	32	28	86	Pte. Burfoot.....	19	26	28	73
Sergt.-Major Case....	31	24	30	85	L. G. Perring.....	26	25	22	73
Capt. Adams.....	29	30	25	84	A. B. Mathews.....	22	28	19	69
Lieut. Dimock.....	33	27	21	81	P. O. Castle.....	26	15	15	56
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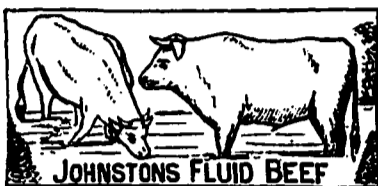
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Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 4th June, 1888. }

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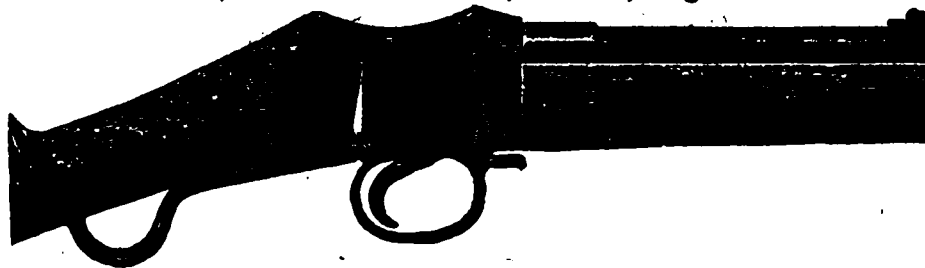
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