

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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## COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

We have learned very little as to the progress made by the troops on their homeward journey, except that those coming by rail were expected to reach Winnipeg on Saturday and Sunday, while those on the steamers are somewhere between Prince Albert and Winnipeg, and may arrive at any time. It will be probably fully a week, therefore, before they reach Toronto. In the meantime money is being voted by all the municipalities interested for the purpose of according to the local detachments a warm reception on their arrival; and it is probable that the eagerness of all to reach their homes will prevent any combined military display such as under other circumstances would have been desirable. We may here explain that some remarks made in this connection by the Minister of Militia, on Cartier Square, at the review of the Victoria Rifles, were inadvertently, in our last issue, said to have been made at the closing of the Royal Military College, which he was unable to attend.

The Government have announced their intention of awarding to each man who took part in the suppression of the North west rebellion, a grant of land in the country he helped to save, and this liberal action will doubtless meet with the hearty concurrence of the House and of the people at large. The proposition is to grant to each member of the

force a free homestead of 320 acres in any unclaimed Dominion lands, subject to the conditions that the same shall be selected and entered by 1st June, 1886, and shall be resided upon and cultivated in accordance with the usual homestead provisions; the grantee also to have the privilege of appointing any substitute who may be eligible under the provisions. Also, that to those who do not wish to homestead, scrip to the value of \$30, acceptable in payment of any Dominion land dues, shall be given instead of the homestead. By this regulation every man will secure a substantial reward in addition to his very small militia pay, while a good colonizing agent will be put in action.

We publish a letter from a valued correspondent, casting grave reflections on rifle associations. While we are inclined to agree in some of his objections he seems to take an extreme view of the case. It is undoubtedly true that the management of associations being usually in the hands of active shots these are apt to frame the programme from a selfish standpoint and leave few chances for beginners. But on the other hand the question arises, do those whose place it is to lead, but who do not shoot themselves, unselfishly exert themselves for the benefit of green shots? We fear not. Again, a prize competition is not the place to teach a man to shoot; its object is rather to provide some amusement and encouragement for those who have already attained a fair degree of skill; and the preliminary training should be done in the squad or in the battalion. Let company officers, let sergeant-instructors of musketry, let adjutants—aye, let lieutenant-colonels commanding, see that every man under their charge is taught to shoot, and then let them enter for prize competitions so arranged that there shall be fair chances for all grades of shots.

The larger rifle prize competitions promise this year to be quite as successful as last year. In this issue we publish an abridgment of the New Brunswick programme, which is substantially the same as last year's, and give a comparative review of the D.R.A. programme, which shows a marked advance, especially in the money prizes for the matches not included in the grand aggregate; a change which we predict will have the effect of encouraging the attendance of a number of new shots. From this to the end of September rifle shooting will occupy a prominent place in our militia system; and we hope to keep up a reputation for full accounts of all competitions.

The small proportion of the rank and file who come to the front as marksmen is often alluded to, but can be easily explained; for besides the fact that those who can best afford to take commissions can also best afford to shoot, the best shots are usually old hands who have often stuck by the militia force simply on account of the interest they take in rifle shooting, and so naturally become the best qualified for promotion. Numerous instances can be recalled of men who first made a shooting record in the ranks, and who now wear a field officer's spurs. Nor is skill with the rifle thrown away if it is possessed by an

officer who is not called upon to use one in action, because it is impossible to predict what contingency might arise necessitating a change of arms (indeed the officers of the first Red River expedition were provided with light rifles, and some at least of the company officers used them effectually in the late actions, and it is probable that this use will be extended, in future, especially to meet the conditions of border fighting), and because a man must know how to do a thing himself before he can teach another to do it. Who does not know the moral influence which the example of an officer who can make a big score has upon a batch of recruits, and the increased attention which they will bestow upon his instruction when the end to be attained is to equal his performance?

If testimony were wanting to the great popularity of the late Lieut.-Col. Arthur Williams, the spontaneous manner in which the press of the whole country has spoken of his melancholy death would surely furnish it. Appropriate means will undoubtedly be taken by the Militia of mid-Ontario to mark permanently their sense of the loss they have sustained; meantime, the action of Deputy Adjut.-Gen. Villiers, in making the request contained in the following circular, sent to each officer in the District, will commend itself to the approval of the whole force:

"We, the Officers and Volunteers of No. 3 Military District, have lost by sudden death, caused by brain fever at Battleford, a gallant Officer in Lieut. Col. Arthur Williams, of the 46th Batt., who along with his corps, the Midlanders, were on the eve of returning to their homes in Canada, there to receive an ovation from the people for their gallantry in the late Rebellion in the North-west.

"This District has to mourn for the loss of one of its best and truest soldiers and sincere friends.

"Lieut.-Col. Williams' past life as a gentleman and officer are too well known for any remark; it therefore rests for me only to request, and feel sure it will be mournfully acceded to by all officers of the Volunteer Force in the district—that a badge of complimentary mourning be worn on the left arm for one month as a slight token of remembrance of our departed friend and comrade."

"H. V. VILLIERS, Lt.-Col.,  
D.A.G."

"D. A. G. Office,  
Kingston, 8th July, 1885.

The Militia general orders this week are so extensive that we can give only a small part of them. They embrace: No. 13 of 8th July, Official reports from the Major-General commanding of the operations in the North-west, including reports of the actions at Fish Creek, Cut Knife Creek and Batoche, with lists of the killed and wounded. No. 14 of 9th July, regulations for pensions and gratuities to wounded and relatives of killed in active service. No. 15 of 10th July, the result of the late examinations at the R.M.C. as given in our last issue. We would make the following corrections to our lists. Co. S.-M. von Hugel obtained 48912 marks and Corp. Skinner 42434 marks instead of the numbers given, also Cadet Clapp's name does not appear on this list of those accepting commissions, while Corp. Worsley was recommended for the Artillery. We hope to give further details of the order next week.

#### OBITUARY.

Another well-known old Militia Officer went over to the majority on the 9th, when Lt.-Col. John Stoughton Dennis, C.M.G., died at his country residence near Ottawa, at the age of 65. He had been in ill health for many years, and his death was not unexpected. His connection with the Militia force dates back to 1856, when he raised a battery of artillery in Toronto. Next year he was appointed Major of a brigade, and was made Brigade Major of the 5th Military District with the rank of Lieut.-Col. in 1862. He was in active service on the Niagara River in 1866, and retired from the force on being employed to organize a system of surveys in the North-West Territories. Since then he has occupied the posts of Surveyor-General of Canada and Deputy-Minister of the Interior. He was well known on both continents and highly esteemed by his large circle of personal friends. The commander of the Intelligence Corps is his eldest son.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

The whole of the estimates required for the Militia Department were passed in committee in the House of Commons on the 26th ult., when a lively discussion took place on the several items. We have not heretofore had room for any notice of this, but now publish the items with some account of the remarks:

No. of Vote.	Service.	1884-85.	1885-86.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
52	Salaries, Military Branch and District Staff.....	19,800 00	19,200 00
53	Brigade Majors' salaries, transport expenses, &c.....	16,300 00	13,900 00
54	Ammunition, including artillery ammunition, and manufacture of small arm ammunition at the cartridge factory at Quebec	55,000 00	55,000 00
	Clothing and great coats.....	90,000 00	90,000 00
55	Military stores.....	60,000 00	60,000 00
	Public armories and care of arms, including pay of Storekeepers, Caretakers, Storemen and Armorsers.....	60,000 00	60,000 00
56	Drill instruction.....	40,000 00	40,000 00
	Drill pay, and other incidental expenses connected with the drill and training of the Militia.....	250,000 00	250,000 00
57	Contingencies and general services not otherwise provided for, including grants to artillery and rifle associations and bands of efficient corps.....	38,000 00	38,000 00
58	Government grant to the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
60	Royal Military College of Canada at Kingston.....	59,000 00	59,000 00
61	Pay and maintenance of "A," "B" and "C" Batteries, Royal School of Artillery at Quebec, Kingston and Victoria, B.C.	152,000 00	152,000 00
	Pay and maintenance of Cavalry and Infantry School corps at Quebec, Fredericton and Toronto.....	171,000 00	171,000 00
62	Improved rifled ordnance.....	15,000 00	3,000 00
63	Drill sheds and rifle ranges.....	11,800 00	10,000 00
64	Care and maintenance of military properties transferred from the Ordnance and Imperial Government.....	12,000 00	12,000 00
65	Construction of, and repairs to, military properties.....	65,455 00	60,000 00

Respecting item 52, Mr. Caron explained that a District Paymaster's salary of \$600 had lapsed, and he did not propose making a new appointment. So from item 53 the salaries of two Brigade-Majors were deducted; one having been dispensed with at Kingston, the other in New Brunswick, where the commandant of "C" school acts as D.A.G., receiving Brigade-Major's allowance of \$360 for his extra duties.

The item of ammunition brought out many interesting facts. The ball was opened by Mr. Langelier asking why powder had been purchased through a hardware firm in Quebec, who were not manufacturers. Mr. Caron explained that they were agents of the Hamilton Powder Co., and that the Department was desirous of using Canadian-made powder. They had invited samples from the Windsor mills but had received none. The cost of manufacture was estimated at \$20 per 1000 rounds of Snider, and the machinery could be adapted for Martini at small expense. Sir Richard Cartwright complained of the quality of last year's ammunition, particularly at Toronto. Mr. Cameron had seen complaints of that sent to the North-west, and Mr. Lister had heard complaints in London. The Minister stated that an experienced Board appointed for the purpose had reported favorably on the D.C. ammunition, and that it was used at the D.R.A. matches last year, and gave satisfaction—he had heard no complaints, even after enquiry from the officers in the North-west, and said that the greatest care was taken in testing all powder used. He promised further immediate investigation.

Mr. Caron, in reply to questions, stated that about 150 Winchester rifles and 1000 Colt's revolvers were purchased for the field force; and in reply to Sir R. Cartwright, said we could do nothing better than increase the number of our riflemen; and that he approved of furnishing ammunition at as low rate as possible, and was working in the direction of supplying it below cost, having gone the length of paying the cost of transport.

On the next item Mr. Caron gave the average cost of uniforms as \$10 per suit and great coats \$5.85, and in course of discussion it was elicited that all except red tunics were of Canadian cloth, and that the General was pleased with the tunics and great coats. This item gave rise to a long discussion, for which a report of Col. Jackson, condemning the make of the clothes and the unsuitability of the forage cap, furnished a text, and in which many interesting points on the whole system of volunteering were brought out—in fact the whole debate is worth printing if space could be given to it.

Another long discussion took place on item 56, when Mr. Caron announced that he intended holding camps of instruction and having the drills of city corps as usual. Mr. Lister thought that with the amount at his disposal Mr. Caron ought to reduce the number of men drilled, pay those better who were called out, and keep them out longer, so that we would have a force of really well-trained soldiers. Mr. Cameron (Middlesex) would like to see the pay increased 10c per diem., which he thought would induce better men to join and to drill every

year. Mr. Platt was in favor of battalion camps, the abolition of canteens, the abolition of target practice as at present conducted, and the encouragement of bands.

On item 60 Sir R. Cartwright bespoke for the R. M. C. graduates a share of the commissions in the augmented Police and permanent militia corps.

On item 61 Mr. Caron gave some particulars about the proposed organization of "C" battery of artillery in British Columbia, necessitating an increase of \$20,000. Mr. Foster complained of the demoralizing effect of the canteen at "A" Infantry School at Fredericton and asked for its abolition.

Mr. Caron explained that item 62 was to complete the purchase of 12 rifled 9-pounders, which he had secured for the amount voted for eight, through the aid of the Imperial Government. Four of the guns had been sent to the Miramichi Battery, four were going to the Richmond battery, and the others were going to other batteries according to seniority.

On the next item Mr. Watson asked for additional aid for the Stony Mountain Range.

On the last item passed, No. 64, Sir Richard Cartwright drew attention to the condition of the front wall of Fort Henry, at Kingston, which should be repaired, if only to preserve Canada's credit in the eyes of tourists passing it.

*THE D. R. A. PROGRAMME.*

The programme of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association's annual prize meeting, which is to begin on the Rideau ranges, Ottawa, on Monday, the 31st August next, was published on Wednesday last, and proves to be very similar to that of last year; all the principal matches being fired at the same ranges and under the same conditions. To show at a glance the relation between the two years' programmes, we subjoin a list of all the matches, with the number and value of all the prizes in each year; but in consequence of want of space, must postpone, till our next issue, the full prize list.

NAME OF MATCH.	1884.			1885.		
	Team prizes	Individual Prizes	Value of Prizes	Team Prizes	Individual Prizes	Value of Prizes
Nursery.....	.....	82	\$380	.....	77	\$380
Manufacturers'.....	.....	76	430	.....	81	455
Rideau.....	.....	53	315	.....	68	375
Macdougali.....	.....	58	360	.....	63	380
Ouimet (late Masson).....	.....	72	420	.....	72	420
Minister of Militia.....	6	54	460	6	59	485
Dominion of Canada.....	5	78	770	5	83	790
London Merchants Cup.....	2	.....	144	2	.....	144
Grand Aggregate.....	.....	50	365	.....	60	448
Governor General's.....	.....	3	500	.....	3	500
Long Range.....	.....	10	150	.....	9	140
Gzowski.....	5	.....	300	5	.....	125
British Challenge Shield.....	2	.....	73	2	.....	65
Marquis of Lorne's prizes.....	3	.....	300	2	.....	200
Martini, A (late Hamilton Powder Co).....	.....	33	185	.....	53	270
" B " " ".....	.....	35	185	.....	53	265
Extra Series, No. 1.....	.....	10	50	.....	19	100
" " 2.....	.....	10	50	.....	19	100
" " 3 (Martini).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	139
Standing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	235
Revolver.....	.....	1	00	.....	24	108

Taking the matches in the above order we find that, with the exception of slightly increasing the number of prizes, there is no great change in any of the matches up to the grand aggregate. A new name appears in the "Ouimet" match, but it simply replaces the "Masson" match—as Lieut.-Col. Ouimet replaced Lieut.-Governor Masson in the capacity of Chairman of the Council. The grand aggregate consists of the same number of shots as last year, namely: Seven at 200, five at 400, twenty-eight at 500, and twenty-six at 600 yards. There are, however, ten new prizes added to it, bringing the number up to sixty; and, in accordance with a recommendation of the general meeting held on the range last year, a badge is to be given to each of the five highest aggregates. The Governor-General's match is to be fired as last year, with Martini-Heurys, and is open to the sixty aggregate winners; the number eligible to fire being thus increased by ten. In the Gzowski and British challenge shield matches, the money prizes are materially reduced, but the conditions are unchanged. The special Provincial prizes, offered by our former Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne, are yet open to Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, which failed to send teams last year, and are to be fired for in a skirmishing competition. The name of the Hamilton Powder Company this year

disappears from the Martini matches. There are two series at 500 yards as last year, with many additional prizes. In the Snider extra series at 500, and 200 kneeling, all the prizes are cash, and their number is nearly doubled. An extra series, No. 3, seven shots at 800 yards with Martini, for twenty-three cash prizes, takes the place of the similar match arranged last year after the programme was printed for prizes in kind.

The match at 200 yards, standing, is an innovation adopted in deference to a recommendation at the last September meeting, and will doubtless prove an attraction, as will the revolver match, with the large number of cash prizes which are this year offered in it. The regulations for this match have been much simplified and improved, the revolver being described as not to exceed 45-calibre, and a single range, 25 yards, being fixed. This will have a tendency to bring to the front the revolver best adapted for hard-hitting in actual service.

In the regulations for conducting the meeting, we notice a few alterations. In the matter of protests the time for making them is now limited to "one hour after the occurrence on which the protest is founded, the Executive Committee reserving the right to refuse or accept any protest received or presented after the expiry of that time." Any person "who shall shoot dressed partly in uniform and partly in plain clothes, shall have his scores for that particular prize disallowed, and if such disallowance refers to the grand aggregate, he shall also forfeit all claim to shoot in the Governor General's match." The machinery for the payment of prizes has been simplified. In the matter of signalling the following two sections have been added to Regulation XXVII:—

5. If on a target being raised the *spotting disc* appears manifestly to disagree with the *signal disc*, the Register Keeper shall stop the firing at the target, and report the circumstance to the Range Officer, who shall decide the shot after enquiry of the Officer in charge at the butt, but no deposit shall be required, nor shall there be any appeal from the decision given.

6. All claims for shots signalled *must be made before* another shot is fired at the target in question.

In the regulations for deciding ties there are some changes. Ties fired off will be decided by the aggregate score of five rounds instead of three as heretofore; in the grand aggregate, equal numerical scores for the first five places and for the last place or places, shall be fired off; as will be all scores of equal numerical value in the Governor General's match.

We notice that some errors and omissions are perpetuated in the regulations; for instance, there is nothing to define the size of target to be used at 400 yards, and it is provided in the grand aggregate tie regulations that scores equal at all other ranges shall be decided by the total scores at 200 yards! The regulation prohibiting two competitors from shooting out of the same rifle has always been a dead letter as far as it relates to the Martini matches, where a quantity have been kept at the butts for common use.

These, however, are very trivial defects, and on the whole the Executive Committee are to be congratulated on the very attractive programme they have prepared.

*RIFLES AND RIFLE SHOOTING.—IX.*

BY CAPTAIN HENRY F. PERLEY, HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

The "cake" as it comes from the incorporating mill, is passed to the "breaking down house," where the hard flat lumps are reduced to meal by being passed between two pair of gun-metal rollers set in a strong frame of the same material, one roller of each pair working in sliding bearings connected with a sliding lever, so that any hard substance may pass through without dangerous friction. The meal is received in wooden boxes and taken to the "press." These boxes are very strongly made and are 2 ft. 6 in. square, and 2 ft. 9 in. deep, two of the sides and the lid being hinged. In this forty-six gun metal plates 2 ft. 5½ in. square slide vertically, being kept apart by gun metal slips. About 800 lbs. of meal are put into this box while the plates are in a vertical position, and when full the metal slips are removed. The box is then turned over horizontally, the upper side removed, and placed on a table under the ram of a hydraulic press, which enters the box a certain distance when a spring is released which sounds a bell as a signal to stop the pumps, and after the pressure has been maintained for a few minutes, the box is removed and unloaded. This mode of regulating the pressure has been found to give more reliable results than trusting to the indicator gauge of the hydraulic press, for the reason that the elasticity or resistance to pressure of the meal varies with the amount of moisture present in it, and on the state of the atmosphere. To get uniform density, equal quantities of meal containing equal amounts of moisture must be pressed at the same rate into the same space. In practice, however, the moisture in the meal will slightly vary, whatever care be taken with the mill cake, owing to the hygro-

metric state of the air causing a difference by the time it comes to the press. It is therefore necessary to alter the exact distance the press-block is allowed to enter the box, with the season of the year, or even according to the prevailing state of the weather. For some centuries gunpowder remained in the form of dust or "meal" being in fact simply the ingredients ground together. Granulating or corning was therefore a step in advance, as it added to the strength of the powder, and as the process is a dangerous one, the machinery has been contrived to be entirely self-acting, so as to preclude the necessity of any attendance. In this process the press-cake is broken up by a series of rollers and drops down on screens of copper wire, to which a shaking movement is communicated, and the grains are thus sifted and distributed according to their degree of fineness; and all that is too coarse is collected and passed back to the rollers, whilst all that is too fine is sent to the incorporating mill again. The grains that will pass through a 12 mesh and be retained upon a 20 mesh would be "rifle fine grain (R.F.G.) powder, suited as to size for the Snider and Martini rifles. All grain from the granulating machine is called "foul-grain" and has to be deprived of its dust in reels which revolve in a closed cage at the rate of 38 times per minute. Glazing is effected by placing the powder in barrels or "churns" which hold about 400 lbs., and are made to revolve at the rate of 34 turns per minute, by which a fine black glaze is imparted to each grain, and after this operation is complete, the powder is again passed through a slope reel and sifted. The glazing process is one of much importance, both with reference to the explosiveness and also the keeping qualities of gunpowder. As regards the former point it undoubtedly modifies the violence of the combustion, and this it probably does by slightly retarding the ignition, a powder with a rough porous surface affording a better hold to the flame than one possessing a highly polished exterior. The addition of a thin coating of the purest graphite to cannon powders, although originally intended merely to modify the explosiveness, also renders the surface of the grains less absorbent. Military small-arm powders are never dressed with graphite; good fine grain gunpowder will take a high finish without it, but, by its aid, a very inferior article can be polished up to a silvery brightness. All kinds of powder are dried, or "stoved," in a special room thoroughly ventilated and heated by steam, not more than 5,600 lbs. being dried at a time. Fine grain powder needs only twelve hours of stoving, whilst from three to four days are required for very large cannon powder, the heat required ranging from 120° to 145° Fahr. The last process is that of "finishing," or final dusting, when charges of 270 lbs. are placed in a horizontal reel, revolving 45 times per minute, and run for about 2½ hours, after which time the powder will have a very glossy appearance. It is then removed, barrelled up for use, but not finally closed until after having been proved, to do which the powder is subjected to the following tests:—

1. That it is of the proper color, has received the exact amount of glaze, is of a sufficiently hard and crisp texture, and is free from dust. These points are judged by the eye and hand alone and require experience on the part of the examiner. 2. That it has been properly incorporated, which is determined by flashing a small quantity on a glass, porcelain, or copper plate. Properly made gunpowder will flash, or puff off, with but few lights or sparks, leaving only some smoke marks on the plate. A badly incorporated powder will give out a quantity of sparks, and leave specks of uncombined saltpetre and sulphur, forming a dirty residue; and if made from very slack-burned charcoal, or charcoal which has been injured by damp, it will flash badly. 3. That the grains are of proper shape, size and proportion, the first being determined by the eye, the second either by counting where the grains are very large, or by the use of two sieves to determine the higher or lower limits of size; and the proportion is determined by using three or more sieves, thus small-arm powder is sifted with 12-mesh, 16 mesh, and 20-mesh sieves; all must pass the first, not less than three-quarters be retained by the second, and only one-sixteenth is allowed to pass the last named sieve. 4. A proof for "density," which is determined by the use of a mercurial densometer, which determines with great accuracy the weight of a globe when it is filled with mercury alone under a certain pressure, and also when filled with a known weight of powder and mercury under precisely similar conditions; then if  $S$  be the specific gravity of mercury at the time of the test,  $W$  the weight of the globe filled with mercury alone, and  $W'$  the weight when filled with powder and mercury, then

$$\text{Density} = \frac{S \times 100}{W - W' + 100}$$

5. A testing for moisture and absorption of moisture, and lastly, the firing proof, which in the case of military powder, is determined by firing a charge from a rifle or piece of ordnance, and the initial or "muzzle" velocity ascertained by the Le Boulengé electric chronograph, which measures the exact time the bullet or other projectile takes to traverse a known distance between two wire screens.—(To be Continued.)

## THE DUTIES OF FIELD ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL W. KEMMIS, R.A.

(Continued from Page 61.)

Should the second in command take the place of the officer *hors de combat* and tie himself down to perform the whole of that officer's duties? We think not; rather should he be guided by circumstances, and redoubling his energy, give his best attention to the point of chief importance for the moment, preventing, meantime, any slackening in other points by a judicious use of the N.-C. officers at his disposal.

On "cease firing" sounding, having obtained his instructions from the commander, he should return to the wagons; or should the enemy reach the guns, leaving these to the commander and other officers to do the best they may, he should retire and endeavour to secure the wagons.

### THE SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

These officers we assume to be distributed equally throughout the battery, each appointed to the immediate charge of a half battery, or division, according to their number. Their duty in action will then be, primarily, to carry out all the orders of the commander and not to allow any deviation therefrom, lest the effect desired by him might not be produced or lest he should be misled in any particular by forming a judgment on grounds other than what he supposed; secondarily, to supplement those orders, by such additional directions in minor details, as may be necessary for their effectual carrying out.

To this end, dismounted, they must closely watch the service of their guns, particularly seeing that the ordered ammunition is properly supplied and prepared, the tangent-scale set to the named elevation, the due amount of deflection,<sup>1</sup> for any causes which exist to affect the true flight of the projectile, given and the guns correctly laid; they should also see that the guns are fired as ordered and, so far as they may be able, observe and form an opinion of the effect.<sup>2</sup> When it happens that independent firing is ordered they must exercise such control, subservient to any particular directions of their commander, as they believe will conduce to the greater efficacy of the fire.

The second in command, as already stated, has to watch the expenditure of ammunition, casualties, etc.; nevertheless, it is the duty of the subordinate officers to take account themselves of this, and by notifying to the second in command what they require for the maintenance of the service of their guns ensure the supply they want; they should also report to him for the information of the commander, or to the commander direct, if shorter to do so, anything exceptional which may occur in their charge, at the same time taking steps to put it right.

In the event of the enemy penetrating to the guns, the subordinate officers must see to the maintenance of the fire to the last, then to the guns being disabled and, remaining with their detachments, direct them in any way open for diminishing their danger or securing their safety.

Should it fall out that the second in command becomes *hors de combat*, it does not appear desirable that, in action, the senior subordinate officer should take up his special duties to the prejudice of his own, at the moment of first importance; such course might have a prejudicial effect, and it would seem better that the staff N.-C. officers acting previously under the instructions of the second in command, should continue to the best of their ability to attend to the safety of the wagons and the supply of ammunition, under such instructions as they might receive either from the commander or from the other officers.

We have already adverted to the moral duties incumbent upon the subordinate officers in common with the second in command, and it is unnecessary to say more upon the subject.<sup>3</sup>

On "cease firing" sounding, the divisional officers, if the guns are not limbered up and moved off, should carefully examine their divisions and report to the commander.

(To be continued.)

<sup>1</sup>The deflection being peculiar to each gun must of necessity be judged and determined in the first instance by the N.-C. officer in charge of the individual gun, and not by the officer who has supervision of more than one gun.

<sup>2</sup>After the range or length of fuze has been ascertained and ordered by the commander it may be that an officer is convinced that a particular gun requires (as is quite possible) some slight alteration of elevation, etc., and, if he is so satisfied, he should bring it to the notice of his commander and obtain his approval for the alteration.

<sup>3</sup>The subaltern may be disposed to under-rate the duties required of him in action, considering that the commander originates the orders governing the fire, and the Nos. 1 carry them out; he might, perhaps, do so were the Nos. 1 and gunners perfect and were the circumstances of battle set aside, but the former no more than the latter can be. In our opinion the subaltern's duties are now more important than ever, when, by reason of "short" service, he has men less perfectly trained than formerly, and more wanting in essential self-reliance—men who are either comparatively young soldiers or half-soldiers dug out from civil life.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

UP NORTH WITH GENERAL MIDDLETON'S COLUMN.

FROG LAKE, June 19th, 1885.

*To the Editor of the Militia Gazette:*

Sir,—In my last letter I brought you as far as our camp a few miles below Fort Pitt, so I shall resume my story at that point. The second day we were in camp, after leaving the boat, orders were read to us while we were at dinner—1.15 o'clock p.m.—asking for a detachment of fifty picked men and two officers from our battalion, a like number being asked for from the 90th and Grenadiers, to parade at 3 o'clock p.m., all necessaries of officers and men to be carried in their haversacks, three tents for each detachment, and only two blankets per man. This looked like business, and we did not take very long to get through our dinner, for time was short and there was a good deal of work to be done. Naturally our anxiety was great to find out who were to be the two officers selected to command our detachment, for we were all anxious to go; but our anxiety and curiosity were speedily allayed when our regimental orders were read, and to my surprise and pleasure I found myself in command, with Lieut. Bliss, a fellow-citizen, as second in command. We set to work at once, and sharp at three our men were ready to march; and the Midland battalion had cause to be proud of the men who had been chosen, for they were as fine and sturdy a looking set as it has ever been my fortune to see, and just the men for the work that lay before them. At about a quarter after three our expedition started out, with a troop of scouts in advance, after them the Gatling, and last the 150 infantry. After all came a train of wagons with our tents, blankets and seven days' rations. As we marched out of camp a thunder storm was looming up in the distance, and before we had gone two miles it broke, and we were quickly soaked through. This was only the beginning of our difficulties, for the first muskeg or swamp was near, and a halt was called to consider it before we tackled it. We seldom throw out an infantry "advance guard" here, as the scouts are used for all work of that kind.

We stood gazing patiently while the General and his staff, followed by the Gatling and all our wagons, floundered through, the air being filled with the profanity of the teamsters, and one can hardly blame them sometimes, especially the drivers of mule teams. The first act of the ordinary mule on entering a swamp or creek is to lie down in the muddy water and wait for developments, his countenance assuming a look of deep interest in all ensuing proceedings. The plan usually adopted is to unhitch them and lead them across, and then pull the wagon through by means of long ropes. Our turn came next, and without any ceremony or shirking officers and men plunged boldly in, and in a few minutes we were on the other side—wet to the waists, but jolly as ever. This kind of thing occurred every hour or so, and between rain from above and mud and water from below, we were a sight for the gods. At about seven o'clock we passed through Big Bear's first camp, the great centre of attraction in which was the immense "tepee" used by Big Bear as his council chamber, and in which he had held his great "thirst dance" and "dog feast" after the Frog Lake massacre. It was the finest "tepee" of its kind I have yet seen out here, and was strongly constructed, and adorned at the apex of the roof with flags of all colors, supposed to be offerings to the Great Manitou. All around the camp could be seen the heads of the dogs which had contributed the rest of their bodies to the feast. We found also a lot of bacon, which was most welcome to us, as we were without any of it. A few wagons were left, but on the whole there was very little of value to be picked up around the camp. Another mile or two brought us to the scene of Gen. Strange's skirmish with Big Bear, and the strength of the position chosen by the Indian chief was the admiration of every beholder. Before a direct attack or charge could have been made upon him it was necessary to cross a fearful swamp and then climb a steep hill defended by rifle pits on the brow, and with a backing of forest to retire into if they were driven out of the pits.

The General gave us a welcome halt of ten minutes here, during which Gen. Strange's action was discussed with the greatest vigor by both officers and men. Various were the opinions on the manner of his conducting the fight, and as to whether he should or should not have fought or at least "stuck to" the Indians when he was so close to them; but I shall not venture an opinion on the subject. At nine o'clock p.m. we arrived at Gen. Strange's camp, but found that his column had marched four hours before we came in. The General himself was still there, and held a council of war with Gen. Middleton. We pitched our tents in the slushy grass, and after a very plain meal we went to our beds—17 men to a tent and 14 in the officers' tent—our clothes wet and our blankets damp, but all so tired that when we lay down we were at once asleep.

When we were awakened by "reveillé" it seemed as though we had been asleep about ten minutes, and looking at our watches found that it was only 2.30 o'clock. We were consoling ourselves with the hope that the bugler had made a mistake, but our hopes were dashed to the ground by the appearance of the sergeant of the guard, who informed us that the news of Steele's fight had come in through the night, and we were to make a forced march that day and try to overtake Big Bear. This settled the question, and we were out of our beds in a very short time, and after a hearty breakfast—the rain still falling—tents were struck, wagons loaded, and our little army, consisting of Bolton's Scouts, French's Scouts, Dennis's Intelligence Corps, Gatling Gun, and the Infantry detachment, was once more moving on. After following Gen. Strange's trail for a couple of miles we branched off on Big Bear's trail, and the travelling became rougher and rougher. We passed another camp of Big Bear's at six o'clock. It was planted almost in the centre of a muskeg, which, although only about 250 yards wide, it took us over two hours to get across. The camp was in a strikingly secure spot, and strongly defended by large rifle pits built of mud and logs. While we waited for the guns and wagons, we were all eagerly searching for loot and relics, but a dozen mink skins, and a few pieces of photographs and letters belonging to the McLean family, were the only rewards of our industry. One of our men also discovered a note written on a "blazed" tree by Mr. McLean, telling us they were all well and were heading north. At eight o'clock we passed through another camp of Big Bear's, but did not halt there, so we did not get a chance to look for relics. Just beyond this camp we found the body of an Indian. He had been struck by a nine-pounder shell in the thigh, and was fearfully mutilated. He was only partly buried, and must have been a very handsome young brave. At eleven o'clock we halted and pitched our tents, and as the sun had come out

bright and clear, we laid ourselves out to dry. We all supposed the halt meant a change of plan, and when at three o'clock the order came out for us to return next morning we were mightily disgusted, but orders are orders and must be obeyed. The reasons for the change were first, the impossibility of taking infantry through the country, which became rougher the farther we went, and secondly that rations were sure to run short unless there was a reduction in our strength. The orders included some very complimentary remarks on the way the Infantry had conducted themselves, and they richly deserved the praise, for despite rain and creeks, mud and muskegs, mountains and bush, not a single man murmured. We slept well that night and at eight o'clock next morning we marched out of camp en route for Fort Pitt, amid the cheers of the Mounted corps which, like the General, were sorry to part with us. Traverses had been made while in this camp as they expected to leave all the wagons behind, but finally the wagons were brought along. We arrived in Fort Pitt at 3 o'clock the afternoon, after a magnificent march of twenty (20) miles, the trail to Fort Pitt being passable and the scenery along the way simply beautiful. We were very dirty when we arrived in camp, as we had not had a square wash for three days, but as a mail had arrived since we left I soon had all the bronzed beauty of my complexion clear of mud, and was eagerly devouring the contents of my budget. We rested all that day (Friday) and the next; but on Saturday night orders reached Col. Williams ordering the Midland to proceed north to join Gen. Strange's column near the Beaver River. So I shall close this letter now and in my next give you an account of our trip up within eight miles of Gen. Strange's column and back to Frog Lake, where we have been in camp for the past week. The Ottawa officers in our regiment, consisting of Major Smith, Major Harrison, Dr. Horsey, Capt. Louis V. McDougall (Quartermaster), Lieuts. Bliss, Tomlinson, Hubbell and myself are all well and happy in spite of the size, activity and ferocity of the mosquitoes and flies. Thus endeth this chapter.

FORTYTHIRDER.

## TARGET PRACTICE AND RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

Sir,—I quite agree with your remarks in a late number of the GAZETTE about the waste of ammunition at the targets during the annual camps, as at present conducted. Is there not the same waste of money in the various rifle associations under the present system? These associations are formed, as I understand, for the purpose of improving our militiamen in the use of the rifle and making them somewhat good marksmen, (by our militiamen, I do not mean officers, but the rank and file) I ask are these associations any benefit to the rank and file? I say no; or at least in a very small degree. The grants for prizes should only be awarded to the men who use the rifles in action and not to the men who use the sword. What is the reason so few of the privates of our volunteer battalions attend these competitive meetings? Simply this, they do not stand any chance to compete successfully with officers and those men who have means to buy ammunition for practice. Then again the expense attendant on these gatherings, travelling expenses, board while there, cost of ammunition, etc., and with no expectation of winning even the lowest prizes in any of these matches.

A man in order to successfully compete requires to have a great deal of practice; and in order to practise he must be at considerable expense for ammunition, etc. Now, how many of our ordinary privates can afford to do this? Very few. I would suggest that if rifle associations are to be continued, that matches be arranged for N. C. O's and privates *alone*, no officers to compete in them, and then have matches for officers alone, if they wish. Then as to grants made to rural associations, I would suggest that these grants be made to the various battalions, to be distributed in prizes amongst the men and fired for, at battalion or company headquarters, under proper instructions. One or two days could be set apart for these competitions in each year.

Rural Associations are constituted about in like proportions to about in like the Dominion and Provincial Associations, one private to about twenty officers attends as a competitor.

## GLEANINGS.

The Gatling guns used in the North-west were purchased through the active agency of Col. Frederick W. Prince, late U. S. Council, at the port of Belleville, who through the recent change in the administration of his country, is now (consularly speaking) *hors de combat*.

The men of the 15th Batt. are ready for inspection, and yearning for the estimates to be finally passed. They also yearn for a drill shed, but get it not.

"I think it will be a great pity if our brave men are not allowed to return in their old tattered clothes," says a Montrealer. "Why, the first Napoleon used to glory in bringing his regiments back in all their tatters. The commanders of English regiments also prefer to bring their men back just as ragged and sunburned as they marched off the field."

Near Frog Lake Crossing is the large white cross which was erected to the victims of the Indian massacre at Frog Lake. The cross is readily seen many miles away, being over 30 feet in height. It was erected by the 65th Battalion. The Midlanders also erected a splendid cross, suitably engraved, and put it up in the cemetery at Frog Lake to the memory of Gilchrist and Williscroft, victims of the Indian massacre.

The mortality among German military men who were prominent in the Franco-Prussian war has been very great of late years. The death of the "Red Prince" and of General von Manteuffel reduces the number of living field-marshal who were on the list in 1873 to two—the Crown Prince and the Count von Moltke. The former will soon be Emperor, and the latter is too old for service, so that the group of great generals who subdued Austria and France and raised Prussia to the head place in Germany will soon have disappeared.

The best companion a soldier has whilst he is on guard is a good watch-dog. The Midlanders and Grenadiers have a few good dogs which have been through the whole campaign with them. The 90th had a favorite Newfoundland wounded at one of the engagements. These dogs are the best sentries obtainable, and often gave warning to our sentinels of the near approach of the enemy by their keen sense of smell.

## REGIMENTAL NOTES.

**MONTREAL.**—On the 10th a meeting of ex-members of the Montreal Garrison Artillery was held in the brigade reading room to make arrangements for giving a hearty welcome to the corps on their return from the North-West. Lt.-Col. McKay occupied the chair, and Sergt.-Major Crilly acted as secretary. There was quite a large muster of "old timers," and many expressions of sympathy with the movement, and offers of hearty co-operation were received from old members who were prevented from attending. It was decided to appoint committees to make arrangements for securing a band and badges for all those taking part in the reception, and also to ascertain what position the old members will be able to take on the arrival of the brigade in the city, and to report to a meeting to be held in the same place next Tuesday evening. The executive committee consists of Lt.-Col. McKay, Sergeants McClean and Cunningham, Quarter-Master Sergts. Lavers and McDonald, Sergt.-Majors Pendleton and Crilly, and Gunner J. T. Sadler. The general committee consists of Lt.-Cols. Ferrier, McKay, Fraser, and Dowker, Capts. Ramsay, Kingston, and Brown, Drum-Major Smith, and Sergt. A. McKay.

On the return of the Sixty-Fifth they are to attend a service in Notre Dame and offer thanks to God for their safe return and protection. Private Moreau, wounded during the campaign, is to present the regiment with a tricolor, directly after the address of the citizens at the Pacific depot.

**KINGSTON.**—Major Short, "B" Battery, R.C.A., is at Moosejaw, on his way to Kingston, to give evidence in the trial of Pay-Sergt. George Stewart, "B" Battery. The Major will get a hearty welcome in the Limestone City.

Lieut.-Col. Villiers, D.A.G., M.D., No. 3, and Major Fraser, "B" Battery, R.C.A., acting Brigade Major, will proceed to Port Hope on Thursday, to be present at the funeral of Lieut.-Col. Williams, which takes place on Friday. The people of Kingston are loud in their lamentations over the death of the gallant officer.

The men of the 14th P.W.O.R. doing duty at Fort Henry, are anxiously awaiting the arrival of a new outfit of clothing. If a reinforcement of trousers does not soon put in an appearance, the once natty riflemen may be obliged to resort to the famous oyster-can patching.

**BELLEVILLE.**—\$1000 have been voted by the County and City Councils for the reception of the Companies of the 15th Battalion (A. Co. of the Midland) and 49th Battalion now with the Midlanders in the North-West. With this the boys should be able to paint the city red.

The 15th Batt. band is being thoroughly reorganized and equipped, the leader of the Dufferin Rifles Band having been engaged. It has been found from experience here, that it is impossible to consolidate a Military Band with any other organization—there is no discipline, and no reliance can be placed on such a hybrid.

**HUMBOLDT,** June 26th.—The York and Simcoe Batt. have had an inspection of all the companies, for the purpose of awarding three prizes to the three best soldiers in appearance in each company, and three prizes to the three best got up sergeants in each half Batt., for which fifty dollars were given by Col. Tyrwhitt. In the latter competition the 1st prize went to Sergt. Smith, of the Parkdale Company, and the 3rd to Foot, but truth compels the statement that this order should have been reversed, Smith having been without cross belt and pouch, the three prizes in the company all went to Parkdale men, but the judges declared that almost every man was so near like every other man in the company that there was no choice between them.

## THE TARGET.

**BELLEVILLE.**—Rifle shooting has begun over the Belleville Ranges. Hastings sends two men to Wimbledon this year—Corp. Hilton and Pte. Kimmerly—the former a veteran who has taught the young idea how to shoot for many years. Revolver practice, as well, is being undertaken by the officers of the 15th Batt.

Scores at all regular matches at Belleville will appear in this column.

**OTTAWA.**—The fourth Martini spoon competition of the O.R.C. was held on the 11th. Weather fine, light changeable, wind—light, from 4 to 7 o'clock. One sighter at each range.

Lieut. Wright.....	28	27	31	86	Mr. T. Carroll.....	25	22	22	69
(First Spoon)					Mr. J. A. Armstrong..	26	24	17	67
Mr. A. F. Cotton.....	29	30	23	82	Mr. R. Reardon.....	30	17	19	66
(Second Spoon)					Mr. G. Mailleue.....	25	23	17	65
Captain Perley.....	24	34	23	81	Major Anderson.....	28	23	14	65
Mr. W. Whiteley.....	28	26	26	80	Mr. A. Pink.....	24	20	17	61
Mr. J. E. Hutchison.....	26	27	20	77	Capt. Waldo.....	24	23	12	59
Lt. Chamberlin.....	29	27	19	75	Mr. Holtby.....	21	18	18	57
Dr. Hutchison.....	29	28	16	73	Mr. F. A. Dawson....	21	16	19	56
Mr. N. Morrison.....	28	27	16	73					

This being the fourth and last Martini spoon competition at 200, 500 and 600 yards, the medal offered by Mr. W. A. Jamieson for the best aggregate of three scores has been won by Capt. Perley, who was closely followed by Mr. Armstrong, as follows:—

Capt. Perley..... 89 87 81—257—Average, 85½.  
Mr. Armstrong... 82 83 89—254.

Further pairs of the club tournament have been decided as follows:—

Third pairs.— 1. Jamieson beat Perley.  
2. Sherwood beat Cotton.  
3. Morrison, bye.

Fourth pairs.— 4. Sherwood beat Morrison.  
5. Jamieson, bye.

This prize now rests between Messrs Sherwood and Jamieson, both of whom singularly enough, are absent at Wimbledon.

**MONTREAL.**—A meeting of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association was held on the 13th to draw up a programme of matches and make arrangements for the season.

**HUMBOLDT.**—The York and Simcoe Battalion had a rifle match last week. Col. O'Brien giving \$50 for prizes and the Chaplain adding \$15. The scores look small, but this is to be accounted for in this way: first, it was a very bad range; next the targets, and hits and points were according to the rifle exercises, outer 2; centre, 3; bulls' eye, 4; and in the next place, for want of appliances the targets were not up to much, and in the case of the 200 yards range the centre was made a foot too small. The ranges were 200, 400, and 500 yards. The firing took the mornings of four days, and the match was carried through without unpleasantness. In looking over the scores it should be borne in mind that Companies 1, 2, 3, and 4, are 35th, and 5, 6, 7, and 8, are 12th Battalion.

1st Company Prizes—No. 8 with 226, 218, 149—593—\$39

2nd—No. 4 with 197, 192, 105—494—\$15.

The individual prizes were:—1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 10 of \$1; 10 of 50c. each.

1. Sergt. Brown, No. 5.....	34	12. Private Felsted, No. 5.....	27
2. Private Miller, No. 8.....	31	13. Sergt. Wernham, No. 8.....	27
3. Private Harman, No. 7.....	30	14. Private Adams, No. 8.....	27
4. Private McMullen, No. 6.....	30	15. Sergt. McCarthy, No. 1.....	27
5. Private Finlay, No. 4.....	29	16. Private Hebron, No. 3.....	26
6. Private D. Hebron, No. 1.....	29	17. Private La Bunta, No. 4.....	26
7. Private Lepard, No. 8.....	29	18. Private Brooks, No. 4.....	26
8. Private Cattell, No. 7.....	28	19. Private D. Clark, No. 1.....	26
9. Sergt. Stewart, No. 2.....	28	20. Private A. Orchard, No. 3.....	25
10. Corp. Bell, No. 5.....	27	21. Private Husband, No. 6.....	25
11. Private Rigley, No. 8.....	27	22. Sergt. Bogart, No. 8.....	25

**NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—PROGRAMME OF MEETING TO BE HELD AT SUSSEX, COMMENCING ON TUESDAY 18TH AUGUST.

## PRIZE LIST.

*Prince of Wales.*—Open to the Active Militia of N.B., and to Officers retired retaining rank. 200, 300 and 400 yards. Five shots at each range. Standing at 200. First Prize, Prince of Wales Cup, Medal and \$15; Second Prize, \$12.—Total 28 Prizes, value \$105.

*Nursery.*—Open only to the Active Militia of N.B., who have not won a first prize at any previous Provincial or Dominion competition. The money prizes open only to efficient n.c.o. and men. Seven shots. First Prize, Col. Maunsell's Cup and \$12; Second Prize, \$10.—Total 19 Prizes, value \$80.

*All Comers.*—500 yards. Seven shots. First Prize, \$15; Second Prize, \$10.—Total 20 Prizes, value \$90.

*Domville.*—The Cup presented by Lieut.-Col. Domville, 8th Cavalry, restricted to bona fide residents of the Province and to be held for the year by the winner. Open to all members and affiliated members. 500 and 600 yards. Seven shots at each. First Prize, Domville Cup and \$15; Second Prize, \$12.—Total 25 Prizes, value \$120.

*Battalion.*—Open to efficient members of the Active Militia and to Officers retired retaining rank. Team Prizes to be competed for by five previously named Officers, n.c.o. or men from any Regiment of Cavalry, Field Battery, Brigade of Artillery, and any Battalion or Independent Company of the Active Militia. 500 and 600 yards. Seven shots at each. First Team Prize, \$20; Second Team Prize, \$15; Third Team Prize, \$10. First Individual Prize, \$10.—Total 20 Individual Prizes, value \$75.

*Association.*—Open to all members and affiliated members. 200, 500 and 600 yards. Standing or kneeling at 200. First Prize, Association Cup and \$20; Second Prize, \$15.—Total 47 Prizes, value \$250.

*Provincial.*—Hon. Mr. McLellan's Prize to be competed for at five consecutive meetings of the Association, and the winners in these five competitions will at the ensuing annual matches, shoot off for the ownership. Open to all members and affiliated members. 600 yards. First Prize, Hon. Mr. McLellan's Cup and \$15; Second Prize, \$12; Third Prize, \$10.—Total 22 Prizes, value \$102.

*Elder.*—The Challenge Cup presented by the late Honorable William Elder. Open to teams of eight members from each County Association affiliating with the P. R. A. 200, 500 and 600 yards. Seven shots at each. Standing or kneeling at 200. First Prize, Elder Cup and \$32; Second Prize, \$24; Third Prize, \$16.—Total three prizes.

*Grand Aggregate.*—For the best scores in the All Comers', Domville, Battalion, Association and Provincial Matches. First Prize, N.R.A. Medal and \$15; Second Prize, D.R.A. Medal and \$10; Third Prize, P.R.A. Medal and \$10; Fourth Prize, \$8; Fifth Prize, \$7; Five Prizes of \$5, \$25.

*Ottawa Team.*—Team of 20 men to represent the Association at the Matches of the Dominion Association at Ottawa in September. The Provincial Government Grant of \$300 to be divided amongst the team which eventually goes to Ottawa. Open to such as may enter in the Grand Aggregate. The places on the team shall be taken according to the scores in the Grand Aggregate. There will be no division of the Ottawa winnings. The team will be under the control of a Captain to be selected by the Team from amongst its members, and shall be governed by such rules as may be framed for its guidance by the Executive Committee.

*Governor General's Medals.*—The Silver and Bronze Medals presented by His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor General of Canada. Open to all members and affiliated members being residents of the Province. The Medals will be awarded to the competitors whose respective scores in the All Comers', Domville and Provincial Matches, together with the 500 and 600 yard scores in the Association Match make up the highest aggregates.

*Hazen Skirmishing Match.*—The Challenge Cup presented by Captain F. B. Hazen. Open to teams of six non-commissioned officers or men from any corps in the Province. To be shot for at irregular distances while advancing and retiring in extended order. Each man to fire five rounds advancing and five retiring; all firing to be by command of the same officer. Further regulations will be made known at the meeting.

*Snider, Extra Series.*—Open to all. Unlimited entries. Highest score only to count. 500 yards. Seven shots. First Prize, \$15.—Total 15 Prizes, value \$90.

*Martini, Extra Series.*—Open to all. Unlimited entries. Highest score only to count. 500 yards. Seven shots. First Prize, \$12.—Total 10 Prizes, value \$65.

EXTRACTS FROM MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

NO. 2—(PART). ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Admission as Cadets.

The gentlemen undernamed having passed their examinations and been certified by the Head Quarters Board of Examiners, have been duly approved for admission as Cadets to the Royal Military College of Canada:—

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	MARKS.		
	Obligatory.	Voluntary.	Total.
William Archibald Hastings Kerr, Montreal, Que.....	2801	4068	6869
Bennett Hornsby Armstrong, Halifax, N.S.....	2496	2565	5061
Marie Leo Edmond Hudon, Montreal, Que.....	2125	2715	4840
Godfrey Hugh Massy Baker, Montreal, Que.....	2564	1948	4512
Basil Hall Fraser, New Glasgow, N.S.....	2654	1850	4504
Bartlett McLennan, Montreal, Que.....	2477	1635	4062
Edward Theodore Barclay Gilmore, Kingston, Ont.....	2212	1451	3663
Charles Grant Murray, Halifax, N.S.....	1921	1730	3651
Francis Hamilton Benn, Saint John, N.B.....	2363	1100	3463
Donald O'Brian, L'Orignal, Ont.....	2226	1186	3412
Ward Hanes, Morrisburg, Ont.....	1639	1633	3272
Herbert Henry Williams, Quebec.....	2002	953	2955
Hazen Ritchie, Ottawa, Ont.....	2025	846	2871
William Kirby Young Macaulay, Kingston, Ont.....	1918	850	2768
William Herchmer Rose, Morrisburg, Ont.....	1876	832	2708
Christopher William Bermingham, Kingston, Ont.....	1984	565	2549
John Chester Howard, Hastings, Ont.....	1837	645	2482
Robert William Simpson, Westville, N.S.....	1562	841	2403
Henry Schofield Rogers, Peterboro, Ont.....	1893	485	2378
D'Arcy Edward Strickland, Lakefield, Ont.....	1964	.....	1964
William Allardice Hamilton, Guelph, Ont.....	1908	.....	1908
Edward Ashworth Whitehead, Montreal, Que.....	1872	.....	1872
Godfrey Barkworth Patteson, Toronto, Ont.....	1749	.....	1749

NO. 3—SPECIAL CORPS ON ACTUAL SERVICE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

**Montreal Brig. Car. Art.**—Temporary appointment of officers while the brigade is on active service in the North-west:—Lieut. John David Roche, acting as lieutenant, from 4th May, 1885.

2nd Lieut. Braddish Billings, acting as lieutenant, from 4th May, 1885.

Acting 2nd Lieut. Henry T. Wilgress, to act as lieutenant, vice Finlayson.

Acting Lieut. John A. Finlayson, to act as quarter-master.

*Errata.*—In No. 1 of General Orders (11) 29th May, 1885 in the appointment to act as paymaster, read "William Macrae," instead of "William McCrae."

**Winnipeg Batt. of Inf.**—The services as an officer in this battalion of 2nd Lieut. (temporarily) Richard Harrison Hunter, have been dispensed with, from 16th June, 1885.

NO. 4—ACTIVE MILITIA.

**Royal Military College of Canada.**—The following graduates are hereby appointed lieutenants in the militia, to date from 20th June, 1885:—Lance Corp. Arthur Cameron Macdonald, R.M.C.; Corp. Philip Carteret Hill Primrose, R.M.C.

**3rd Prov. Reg. of Cavalry.**—A design has been approved for the "front plate for the helmet" which may be worn by this provisional regiment, and of which the following is a description:—"Two maple leaves, stems crossed, above which is a beaver, couchant, surmounted by the Prince of Wales' plume and motto. The whole surmounted by a band from which issue stellar rays. Ends of band drooping. The inscription "Prince of Wales' Canadian dragoons" on band.

**Cananogue Field Bat.**—The resignation of Surgeon Edgar Hamilton Merrick is hereby accepted.

**Prescott Bat. Car. Art.**—This battery having become non-effective it is hereby removed from the list of corps of the active militia. Lieut. Harlow G. Wisner having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the active militia. The resignation of 2nd Lieut. John Silas Huntingdon is hereby accepted.

**16th Batt., No. 6 Co.**—To be lieutenant, Sergt.-Major Frederick Gerald Cooper, G.S., 3rd class, vice Foster.

**20th Batt., No. 1 Co.**—To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, Corp. Walter Anderson, vice Shane.

No. 6 Co.—To be captain, 2nd Lieut. David L. Schultz, S.I., vice Shaw, retired.

No. 7 Co.—To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. Joseph Walker Rollé, V.B., vice William Francis Freeman, left limits.

To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, Pte. Walter Merriman Johnson, vice Rolls, promoted.

**22nd Batt., No. 2 Co.**—To be lieutenant, Lieut. William Mahlon Davis, R.M.C., vice Richard Flynn, deceased.

No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, George Oliver, gentleman, vice John A. Meldrum, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

**28th Batt., No. 2 Co.**—To be lieutenant, provisionally, Sergt. William Sproule Watson, vice Irvine, transferred to and promoted in No. 8 Co.

To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, Sergt. William Johnston Thomas Knox, vice Hugh Alfred Jameson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

**32nd Batt., No. 4 Co.**—To be 2nd lieutenant provisionally, William James Holden, gentleman, vice Wellington Wallace, left limits.

**34th Batt., No. 4 Co.**—To be lieutenant, provisionally, Color Sergt. James Birchard, vice Paterson, promoted.

To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, Louis Martin Hayes, gentleman, vice Frank Madill, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

**38th Batt., No. 2 Co.**—The resignation of Lieut. Louis Franklyn Heyd is hereby accepted.

No. 4 Co.—The resignation of 2nd Lieut. David Albert Tufford is hereby accepted.

No. 6 Co.—To be captain, provisionally, Joshua Smith Hamilton, Esquire vice Harris, appointed quarter-master.

Paymaster Francis J. Greeny having the relative rank of captain, to have the honorary rank of major, from 4th June, 1885.

To be quarter-master, Captain Robert Rowe Harris, V.B., from No. 6 Co., vice Honorary Captain Jonathan Dennis Pettit, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his honorary rank.

**39th Batt.**—Paymaster and Honorary Captain William Wilson Livingston, is hereby permitted to retire retaining his rank.

**43rd Batt., No. 3 Co.**—To lieutenant, provisionally, Elzear Robert Adolphe Taschereau, gentleman, vice William Poole, deceased.

**45th Batt.**—Honorary Captain and Quarter-master Henry Hughes is hereby placed on the retired list retaining his honorary rank.

**56th Batt., No. 1 Co.**—To be lieutenant, provisionally, Sergeant James Rufus Froom, vice Dawson, transferred to and promoted in No. 2 Co. The resignation of 2nd Lieut. Robert Caldwell is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Co.—To be lieutenant, provisionally, Daniel Monk Wyatt, gentleman, vice Merrick, resigned.

**59th Batt.**—To be major, Capt. John Robert Davey, V.B., from No. 3 Co., vice McDairmid, retired.

To be adjutant with rank of lieutenant, Lieut. Herbert Clarke R.M.C., vice Smart, appointed to command No. 6 Co.

To be assistant surgeon, Samuel Allan Hickey, Esquire, vice Gravely, promoted.

**6th Prov. Reg. of Cavalry, No. 4 Troop.**—To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. Robert Marr Kincaid, C.C., vice Henry Harlin Derrick, left limits.

**1st Batt.**—Capt. William James Turpin is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

**53rd Batt., No. 4 Co.**—Adverting to No. 7 of General Orders (9) 24th April, 1885, read "lieutenant, provisionally," instead of "2nd Lieutenant, provisionally," as the rank to which John Fales has been appointed. The appointment of 2nd Lieut. (provisionally) Joseph Arthur Genest is to date from 24th April, 1885, instead of 24th March, 1885.

**79th Batt., No. 5 Co.**—This company having become non-effective it is hereby removed from the list of corps of the active militia. And the names of the following officers are hereby removed from the list of officers of the active militia, viz.:—Capt. George L. Davidson and Lieut. James McGrail.

**92nd Batt.**—The designation of "The Dorchester Provisional Battalion of Infantry," has been changed to "92nd Dorchester Battalion of Infantry," from 12th June, 1885.

To be lieutenant-colonel, from 12th June, 1885, Major Louis Genest, M.S.

**67th Batt., No. 7 Co.**—To be lieutenant, Sergt. Harry Havelock Woodworth, M.S., vice Alexander Marquis.

The name of 2nd lieutenant (provisionally) Baloni Albert is hereby removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

**73rd Batt.**—To be lieutenant-colonel, from 12th June, 1885, Major Samuel Upham McCulley, V.B., vice Fraser, retired.

**93rd Batt.**—The designation of the "Cumberland and Provisional Battalion of Infantry" has been changed to "93rd Cumberland Battalion of Infantry" from 12th June, 1885.

To be lieutenant-colonel, from 12th June, 1885, Major Mathew R. Harrison, M.S.

**1st Brig. Gar. Art.**—To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, Hugh Robert Little, gentleman, vice Kane, promoted.

**68th Batt., No. 10 Co.**—To be 2nd lieutenant, Sergt. Henry Higginson Taylor, S.I., 1st B., vice Coleman appointed adjutant.

To be adjutant, 2nd Lieut. Charles Rufus Coleman, S.I., from No. 10 Co., vice Starr, retired.

**94th Batt.**—The designation of the "Victoria Provisional Battalion of Infantry, Argyle Highlanders," has been changed to "94th Victoria Battalion of Infantry, Argyle Highlanders," from 12th June, 1885.

To be lieutenant-colonel, from 12th June, 1885, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. William Bingham (late of H. M's. 16th Foot.)

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

2nd Lieut. Edgar Augustus Bent, S.I., 63rd Battalion, from 16th May, 1885.  
Lieut. William Arthur Weeks, E.C., Charlottetown Engineer Co., from 20th May, 1885.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Rolled Iron Joists and Steel Plate Girders for the New Departmental Buildings, Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada," will be received at this office until Saturday, the 25th July next, inclusively, for the Supply and the Erection of Rolled Iron Joists and Steel Plate Girders for the New Departmental Buildings, Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, on and after Monday, the 6th day of July.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

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 when called on 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 will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }  
Ottawa, 2nd July, 1885.

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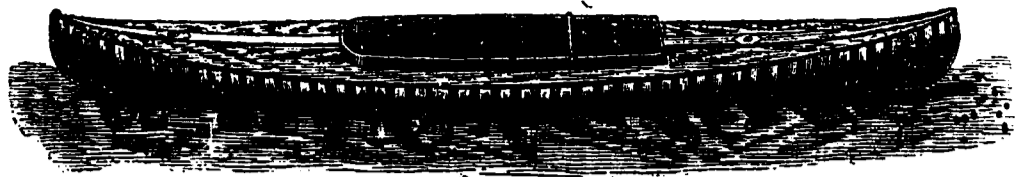
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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 1st May, 1885.



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.



North-West Mounted Police

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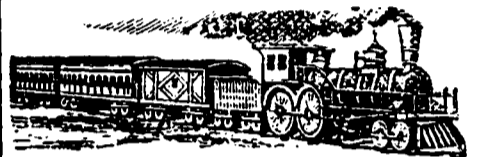
Staff Sergeants, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.  
Other Non-Com. Officers, 85c. to \$1.00

Constables—	Service pay, 50c.	Good conduct pay, 5c.	Total, 55c.
1st year's service,	50c.	5c.	55c.
2nd "	50	10	60
3rd "	50	15	65
4th "	50	20	70
5th "	50	20	70

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