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Topics of the Week.

It is odd that more associations do not take up Toronto's repeated challenges to telegraphic competitions. A match with the Halifax riflemen, for instance, would be decidedly interesting, in view of the great scores recently accumulated down by the sea.

The recent military tournament in London, England, will be the means of contributing a sum of £14,000 to the funds of the Cambridge Hospital for old and disabled soldiers. This sum exceeds by £4,000 the amount raised by any previous tournament, and the War Office has now decided that the event shall take place annually and shall be official.

Capt. H. C. Freer, I.S.C., attached as lieutenant to "B" company, at St. Johns, Que., has been transferred to "D" Company, London, Ont., in which he will act as captain. Capt. Freer's leave of absence from the Imperial South Staffordshire Regiment expires in the fall, when he will probably have to rejoin it or abandon his commission. Capt. J. W. Sears, with "C" Company, Toronto, who has had similar leave from the same regiment, has given notice of his intention to return to it in the fall.

A Canadian militia officer, Capt. C. Greville Harston, of the 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, had the exceptional honour of appointment to the staff of this year's camp at Wimbledon. His duties were especially in connection with the quick firing competitions. The honour was no doubt conferred in recognition of Capt. Harston's services in connection with his magazine attachment invention, as well as out of compliment to the Canadian militia, of which he is a worthy representative.

The comprehensive handbook entitled "Rank, Badges and Dates in Her Majesty's Army and Navy," and constituting an invaluable reference work and record of the noted events in the annals of these services, has been officially approved by the Intelligence Department of the Army, and has been placed in the War Office Library. The author of this "Service Debrett" is Capt. Otley L. Perry, of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. This officer, who is a ready and reliable writer on military topics, travelled through Canada last fall, and was then at work in revising the work for the second

edition, which has lately made its appearance, showing a considerable increase in size over the first, the volume now comprising upwards of 500 pages of information constantly sought after. An idea of its scope may be gathered from the following list of titles of some of the parts: Salutes and compliments; Badges of rank, of trade, music, and skill at arms, etc.; Precedence of corps and of officers; Regimental records, mottoes, uniforms, etc.; Sieges, battles and campaigns; Small arms (ancient and modern); Armorial ensigns and their bearers. The publishers are Wm. Clowes & Sons (Limited), 13 Charing Cross, and the price is 7s. 6d.

As expected, the council of the Quebec Provincial Rifle Association have decided, in default of an available range elsewhere, to hold the annual prize competition at Ottawa this year. It will commence on Tuesday, 7th August. The association will furnish all competitors from Quebec province tickets from Montreal to Ottawa and return, without charge. This generous action should result in an undiminished attendance from the province, while the fact that the matches are held on Rideau range will increase the attendance of Ottawa men, who every year take a prominent part in the matches at Montreal.

General disappointment has been felt at the failure of the Canadian team to secure representation in the final stage of the Queen's prize competition at Wimbledon this year. Only one of our men, Sergt. Miner of the 71st, got into the second stage even, his total of 91 out of 105 possible being the sole Canadian score above the 87 points necessary. Sergt. Short, G.G.F.G., was next with 86. Last year 83 points proved sufficient for entry into the second with the 300 top scorers of the 2,477 competitors in the first stage. Five Canadians then passed, viz., Sergt. Ogg, 92; Pte. Gillies, 90; Pte. Thomson, 89; Colour-Sergt. Mitchell, 86, and Sergt. Langstroth, 85; and three of these also got places in the hundred shooting in the final stage, Langstroth finishing 7th, Ogg 20th, and Thomson 29th on the list. The English shooting in the Queen's thus appears to have been several points better this year than last, whilst the Canadians varied the other way. Our team, however, abundantly made up in other matches for their lack of success in this one, and in the grand aggregate surpassed by 18 points the best Canadian score of 1887. In the Kolapore cup competition they also surpassed last year's score, finishing second with 674 points, the Mother Country total being 687, a decrease of 23 points from the winning score of 1887. The winnings of the team we expect will turn out to be above the average, especially in view of the fact that they alone participated in the London Corporation's generous prizes for colonial volunteers, there being no other colonials present.

"We should like to be informed," says *Broad Arrow*, anent recent drill changes, "if it is intended that all wheels into line from column are to be abolished? For instance, a column advancing is required to advance in line; the C. O. can no longer say, "Left wheel into line, forward," but must either say "Left form into line," followed by "The line

will advance, quick march," or "Move to the left in fours, fours, left, front form companies, forward." Either of the two latter manœuvres would take double the time of the old manœuvres; moreover, the last line could not be formed on the same ground. Have the authorities forgotten that brevity has other advantages besides being the soul of wit?"

Hostilities have broken out between a lawless tribe under Chief Ishinguna and the British administration in Zululand, and reinforcements of troops have been ordered. A recent expedition of police and soldiers came upon the rebellious Usutus at Hlopekulu Hill in a strong position among dense, bushy kloofs. After six hours' resistance they were dispersed with heavy loss, 1,000 of their cattle being captured. The casualties reported on our side include—killed, Lieut. Briscoe, of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Mr. Trent, leader of a native levy, and three natives; wounded, one Basuto (dangerously), and seven others. The extent of the losses among the native levies is as yet unknown. Ishinguna's fate is uncertain, but it is said that he escaped on horseback. The 1st Battalion Royal Scots left Durban on the 4th inst. for Zululand. Sir A. Havelock, the Governor, has sanctioned the calling out of volunteers in Natal to reinforce the native police in the Inkandhla district, where an attack was recently made by the Usutus upon the residence of Mr. A. Pretorius, the Resident Magistrate. Lieut. Briscoe, the first victim of what looks like another Zulu war, had specially distinguished himself as a sergeant of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry when serving with the Mounted Infantry in the Soudan, and was mentioned in despatches for gallantry at the battle of Abu Klea, receiving a commission in the Inniskilling Fusiliers in the same year. He was in his 30th year.

"The sweeping nature of impending military reforms," says the *Broad Arrow*, in sarcastic disapproval of tampering with its namesake, "may be gathered from the momentous decision promulgated in 'Changes in War Materiel' for June, which announces that the broad arrow stamped on Government stores, arms, accoutrements, etc., will in future be of a modified form. The wings of the arrow head will henceforth be elongated and somewhat curved, so that the loss of the stern and matter of fact will be compensated by the gain of the graceful. We regret to be unable to perpetuate the name of the official whose master mind originated this decisive measure. The new arrow—no longer broad—will, let us hope, evoke due respect amongst marauders hovering around Afghan boundaries. The old broad arrow retained at the head of our columns will continue to cheer those who are averse to the removal of ancient landmarks."

British Columbia Indians Troublesome.

ALARMING reports coming of lawlessness by Indians of the Skeena district, in the northern part of the province of British Columbia, the provincial authorities have requested military aid to restore order. Accordingly on Monday last "C" Battery, R.C.A., embarked seventy strong on H. M. S. Caroline, at Esquimalt, to be conveyed to the mouth of the Skeena river, or to the head of steam navigation. A squad of provincial police accompany the battery. The distance between Esquimalt and the Skeena is close on 500 miles.

The Skeena river flows into Hecate strait not far from the Alaska boundary, and about 90 miles south of Fort Simpson, the well-known Hudson's Bay post. Hazelton, or Hezelton, where the Indian troubles have occurred, is a small settlement on the river about 110 miles from its mouth, near what are known as the forks of the Skeena. The origin of the troubles is thus narrated by a recent Victoria, B.C., paper:—

"Mr. Borland, a well-known packer, arrived from Hazelton on the steamer Boscowitz to confer with the Attorney-General regarding the state of affairs at Hazelton on the Skeena river. Last year an Indian named Kitwon Cool Jim murdered an Indian doctor at the forks of the Skeena. A posse of specials under Mr. Washburne was sent from this city to arrest the murderer. When they arrived at Hazelton it was dis-

covered that Jim had gone to the mountains to elude the officers. The party consisted of Washburne, Loring, Greene, Holmes, and Parker. They encamped at Hazelton and awaited the return of the murderer. Early in June they received information that Jim was at a place called Kitangar, about 15 miles below the Forks. On the morning of the 19th of June an Indian brought news that Jim was in a house at Kitangar. Early in the morning three of the party walked down to the house, which was occupied by 20 Indians. Jim was among the number, and was called upon to surrender. He made a break for the door and ran towards the bush. Holmes fired a revolver over his head after calling to him to surrender, but he still kept on. Greene then raised a Winchester rifle and fired, striking him in the back, the bullet going clear through his body. Jim fell and expired in a short time. Washburne and Loring came to the scene of the tragedy an hour after the shooting, and handed the body over to an Indian, who is acting as missionary. The latter told Washburne to take his specials to a place of safety on account of the threats made by Jim's friends to massacre the party. The specials then returned to Hazelton, where they are at present hemmed in by the hostile Indians. They have erected bastions of timber and bags of sand, and can hold out for a month if the Indians can be prevented from burning the place. Borland is engaged in packing goods for the Hudson's Bay Co. between Hazelton and Babine's lake, or Fort Babine. His freight train with five men are above Hazelton, and no freight can be carried up. He had great difficulty in coming down. His canoe was stopped by one party of Indians, and the occupants ordered to return. Borland was determined to get through, and at last convinced the natives that he was not connected with the specials. At every encampment his four Indians went ashore and held a conference with their brethren.

"Amongst the whites in the locality where the shooting took place are: Mr. Clifford and wife (in charge of the Hudson's Bay store), Rev. Mr. Fields and wife, and Mrs. Haukin and family. They are very much troubled over the state of affairs. The Indians demand Greene to be handed over to them and one thousand dollars paid them. If the specials refuse to accept their demands they threaten to burn down the houses and murder every white person in the locality. An Indian trapper is still out in the mountains and a number of their men at work in the canneries. Indian women are calling on their warriors to avenge the death of Jim. Borland says prompt steps should be taken by the government. Should an uprising take place the lives of all will be sacrificed. The Indians will not allow another white person to come down the river, and unless a large party proceeds to Hazelton without a moment's delay the result will be the massacre of the specials. The river is not navigable for a man-of-war."

The Attack.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—Through the kindness of a friend in Winnipeg I see your paper now and again. In one of your recent issues I observed what was said about the attack formation; also the new idea. Of course everyone knows that there are four stages to the attack. The first the fighting line in the ranks; the second in ranks entire; third reinforced by supports; fourth by the reserve. I send you some simple rules for form of attack for drill purposes, and if you can see your way to publish them in your paper I shall feel much obliged.

Before commencing, the commanding officer should assemble the officers, and give them the *general idea* of the attack.

The commanding officer will give the command: "The battalion will extend for attack by half companies. The right half company of No. 1 will extend from the left; do. of No. 2 will prolong to the right; the left half companies of Nos. 3 and 4 will prolong to the left and form their own supports; remainder reserve."

On the word "Attack!" the column will spring to attention, officers return swords, guides and markers taking post as for firing exercise. The C. O. will then give either a signal or the word "Go on." The captain of No. 1 will then give the command: "Right half company of No. 1, quick march; from the left four paces extend." The captain of No. 2 will give the command: "Right half company of No. 2, fours right; double march." When the right of No. 1, and, in addition, nine paces is cleared. "Front form; from the left four paces, extend." The captains of Nos. 3 and 4 will give the commands similar to captain of No. 2, only extending to the left instead of the right, care being taken that there are nine paces interval between each half company. [The right half company of No. 2 is now on the right of the fighting line. Then comes No. 1, then No. 3, then No. 4.]

After the captains of companies have extended their half companies they take command of their own supports—*i.e.* their own half companies not extended, the extended companies being commanded by the next

senior. The fighting line will advance about 400 paces, halt and lie down, and the supports when in position will send out a connecting file. The supports will advance to within about 180 paces of the fighting line, then halt, and lie down. The reserve will advance about 100 paces, halt, and lie down. *End of first stage.*

[It is supposed that the battalion consists of 8 companies in quarter column.]

The C. O. will then give the signal to advance, and after a few paces to fire. The fighting line will advance a few paces, the rear rank men moving up on the left of the front rank men.

The half companies on the right of the line, and on the left of the line but one (*i.e.* the right half of No. 2 and left half company of No. 3) will fire a volley; under cover of their smoke, the two half companies that have fired first will make a rush of 30 yards, halt, lie down, and fire; under the cover of their smoke the other two half companies will run up, and so on alternately. For drill purposes, the alignment must be kept.

When the fire sounds the supports extend two paces, and gradually diminish the distance between themselves and the fighting line. The reserve will have deployed into line at say about 10 paces interval between the companies, and are also gradually but slowly approaching.

The C. O. will then (for drill purposes) after the firing line has made two or three rushes, give the signal to reinforce. The supports will advance, extending to 4 paces. When within 10 yards, the captains of the supports will call out "Reinforce." The supports will break into double time and fill up the intervals between files, the men of a file always keeping together. [The firing will then be continued on the same principles, substituting companies for half companies. Each captain is now in command of his own company.]

After say two rushes have been made in this way, the C. O. will give the signal to "bring up the reserves." On the signal the reserves will advance and open out to one pace distance between files. In the meantime the C. O. will cause the fighting line to halt and lie down. The reserves, when within 30 yards of the fighting line, will form rank entire; and when they reach the fighting line they will be halted, ordered to lie down, by their own commanders—*i.e.* they form the rear rank of the fighting line. The firing still continuing, the C. O. will then sound the "cease fire." The line will cease fire, still lying down. On the command "prepare to charge," the line will rise up and fix swords. The C. O. will give command "advance," which will only be repeated by the mounted officers, who will be in their places in line. The line will advance in quick time, front rank at trail, rear rank at the slope. "Charge" from the C. O., bugles sounding, drums beating the charge. The line will advance, front rank at the charge, at a steady double, NOT A RUN, rear rank at the slope. The C. O. will then sound the halt. Line will halt, and order arms, left markers will be formed in rear of the line. On the bugle sound for left markers, captains of companies will unfix swords and close their companies. The simplest way of doing so is: Left half companies of the fighting line, two paces step back, slow march. Right half companies, on the right close; left half companies, on the left close, quick march! The reserve companies will step back four paces, form "two deep" and close. [The senior major is with the reserve, the other mounted officers assist the C. O. generally.]

I have written this in a great hurry, and having been nearly a year away from drill I trust if there are any mistakes, such as half companies getting mixed up, your readers will remedy them. I have seen different attacks performed by various regiments, but this is the easiest one to practise, as far as I have seen.

F. FINDLAY, Captain,
3rd Bn. Royal Irish Rifles.

Militia General Orders (No. 13), of 6th July, 1888.

(Continued from page 430.)

No. 3.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Royal School.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of marks obtained		
					Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
Capt. F. M. Cole, Montreal Brig. Gar. Art...	Art.	1	Sp.	A	87	80	83
Corp. H. S. Harris, Halifax Brig. Gar. Art...	"	1	Lg.	B	80	85	83
Lieut. S. M. Fraser, 7th Bn.....	Inf.	2	Sp.	A	75	60	67
Lieut. V. W. Shirley, 27th Bn.....	"	2	"	A	81	64	72
2nd Lieut. A. Weir, 32nd Bn.....	"	2	"	A	80	72	76
Lieut. A. B. McClean, 42nd Bn.....	"	2	"	A	66	54	60
2nd Lieut. J. D. B. F. McKenzie, 73rd Bn...	"	2	"	A	70	59	65
Lieut. J. R. Foster, 74th Bn.....	"	2	"	A	68	59	63
2nd Lieut. A. Beaton, 82nd Bn.....	"	2	"	A	69	59	64

The Militia Pastime.

Major Blaiklock, secretary of the P. Q. R. A., visited Ottawa this week to make preliminary arrangements for the annual competition, opening on the 7th August, and with which Ottawa is to be favoured this year. Capt. Hood, the member of the council whose motion it was that Rideau range should be availed of, has also been in town. The work of putting the range in order will be commenced at once, and everything will be ship-shape for the accommodation of the homeless visitors. It is said to be not improbable that in view of the exceptional opportunity afforded for practice for the Dominion matches there will be a good representation from Toronto and even further west, as well as from Eastern Ontario. The Quebec prize list is an excellent one, the cash prizes amounting to about \$2,000; and these are open to the whole Dominion. The shooting programme is substantially the same as last year, a notable change, however, being that in the two range match at 500 and 600 yards, the Martini rifle replaces the Snider at 600. The printed programmes have not yet been issued, but will be shortly.

The programme of daily arrangements for the annual prize meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association, to be held on the Rideau range, Ottawa, from the 3rd to the 7th September, has been issued. Of the Grand Aggregate matches, the Macdougall and Rideau come on Monday; the Manufacturers' and Ouimet on Tuesday; Minister of Militia's and Standing match on Wednesday, and Dominion of Canada match on Thursday, on which day also ties in the Grand Aggregate will be fired. The provincial team match for the London Merchants' Cup takes place first thing Friday morning, and it is succeeded by the Governor-General's match. The afternoon of the second day, Tuesday, is set apart for the military matches; and the "general business meeting" of the association is down for that day also. The extra series matches will go on all week, until noon on Friday. There will be the usual formal presentation of prizes on Friday afternoon.

For the fifteenth annual prize meeting the British Columbia Rifle Association present an interesting programme, well varied, in conjunction with a list of upwards of \$500 in cash prizes besides valuable trophies and prizes in kind. Probably the most useful match on the list, which includes 12 regular and 4 extra series—is that known as the "Laurie Bugle Match," for teams, each to consist of ten militiamen from Victoria, New Westminster, and "C" Battery R.C.A. Team contests will interest a dozen men in a corps involved, for every one outside of the competitors who cares about the outcome of an individual contest; and the more men who can be interested in others shooting, the greater the number who will come forward to try for themselves. The British Columbia matches take place at Victoria, on the 1st of August and following days. The five highest in the grand aggregate will constitute the team to represent the province at the Dominion matches in September.

Nova Scotia distributes \$1,500 in cash prizes, besides the cups, medals and other trophies, at the twenty-fifth annual competition of the provincial rifle association, which commences on the 14th August. The programme, of which we have received a copy, is one of the neatest and most convenient published. Scanning its contents, it will be observed that the association pays more than the average attention to the 200 yards range, firing at that distance being called for in no less than four out of six regular individual matches. Canadian riflemen as a rule are noticeably weak at 200 yards, compared with their performances at other ranges, and it would be well if encouragement of proficiency at this distance were more general than it is at present. Again this year, the Nova Scotia association will confine the 600 yards shooting to the Martini rifle, which also gets a match at Queen's ranges, and a match at 800 and 900 yards, this last being given importance by reason of the fact that its scores will count in the aggregate determining the fifteen to receive free transportation to Ottawa to attend the Dominion meeting. There are two important team matches on the programme, both for trophies presented by Lieut.-General Laurie, M.P., as well as cash prizes offered by the association. One of these trophies, a silver bugle, is for company teams of five; and the other, a silver challenge cup, for battalion teams of ten each.

A Challenge.

TO ANY AND ALL RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS IN CANADA.

On behalf of the Toronto Rifle Association, I challenge any other association to shoot a friendly telegraphic match any Saturday afternoon at our respective ranges, with Martini rifles, Queen's ranges, 7 shots at each; no sighters; 8, 10 or 12 men a side; this challenge open till the close of the season. Any and all acceptances addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

G. M. DONNELLY, Sec.-Treas. T. R. A.
77 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

The Fort McLeod Rifle Association held a general meeting on Monday, July 2nd, and elected the following officers: Patron, Col. Jas. F. McLeod; president, Supt. P. R. Neale; vice-presidents, Dr. Kennedy and H. Sargent; sec.-treas., Wm. S. Anderton; committee, W. H. Ware, Jas. J. Hewson, W. Pearce.

At the rifle class firing of No. 7 Battery, Halifax Garrison Artillery, on the 10th inst., Sergt. McLeod won the gold medal with 63 points out of the 80 possible. Paymaster-Sergt. W. Harris was silver medalist with 60 points. At the annual practice of No. 3 Battery, the top score was 66, made by Gunner Fader; and the second was 60 points.

The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Ottawa, had their annual class firing last Saturday, on Rideau range. A number of prizes presented by the officers, Capt. Gourdeau, Lieut. Brown, and Surgeon Coleman, added interest to the competition. The highest honours were carried off by Trooper W. E. Cooke, who won first prize in the first class, and also the aggregate medal offered by the Captain.

At the weekly practice of the G. G. F. G., on Saturday afternoon last, Pte. J. A. Armstrong pleasantly surprised his old shooting comrades by making his initial appearance for the season. Shooting for the first time with a Snider rifle presented to him when last at Wimbledon, in 1886, with old-time skill he piled up a total of 81 points—30, 27 and 24; his total being eight in advance of any other made on the range that day, the weather militating against bullseye scoring. The leading scores of others who practised with the Guards were: Sergt. Dawson, 68; Colour-Sergt. Mailleue, 63; Sergt. McCarthy, 62; Lance-Corporal Mailleue, 49.

The Charlottetown Engineers have organized a series of rifle competitions for this season. The company have been divided into two classes; first, prize winners in provincial and county matches; second, non prize winners. A medal is offered in each class. There will be five general competitions, and the winners will then fire off for the medal. At the first of the series, on the 21st June, the senior class fired at 200, 400 and 500 yards; seven shots each range, with Snider rifles. Sergt. Davison was first with 88, the next in order of eleven whose scores are recorded being Sergt. Cameron with 83, and Sapper J. McDonald with 82 points. In the junior class, five shots at 200 and at 400 yards, Sapper Burhoe won with 32 points.

The Toronto Rifle Association scored a handsome victory on Saturday afternoon in a telegraphic match with Bowmanville, having an average of six points per man to the good. The match was with Martini rifles, seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards, and the scores in detail were:

TORONTO.				BOWMANVILLE.					
Tom Mitchell.....	30	28	34	92	J. B. Mitchell.....	29	27	24	80
Geo. Thompson.....	32	33	25	90	W. S. Russell.....	29	29	21	79
R. McVittie.....	31	33	25	89	Dr. McLaughlin....	29	24	25	78
A. G. Ronan.....	26	31	24	81	D. Beach.....	30	24	24	78
Wm. Harp.....	28	30	20	78	J. Sand.....	28	29	20	77
A. D. Cartwright....	28	23	25	76	W. S. Young.....	27	28	21	76
A. D. Crooks.....	26	28	21	75	W. C. King.....	30	26	16	72
G. M. Donnelly.....	24	22	27	73	J. Curtis.....	32	13	22	67
	225	228	201	654		234	200	173	607

The weather appears to have been trying on both ranges, Toronto suffering from a changeable wind and haziness in the atmosphere, while smoke from bush fires obstructed the view of the Bowmanville men. The leading men on the Toronto team, it will be noticed, made very high scoring, the redoubtable Tom Mitchell finishing in old-time form with only one short of a possible at 600 yards, and a total of 92; Thompson with 90 deserving a better wind-up than he secured, but his ill-luck at 600 being shared by the renowned McVittie, whose total was 89. A return match between the same teams will likely be fired shortly.

The 8th Royal Rifles association had their first optional competition at Queen's ranges on Saturday afternoon last, the 14th inst., at the Levis butts. The wind and light were both very changeable, the former varying from west to east and *vice versa* several times during the afternoon, making it very difficult to continue a good score to the finish. The following were the top scores in something over twenty competitors:

Pte. Thomson, Snider....	29	24	31	84	Pte. T. Brown, Snider...	26	26	19	71
Sergt. Goudie, Martini...	32	27	22	81	Pte. Murgatroyd, "...	26	22	21	69
Col.-Sgt. Ross, Snider....	26	28	23	77	Sergt. Hartley, Martini...	26	16	25	67
Staff-Sgt. Wynne, "....	29	28	18	75	Sergt. Dewfall, "....	26	20	20	66
Corp. Hawkins, Martini..	26	29	19	74	Corp. Douglass, Snider...	26	19	21	66

The Ottawa Rifle Club had a trial of the '88 ammunition on Saturday afternoon, when they fired a spoon competition with Snider rifles at 200, 500 and 600 yards. The wind prevailing made it impossible, however, to make high scoring, and the attempt at testing was altogether inconclusive. Major H. F. Perley won the senior spoon with the low score of 73, but nevertheless five points ahead of the field; and for the junior, T. C. Boville and J. D. Holbrook tied with 64 points each, and shot off according to rule. Boville made 13 points in the three shots at 600 yards and won handily. He will be a senior henceforth, having twice been a winner in the junior class. The following were the scores of 50 points and upwards:

Major H. F. Perley (senior spoon).....	30	26	17	73	N. Morrison.....	26	15	15	56
E. D. Sutherland.....	26	21	21	68	C. F. Cox.....	13	16	26	55
R. H. Brown.....	21	26	20	67	J. H. Ellis.....	27	14	14	55
Capt. A. P. Sherwood....	28	21	16	65	Lieut.-Col. Macpherson..	26	21	7	54
J. E. Hutcheson.....	25	22	17	64	T. McJanet.....	25	11	16	52
T. C. Boville (junior spoon)	27	20	17	64	F. W. Smith.....	27	14	11	52
J. D. Holbrook.....	24	26	14	64	T. C. Slade.....	25	18	8	51
F. C. Lightfoot.....	27	18	15	60	W. A. Jamieson.....	27	6	17	50

Regimental Notes.

Halifax *Mail*, 12th: "The 63rd H.V.B. Rifles had a fine muster last evening, numbering about 230 men. After a few movements in the drill yard the men, headed by their fine band, proceeded to the north common, where a number of manoeuvres were accomplished. They then proceeded down Cunard street and marched through the principal streets at ease; thence to the drill shed where they were dismissed, after being complimented by the Colonel for turning out so well, and also for their neatness in dress."

The Prince of Wales Rifles, Montreal, had their annual inspection on Saturday afternoon last, before the D.A.G., Lt.-Col. Houghton. The regiment drilled in accordance with the new system recently promulgated in General Orders, and showed very creditable familiarity with the details of the new movements. Major Butler was in command, Col. Bond being away with the Wimbledon team. A squad of the Victoria Rifles kept the parade ground on the Champ de Mars, thus returning the compliment so paid them recently by the P.W.R.

The Charlottetown Engineers were inspected on the 9th inst., by Capt. Davidson, R.E., of the Royal Military College, Kingston. The company paraded full strength and presented a very fine appearance. The inspecting officer, accompanied by Lt.-Col. Worsley, D.A.G., and Lt.-Col. Irving, Brigade Major, appeared upon the parade ground at 3 o'clock, and was received at the open order with a general salute, after which the regular inspection of arms and accoutrements took place, all being found in a very satisfactory condition. The company marched past to the music of the artillery band, and was then put through various movements by the officers and non-commissioned officers in turn. The extending for the attack, and the support of section by section in the advance and the retire, were well performed. Owing to the very early season for the inspection, the company was not prepared to do any extensive engineering work this year. The profile of a field redoubt for a half battalion was completed, when the heavy storm compelled all to retire. The inspecting officer expressed himself well pleased with the day's performance.

Hamilton.

Mr. Jerry Taylor, of London, an old Thirteenth man, was in town a few days ago. Mr. Taylor looked up many of his former companions in arms, all of whom were very pleased to see him.

Large crowds attend the band concerts in the Gore on every Friday evening.

Gunner J. F. Witherspoon, H. F. B., was charged by Major Van Wagner for absenting himself from camp parades. Lieut. Bankier, who

prosecuted, drew the magistrate's attention to the fact that the law provided for a fine of \$5 per diem for absentees, at the same time requesting that as Witherspoon's case was pushed merely for the purpose of making an example of him, he be fined but for one day's absence, which was accordingly done.

The Binbrook Company of the 77th Battalion paraded for pay a few nights since, on which occasion the officers of the company gave their men a supper. A number of toasts were proposed and responded to and altogether a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Lieut. Chas. A. Chapman, Thirteenth Battalion, was entertained at dinner a few days ago, on the occasion of his departure for the Western States, where he means taking up his permanent abode. Mr. Chapman left with the best wishes of many friends, both in and out of the battalion.

The average soldier feels infinitely more secure on a raft than in a canoe, a fact which was practically illustrated at the Beach on Saturday last when two gallant defenders, ranking as full privates, undertook to manipulate the craft which is alone common to the red man and bank clerk. Either their misfortune in not belonging to one of the above species, or the fact of too strenuous and anxious efforts, which you will, the consequence was an involuntary and hardly appreciated bath in the pellucid waters of Burlington Bay. "GIRTH."

The Sixth District Camp at Three Rivers.

At this camp, recently concluded, the following corps were in attendance, mustering well: The 80th Bn., Lt.-Col. De Foy; 83rd Bn., Lt.-Col. Sheppard; 84th Bn., Lt.-Col. Denis; 85th Bn., Lt.-Col. Brosseau; 86th Bn., Major Dufresne.

The situation chosen was good, being high and dry. The regimental parade ground in the front of the respective lines was well adapted for the purpose, and the brigade parade ground was spacious enough to have accommodated over 5,000 men. An excellent rifle range, as safe as convenient, was available, and the musketry instruction of the brigade was satisfactorily performed under the able direction of Capt. Bosse, of the 65th Bn., an officer of valuable experience, he having been second in command of the Wimbledon team in 1884.

The 65th Battalion, under Major Hector Prevost's command, joined the brigade on Friday, the 29th June, went through their annual target practice, were inspected by the D. A. G., and returned home after having been complimented on their appearance, drill and good behaviour. Their bugle band was admired by everybody, their drummers coming in for special praise.

General Middleton, with his A. D. C., arrived in camp on 3rd July at 6.30 a.m., and first making a minute inspection of the rifle ranges, he expressed satisfaction at the facilities there provided. After partaking of breakfast in the staff's mess tent, with the officers commanding the several corps, he commenced the regimental inspections, being accompanied by Lt.-Col. Lamontagne, the D. A. G., Brigade Major Hector Prevost, and the A. D. C. The General inspected every battalion singly, subsequently declaring to the officers commanding corps that he was well pleased with what he had seen.

On Sunday, 1st July, divine service was celebrated in camp, His Grace Bishop Lafleche, of Three Rivers, presiding. The service was attended by a large number of citizens from the city.

No accidents occurred during camp. Unrestricted reciprocity of friendship and politeness prevailed between the citizens of Three Rivers and the staff and officers.

Montreal.

It is now some weeks since you have heard from "Busby," owing to the fact of the departure of that highly esteemed and much respected member of the Vic's to his new home in Vancouver, B.C., where he has secured a very lucrative position. He left Montreal on the 4th of July, and carries with him the good wishes of all. The loss which the regiment has sustained by the departure of Staff-Sergt. Brocklesby ("Busby") is very great indeed, and it will be very difficult to secure another to fill his place; he was loved by all with whom he came in contact, his genial manner and the faithful and willing way in which he performed any duty assigned to him gained for him the highest respect of all. He is gone—aye gone—but not forgotten.

What's the matter with the Queen's Own? They're all right! Oh yes!! On the 30th of June the Vic's mustered in full war paint at their armoury about half-past eight in the evening, and after a short address by Lt.-Col. Henshaw, and he had presented to our late Colonel, Lt.-Col. Crawford, a handsomely framed picture of the officers of the Vic's, which was suitably received by the Colonel, we marched to Bonaventure Station and there boarded the special train which was to bear us to Toronto, and at about 10 o'clock she steamed out of the station amid the cheers of the people who were congregated there to see us off. We arrived in Toronto on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and were met

at the station by a squad of ex-Vic's under the command of ex-Capt. Kellond of No. 5 Co., and a large concourse of people. We then marched, led by the splendid band of the Queen's Own playing lively airs, to the commodious apartments provided for us on Leader Lane, where the men had an opportunity of "fixing up" before dinner. After dinner had been served the regiment fell in on Toronto St. and proceeded to the Church of the Redeemer, on Bloor St., where a very able discourse was listened to. After returning to our quarters the men were dismissed, and were at liberty to utilize their time as they deemed best until 8 o'clock on Monday night when we had to "fall in" in order to catch the train for our return journey. After having been dismissed on Sunday afternoon the men scattered in all directions to visit their friends and admire Toronto, and on Monday morning many of the boys went over on the steamer to Niagara, where I understand they very much enjoyed themselves. On Monday afternoon the Sergeants of the Queen's Own very hospitably took the Sergeants of the Vic's out for a drive round the city, which was very much appreciated by all, and upon their return to the mess room a sumptuous dinner was partaken of, after which songs, dancing, etc., were indulged in, and heartily enjoyed. The party broke up about half-past seven, and proceeded with the regiment to the station, where all boarded the train amid deafening cheers from the people assembled there. It will be long ere the Vics will forget their trip to Toronto and it is the earnest wish of all that the Queen's Own will favour us with a visit at no far distant date, when we will endeavour to return their kindness.

Shooting matters here are very dull at present on account of there being no ranges yet erected, but it is expected that they will be completed in the course of two or three weeks, when I have no doubt they will be eagerly sought after by the shooting men of Montreal.

The annual inspection of the Prince of Wales Rifles took place on the Champ de Mars on Saturday last the 14th inst. They mustered about 250 strong, including their new brass band, and passed a very creditable inspection, performing the various movements with a steadiness worthy of "The Reg'lar Army 'O." An immense crowd witnessed the inspection which was certainly well worth seeing, it being a credit to the regiment.

Speculation is rife as to whom Lt.-Col. Henshaw will see fit to appoint as Orderly Room Clerk in the place and stead of the late Staff-Sergt. Brocklesby. Time will tell. STRIPES.

General Middleton at Fredericton.

(From the Capital, 14th July.)

General Middleton, commanding the militia of the Dominion, accompanied by his A.D.C., Capt. Wise, arrived in Fredericton on Thursday last, and both officers took up their quarters at the quarters of the Commandant of the Infantry School Corps in the barracks.

Yesterday morning, the General inspected the Permanent Corps stationed in this garrison. After a minute inspection of the clothing, arms, and accoutrements of every non-commissioned officer and man, the General reviewed the corps.

It was first put through the manual and firing exercises by Major Gordon; then Lieut. and Adjutant Young was called to the front, and put the corps through the bayonet exercise; after which Lieutenants Hemming, Drolet, Ward, Eaton, and Benn, by the General's orders, handled the corps in battalion drill, the various movements of which were executed in an exceedingly creditable manner. After advancing in review order, the parade was dismissed. A large number of lady and gentlemen spectators were present. The corps certainly looked in splendid order the clothing and arms and equipment being faultlessly clean and bright; and the General expressed his entire satisfaction with the appearance and drill of the corps, and with the condition of the barrack and guard rooms, the hospital, drill hall and armouries.

In the afternoon, Major-General Middleton delivered a lecture in the drill hall, on "Outposts," and other kindred subjects, before the Commandant and officers and men of the Royal School of Infantry, and the attached officers of the corps and some of the officers of the 71st Battalion. A large number of ladies graced the occasion with their presence. Although the lecture occupied over an hour in its delivery, the General invested it with such a charm that the time appeared to be not over half an hour.

When the first vessel completed the passage of the then new Erie canal in 1825, there being no such thing as a telegraph in those days, the news was communicated to New York and to Buffalo by cannon placed within hearing of each other all the way from Albany to each of the other cities. The signal was passed along in this way from Albany to New York city and back again in 48 minutes. This is quicker than a telegraph message can be sent over the same route and answered nowadays, considering the time usually consumed in the delivery at each end.

Modern Tactics.

[By Capt. H. R. Call—From Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine.]

(Continued from Page 429.)

FOR raiding purposes a combined force of cavalry and horse artillery is admirably adapted. Cavalry and horse artillery can render good service on the battle-field by hovering round the enemy and giving opportunities for their own infantry to creep up and develop its fire.

No precise formation can ever be laid down for cavalry to attack in; so much depends upon the ground and on the character of the enemy and his dispositions.

The ground over which a charge is imminent should be reconnoitred, and for this purpose cavalry should always, when moving over unknown ground, be preceded by ground scouts, and its front and flanks secured by reconnoitring groups.

The best general formation for cavalry to charge in is line, followed on the flanks by a second line (called supports), consisting of squadrons echeloned at least 200 yards behind each other. The supporting squadrons, whether in line or in echelon, should lie from 50 to 100 yards from the outside flank of the first line. No charge should ever be delivered without a reserve, varying in strength from one half to two thirds of the force employed, placed about 400 yards from the charging squadrons and echeloned on them, usually on the protected flank.

Every charge of cavalry versus cavalry consists of a series of operations directed against each others flanks, and resolves itself into a *mélee* in which both sides become mixed up.

When at its height the skilful introduction into the combat of a fresh body of formed squadrons on one side or the other, will quickly decide the issue; hence the absolute necessity for a reserve, (1) to meet fresh attacks, (2) to confirm and follow up success, (3) in the event of a sudden overthrow to protect the retreat of beaten squadrons, or possibly to achieve success after their failure, a feat often rendered possible by the disorganization of the victors, if their reserves are not up. The reserve in cavalry charges, as in infantry attacks, must be handled so as to be up just before the fighting squadrons or line begin to waver. If it only arrives when the first line is already in retreat it is too late, the attack has failed through being made with only a portion instead of the whole available force at the disposal of the commander, and a new attack has to be made over the same ground scattered over with the dead and wounded of the previous failure. This has a demoralizing effect and shows bad direction in its worst form.

Rules for the Employment of Cavalry on the Field of Battle.

- I. Never await an attack, either advance to meet it or retire.
- II. Never attack infantry, unless demoralized, surprised, run out of ammunition, or when a necessary sacrifice has to be made.
- III. Never charge without supports and a reserve.
- IV. In order to take advantage of cover and ground, manœuvre in column out of rifle-range of the enemy.
- V. Attack cavalry escorts of artillery simultaneously with the guns. Charge the former in line and the latter in open order, and endeavour to attack both in flank, if possible in rear.
- VI. Increase the pace gradually from a brisk trot till full gallop is attained about 50 yards from the enemy, and so regulate it as not to sacrifice cohesion and the mutual support of squadrons acting in concert.
- VII. Remember that just after even a successful charge, squadrons issuing from a *mélee* are very liable to be worsted by a body of fresh troops in compact order launched against them.
- VIII. If cavalry is called upon to charge infantry, the best formation is successive lines of squadrons with intervals of not less than twelve yards between the squadrons. The distance between the lines must be regulated by the commanders, who should endeavour to charge "home" the moment they see an opening, after the first line has fallen back through the intervals if it has been repulsed. If the first line has broken through, the second line should charge at once obliquely before the enemy has closed up again. In open ground against infantry the gallop must commence sooner than against cavalry, to avoid the volleys taking effect.
- IX. Always remember that the flanks of cavalry are particularly vulnerable; therefore seek those of the enemy and protect your own. This is best done by having squadrons in support on the exposed flank or flanks.

X. There are five conditions essential to a well-executed charge.

1. Open ground free from obstacles.
2. Opportunity.
3. Speed.
4. Cohesion.

5. A reserve ready to be thrown into the fight just before its own squadrons begin to waver, or just after the enemy begin to look over their shoulders.

XI. In large bodies no manœuvres should take place within 500 yards of the enemy.

XII. The commander of the reserve should not put his whole force "at one time" into the *mélee*, unless absolutely certain that the enemy has charged with his last reserves.

CHAPTER XIV.—WOODS.

Woods, like villages, are common and important features on most battle-fields, and are often the scene of desperate encounters. Their tactical importance fixed, woods when held should invariably be defended from their outer edges. The heart of the defence of a wood lies in its outside edge. Before placing a wood into a state of defence it should be carefully reconnoitred, and the following points noted:

- I. Its breadth, depth, shape, and open spaces.
- II. Roads, paths, streams, ravines, and their direction.
- III. Cover outside, undulations of ground, etc.
- IV. Flank defence afforded from other parts of position occupied, and to what extent troops detached to hold a wood can be supported.
- V. To defend a wood two men per yard of its outside or exposed edges should be considered sufficient.

Steps in the Defence of a Wood.

I. Cut down brushwood if procurable; if not, fell the smaller trees round outer edge, and throw up trenches behind the entanglement thus improvised, taking care that the entanglement does not impede the view of the men firing over it from behind the trench. Trenches, owing to the roots of the trees near the surface, are often difficult to dig, in which case small trees should be cut down and laid across the openings between the larger ones lengthways to form a barricade. The salients are especially vulnerable and should be first attended to, and afterwards the re-entering angles.

II. Place guns outside, on flanks, behind epaulments, if they can command the whole of the approaches. When introduced into the wood their lines of retreat must be amply provided for by being placed near the roads.

III. As the heart of the defence of a wood lies in its outer edge, supports and reserves should be posted so as to be quickly introduced into the fighting line.

IV. Roads leading from the enemy if not required by the defenders should be cut up; but, if wanted to issue by, defended near the entrance by lunettes (open works forming a salient angle short flanks), or by barricades placed across them rather in front of the wood.

V. If a road, stream, or ravine happens to run behind and more or less parallel to the outer edge, a second line of defence is sometimes formed along its near side. In this case, a separate garrison should be provided, as men on the run, especially in the almost hopeless confusion of a retirement through a wood in contact with a pursuing enemy, are hardly to be depended on. As a general rule, when a second line of defence is decided upon, the first line should be directed to fall back to an entrenched position about 500 yards backs from the wood, in order to be rallied, and ready to protect the withdrawal of the second line when it falls back, or to be led forward to their assistance in good order, if the enemy, which may frequently happen, has been seriously checked by the second line. In this manner a wood may sometimes be recaptured; but as a rule next to its outside edge the best line of defence is a line of entrenchments lying back about 500 yards from the wood.

VI. If the wood held is isolated, the reserves should always hold an entrenched position in rear of it to cover the withdrawal of the defenders. If held in connection with a position every available man should be near its outer edge.

VII. The withdrawal of troops through a wood is always a difficult operation, and communications are of the greatest importance, and should, if possible, be clearly marked out, and the wood, if at all extensive, be divided off into sections for defence, with non-commissioned officers posted at intervals to direct men of their own battalions, or brigades, in what direction they are to keep; otherwise, if briskly followed up, the utmost confusion is almost certain to reign.

(To be continued.)

Horse owners, possessing an aggregate of 30,000 horses, met at the offices of the London General Omnibus Company to discuss the Government proposition to allow 10s. per horse as a yearly registration fee to owners. It was resolved that the Government must consent to allow 40s. (\$10) a year registration fee before their proposal could be entertained.

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