

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

A Weekly Journal devoted to the Interests of the Active Force of the Dominion.

Fourth Year.  
VOL. III, No. 63.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER, 1888.

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

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MISCELLANEOUS.

## Topics of the Week.

The one feature of the Dominion Rifle meeting which emphatically was not a success, was the formal presentation of prizes—"public" it was called, from force of habit. Properly speaking the public were unrepresented, the male element being wanting; and though a good number of the lady friends of the officers of the association and successful Ottawa competitors graced the occasion by their presence, it is to be feared the association did not gain thereby in proportion to the inconvenience entailed upon the competitors, forced to appear, if they came at all, in full dress, not otherwise required on the range. All winners of prizes of \$10 and upwards were supposed to receive them at this formal presentation, but the great majority gave it a wide berth, and drew their money quietly at the Treasurer's quarters. We desire to repeat the protest made in former years against this annual presentation farce, as at present carried out. Let it be in the evening, in a public hall, and we venture to say it will soon become one of the most popular features of the meeting, in place of being a decided bore as at present.

Colonel Nicholson, the commandant at Shoeburyness, paid a high tribute recently to the Volunteer gunners who had been engaged in competition there. He said he should "not be afraid to be in any fort fighting against any foe if it were manned by volunteer artillery with a fortnight's experience." Nobody knows better than Colonel Nicholson what gunners should be able to do, and his words therefore have been received with gratification by the whole artillery volunteer force of Great Britain.

The *U. S. Army and Navy Journal* condemns the buncombe retaliation message of President Cleveland. Having shown how uncalled for the message was, and pointed out that neither in Canada nor the States is it taken seriously, that journal proceeds: "The policy which the President recommends is one that tends directly toward, if not to war. \* \* \* To publicly declare an intention to assume the aggressive toward a foreign nation, without having the power to do so, is to humiliate us in the eyes of the world. This is a mistake no man trained in the school of war would make, and it has always been our prophecy that the danger of involving this country in war would come when the rule of men educated wholly in civil pursuits began. The soldier's training teaches him to be vigorous in action and reserved in speech. In matters of grave concern he says less than he means, rather than more, and his words have all the force of deeds. The politician is so open to the suspicion of meaning less than he says that he often creates the very situation he would most of all avoid and finds himself unpre-

pared to meet it. Vigorous words count for little unless they are accepted as indicating not only the intention but the ability to follow them if needed with vigorous action, and a refusal to adequately provide for a military establishment is not their fitting accompaniment."

"We live," says the *Volunteer Record*, "in what is essentially an age of 'records,' and to make them and break them has become one of the objects of existence with a big section of aspirants for fame. Rifle shooting has, in this respect, its triumphs as well as other forms of sport and pastime; and it is to Col. Sergt. Moore, of the 1st Berks Rifles, that the honour belongs of eclipsing all past achievements in regard to tall scoring. His magnificent score of 103 was made in shooting for the Challenge Cup of the Reading detachment of his corps. The record was as follows: 33, 35, 35—the last seventeen shots out of the twenty-one being bull's-eyes. There was a front fish-tail wind blowing at the time of shooting, and a slight rain was falling." The record previously had been a score of 102 compiled by Pte. McVittie.

Shooting forms a prominent feature of the education at the Sandhurst Royal Military College. The following is a quotation from a recent report by the board of visitors: "It is satisfactory to notice that rifle and revolver shooting—the benefits of which were strongly advocated by the board in a previous report—have been still further developed since last year, and there are now 221 members of the Rifle Club, 267 of the Revolver Club, and 125 who subscribe to practice with the Morris tube. Fourteen rifle matches have taken place, of which eleven have been won by Cadets. The board are of the opinion that every legitimate encouragement should be given to the extension of rifle and revolver practice." We commend the above to the attention of those having to do with the government of our Canadian Royal Military College, whose cadets have not in the past been noted for proficiency in rifle or revolver shooting, or special interest in it.

The conditions of recruiting for the Russian Army have undergone considerable modification during the last few weeks. By the law of 1874 the term of military service for which every citizen was liable extended from the twentieth to the fortieth year. The first six years were spent with the colours, the next nine in the Reserve, and the remaining five in the Opoltschenie—a force corresponding to the German Landsturm. In time of peace the Russian conscript was called to the colours on completing his twenty-first year, if he failed to escape active service by drawing a fortunate number in the annual lottery. About 800,000 annually become liable for service. Of these, 30,000 illegally evade their military obligations, and 390,000 are exempted from service with the colours during peace on domestic and other grounds. The latter are drafted directly into the Opoltschenie, and held available for service in case of need. The annual contingent—the strength of which is determined by the War Minister—is selected by lot from the remaining 380,000. This contingent has been rapidly increasing during the last fifteen years. In 1874 it amounted to 145,000, in 1880 it had risen to 230,000, and since

that date has averaged 225,000 men. After drawing their numbers in the lottery, the men liable for service are examined by a medical commission. Of the 380,000 who take part in the lot-drawing, about two-thirds are found fit for service, and the required contingent is obtained from these in the order of the numbers drawn. The rest are rejected either on account of physical infirmity or insufficient stature (under 4 ft. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  in). Although the recruit may legally be called upon for six years' service with the colours, he is usually dismissed on leave long before the expiration of this period. Since 1881 the annual contingent has been divided into two categories, one of which serves about five years and the other one year with the colours. The second category has, however, rarely exceeded 25,000. Under the new regulations, men who join the colours after taking part in the lottery will be required to serve a uniform term of five years in the Active Army and thirteen in the Reserve. Volunteers and graduates of the universities will, as hitherto, enjoy certain privileges. Their service in the Active Army will be reduced to four, three, and in some cases two years, after which they will complete their eighteen years' service in the Reserve.

Some years ago the advisability of abolishing the cuirass in the French Army was seriously discussed, and was recommended by a commission of distinguished officers; but, probably through deference to popular feeling on the subject, no War Minister has hitherto ventured to carry out their suggestions. During the last few weeks the subject has once more been opened, *apropos* of the abolition of the cuirass in Germany. A writer in the *Temps*, however, lifts up his voice in no uncertain way against the proposed change. The fact, he says, that the Germans have dispensed for the moment with this protection is no argument against its retention in France; for they are even now experimenting with a new system of defensive armour in which only the breast-plate is retained. The cuirass, the writer admits, affords little or no protection against rifle fire, but in the future campaign the cuirassiers are not likely to be called upon frequently to charge infantry in mass. It is against the enemy's cavalry that the cuirassiers will be found most useful, and in a cavalry *melee* the value of the cuirass can scarcely be over-estimated.

### Mounted Infantry

(United Service Gazette.)

The formation of the new Mounted Infantry Regiment, which is being called into existence in order to provide picked infantry soldiers capable of acting with the cavalry, and of using their rifles and bayonets to the greatest advantage when great rapidity of movement is desired, has begun. During the commencement of operations in Egypt much importance was attached to the use of mounted infantry, and no doubt in the absence of cavalry they did excellent service. So far as mounted infantry have been used in warfare, they have simply moved during the day or night to positions which it would have been impossible for men on foot to have reached in so short a space of time; or they have been used for the duties of cavalry owing to the absence of that branch of the service. One great advantage that can be gained by mounted infantry arises from the greater range of weapons and the free use of the legs owing to their wearing boots and gaiters. To this some will add their greater knowledge of foot-drill; but possibly this is merely an idea, and unless mounted infantry are intended to manoeuvre on foot in battalions, they would have little advantage over the cavalry. One gain that will accrue from having a certain number of men mounted in each infantry regiment is that they will do away to a certain extent with the necessity of having divisional cavalry, as one company in each regiment mounted could do the scouting duty of its own battalion. In fact, the utility of mounted infantry has now passed argument. In the great American war, in the Indian mutiny, and in the war in South Africa, in fact, upon every occasion on which they have been tried, the utility of mounted infantry has been clearly established. The most perfect mounted infantry (although never called by that name) were the western men of the prairies who for years waged war with the Sioux Indians. These men never fought on horseback against their mounted foes, but, when attacked, dismounted and kept at bay enormously superior numbers of the enemy. They were magnificent shots, accomplished in all the arts of scouting, and full of reliance, not only on their horses but in their rifles. The introduction of mounted infantry as an integral portion of the British army has been warmly advocated by our leading military authorities, but until now little has been done to give effect to this movement. However much may have been said for it during the progress of each war, it is a matter of experience, that when peace came the matter was quietly shelved, not to be resuscitated until the next outbreak of one of our "small wars."

## THE DOMINION RIFLE MEETING.

### The Great Match for the Governor-General's Prizes and for Wimbledon.

Prize lists for the Extra Series Matches—The Formal Presentation—Details of the close of the meeting.

The glorious weather characteristic of the whole week, prevailed again on Friday last, the closing day of the Dominion rifle meeting. First thing in the morning the marksmen honoured by being chosen to represent their provinces faced the targets for the annual provincial team competition for the London Merchants' Cup. The teams consisted of eight men each, and were supposed to embrace the pick of each province. The conditions of the match called for seven shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards, with Martini rifles. The 200 yards range was first fired. Whether it was because the importance of the contest had unnerved the marksmen, or, as is more probable, because they had no recent Martini practice at that distance and did not know the sighting of their rifles, the scoring here was low. Nova Scotia, with 241 points, an average of slightly over 30 per man, and Prince Edward Island, with 238, were the only teams to score reasonably high, the others being rather lower than the usual average, with respectively: Ontario, 232; Manitoba, 228; Quebec, 227; and New Brunswick 223 points, there being thus a difference of 18 points between the first and last of the six provincial teams entered. British Columbia was not represented, not having eight men upon the ground. It had been generally supposed that the contest would be between Ontario and Nova Scotia, with Quebec perhaps well in the race, and the result at the first range showed a likelihood that this expectation would be fulfilled. Prince Edward Island, though high, was not looked upon as a dangerous competitor at the longer ranges, and the same was true of Manitoba, whilst New Brunswick had done very badly on the start, being even less than inners for the range.

When the firing at 500 yards was over, it became apparent that, bar accidents, the contest would indeed lie as expected. Ontario putting on an average of 30 points per man, had jumped from third to first place, Nova Scotia had lost 13 points at this range, and was now second, with 468, three points less than the leader. Then there was a big drop, to 453, at which Quebec and Prince Edward Island tied, Manitoba and New Brunswick being practically out of the race, with totals of 441 and 436 respectively. At the 600 yards range, the concluding stage, Ontario again topped the list, with 207 points additional; Quebec had added 205, and with the narrow lead of three points wrested second place from Nova Scotia, whose representatives only put together 186 points, the second lowest in the field. The complete scores then stood as follows:

1st, Ontario, The Cup and \$100—		2nd, Quebec, \$80—	
Pte. McVittie, 10th R.G.....	91	Sergt. Clarke, 53rd .....	90
Sergt. Kimmerly, 47th.....	90	"    Johnson, 85th.....	85
Capt. McMicking, 44th.....	88	Lieut. Spearing, 53rd.....	85
Sergt. Short, Guards.....	86	Staff-sergt. Wynne, 5th R.S.....	84
Staff-sergt. Mitchell, 10th R.G.....	84	Sergt. Goudie, 8th Rifles.....	84
Pte. Sutherland, Guards.....	82	Capt. Jameson, 60th.....	79
Major Wilson, R. L.....	80	Sergt. Clarke, 5th R.S.....	79
Pte. Armstrong, Guards.....	78	Capt. Hood.....	72
Total.....	679	Total.....	658

The other team scores were:

Nova Scotia.....	654
Manitoba.....	640
Prince Edward Island.....	626
New Brunswick.....	623

#### THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MATCH.

At half-past ten the contest for the crowning honours and financially richest plums commenced. Like the provincial team match, it was fired with the Martini, at 200, 500 and 600 yards. The wind was more bothersome than earlier in the day, and contrary to expectation the scores ruled lower than in the London Merchants' Cup Match just concluded. The scores at the 200 yards range were not looked upon as a safe index of the probable winners of the three great money prizes, but when at the close of the 500, Capt. Hartt, of the St. John Rifles, and Pte. McVittie, of the Grenadiers, were found to lead with 62 points each, the figuring on the probabilities became closer. Lieut. Rogers, of the 43rd, was third with 61 points. Tom Mitchell was close up, and he too had to be reckoned with. As the shooting progressed at 600 yards, it became evident that the leaders would maintain their places, except Lieut. Rogers, who, after a good start, got toward the edge of the target and finally, with his last shot, missed altogether. His total was 83. A bullseye would have given him third money, \$100, and with an inner he would have tied for it. Another of the same regiment, Staff-Sergt.

Pink, was, however, creeping to the front, and finished with 87 points, a tie with Tom Mitchell, who completed his score about the same time. Interest then centred in Hartt and McVittie, who firing on adjacent targets at the extreme left, were each scoring well. McVittie with a well placed final shot, left Mitchell and Pink two points behind, and Hartt immediately afterwards concluding, tied McVittie, they having 89 each. There were thus two ties to be shot off. Amidst great excitement the men once more lay down to fire the deciding shots—five each at the longest distance. The ties were fired simultaneously. McVittie led off in his pair, making a bull's-eye. Hartt followed with an inner. McVittie then put on two inners and an outer, whilst his rival scored an outer, a magpie and an inner, being thus two points behind, and only one more shot each remaining to be fired. An inner would have placed McVittie beyond reach. He fired, but the target did not stir; nobody had seen dust to right or left, top or bottom, and that he had missed could not be believed, until the announcement came from No. 8 target, the second from No. 6 at which McVittie was supposed to fire, that an extra shot had been put upon it. Then he explained his miss; it was at No. 8 he had been firing all morning, and it was that upon which he had inadvertently lined his rifle for the last shot. Capt. Hartt now had an easy job; a magpie or better would give him first money; he scored a bull, and won the \$250 prize; McVittie second money, \$150, and Mitchell, who had handily beaten Pink, got the third money prize, \$100. These three received badges too, as did also the next seven, the scores of the ten being as follows:

Special badge and \$250, Capt. Hartt, St. John Rifles.....	89
Badge and \$150, Pte. McVittie, 10th R.G.....	89
Badge and \$100, Staff-sergt. T. Mitchell, 10th R.G.....	87
Staff-sergt. Pink, 43rd.....	87
Lieut. Conboy, 30th.....	85
Staff-sergt. Ashall, Q.O.R.....	84
"    Williamson, 45th.....	84
"    Corbin, 63rd.....	84
Lieut. Rogers, 43rd.....	83
Pte. Horsey, 45th.....	83

WIMBLEDON.

The Governor-General's Match decided eligibility for the Wimbledon team for 1889, the scores in that match, added to the previous grand aggregates, determining the result. The sixty stand in the order given below. The first twenty desiring to go will form the team:

Staff-Sergt. T. Mitchell, R.G.....	392	Major Hughes, 45th.....	350
Capt. J. T. Hartt, St. John Rifles .	384	Pte. Wilson, 33rd.....	350
Pte. R. McVittie, R.G.....	380	Staff-Sergt. Wynne, 5th R.S.....	350
Pte. J. A. Armstrong, Guards.....	377	Staff-sergt. Williamson, 45th.....	349
Staff-Sergt. C. H. Clarke, 53rd.....	376	Capt. Zealand, 13th.....	349
Capt. G. A. McMicking, 44th.....	375	Pte. Mathews, 3rd Vics.....	349
Sergt. W. Short, Guards.....	369	Lieut. Dover, 78th.....	349
Sergt. J. Rolston, 20th.....	362	Capt. Macdonald, Q.O.R.....	349
Lieut. S. M. Rogers, 43rd.....	362	Gr. Loggie, N.F.B.....	348
Staff-Sergt. F. W. Curzon, R.G.....	360	Lieut. MacFarlane, 71st.....	348
Staff-Sergt. Jamieson, 43rd.....	360	Sergt. Goudie, 8th Royals.....	348
Major C. Wilson, R. L.....	360	Sergt.-Major Crean, Q.O.R.....	348
Staff-sergt. Pink, 43rd.....	358	S.-Sergt. Macfarlane, 3rd Vics.....	347
Capt. A. P. Sherwood, 43rd.....	358	Staff-sergt. Graburn, 91st.....	346
Capt. Russell, 45th.....	357	Pte. Sutherland, Guards.....	346
Lieut. J. A. Wilson, 33rd.....	357	Pte. Kamberry, 5th R.S.....	344
Staff-Sergt. F. G. Corbin, 63rd.....	356	Pte. Hutcheson, 43rd.....	343
Pte. Burns, 62nd.....	356	Staff-sergt. Mitchel, 45th.....	342
Capt. J. G. Corbin, 63rd.....	355	Pte. Smith, 6th Fus.....	342
S.-Sergt. Ogg, 1st B.F.A.....	355	Lieut. Macfarlane, 50th.....	342
Lieut. Conboy, 30th.....	354	Staff-Sergt. Chamberlin, 95th.....	341
Major Weston, 66th.....	354	Lieut. Spearing, 53rd.....	341
Major Egan, 63rd.....	353	Staff-sergt. Huntington, 56th.....	340
Lieut. Dimock, 78th.....	353	Sergt. Crooks, Q.O.R.....	340
Lieut. Blackmore, 63rd.....	352	Major Garrison, Halifax G. A.....	339
Corp. Crowe, 1st B. F.A.....	351	Staff-sergt. MacAdam, 3rd Vics.....	338
Staff-sergt. Ashall, Q.O.R.....	350	Staff-sergt. Cleveland, 54th.....	336
Pte. Horsey, 45th.....	350	Sergt. Kennedy, Q.O.R.....	335
Sergt. Mumford, 63rd.....	350	Major Sparham, 42nd.....	335
Staff-Sergt. Lordly, 62nd.....	350	Capt. John Hood, 5th R. S.....	334

THE EXTRA SERIES.

At 12.30 all the extra series matches were brought to a close, and the prize lists announced early in the afternoon as follows:

<i>Snider No. 1—Five shots at 500 yards.</i>		<i>Snider No. 2—Five shots at 500 yards.</i>	
\$15 Tpr. Crowe, 1st B.F.A.....	25	\$15 Capt. R. Deyell, 46th.....	25
10 Pte. Grigg, 31st.....	24	10 Sergt. Crooks, Q. O. R.....	24
8 Capt. J. Hood, 5th R.S.....	24	8 Pte. Reynolds, 63rd.....	24
6 Capt. McMicking, 44th.....	24	6 Staff-Sergt. Ogg, 1st B.F.A.....	24
\$5 prizes—		\$5 prizes—	
Staff-Sergt. M. C. Clark, 95th.....	24	Staff-Sergt. King, 45th.....	24
Lieut. Lordly, 62nd.....	24	Pte. Lavers, 6th.....	24
Major Wilson, R. L.....	24	Corpl. Lordly, 62nd.....	24
Jas. Presley.....	24	Sergt. F. Henderson, 25th.....	24
Major Anderson, 43rd.....	23	Pte. D. Henderson, 13th.....	23
Col.-Sergt. Henderson, 62nd.....	23	Capt. McMicking, 44th.....	23
Sergt. Jack, 10th R.G.....	23	Capt. Russell, 45th.....	23
Capt. Sylvestre, 85th.....	23	Capt. Bruce, 10th R.G.....	23
Lieut. J. A. Wilson, 33rd.....	23	Staff-Sergt. T. Mitchell, 10th R.G.....	23

*Snider No. 1—Con.*

Capt. Wright, 43rd.....	23
Bandsman Young, 46th.....	23
\$4 prizes—	
Sergt. Marks, 6th.....	23
Lieut. Hora, 14th.....	23
Pt. J. H. Morris, 45th.....	23
Sergt. Sylvester, 45th.....	23
Gr. Loggie, N.F.B.....	23
Pte. J. E. Hutcheson, 43rd.....	23
Capt. Ibbotson, 5th.....	23
Lieut. Stewart, P.E.I.G.A.....	23
Sergt. Goodwin, 13th.....	23
Staff-Sergt. Clark, 13th.....	23
Capt. Graburn, 91st.....	23
Staff-Sergt. W. Henderson, 25th.....	23
Corpl. Fairweather, 8th Cav.....	23
Major Bailey, 47th.....	23
Pte. McVittie, 10th R. G.....	23

The last two divide the 29th prize. No 23's were counted out.

*Martini Series A—500 yards, 7 rounds.*

\$20 Sergt. Kimmerly, 47th.....	34
15 Lieut. S. M. Rogers, 43rd.....	34
10 Lieut. Cartwright, 47th.....	34
\$5 prizes—	
Sergt. Johnston, 85th.....	34
Paymaster Russell, 45th.....	34
Capt. McMicking, 44th.....	34
Staff-Sergt. Mitchel, 45th.....	33
Staff-Sergt. Blair, 78th.....	33
Staff-Sergt. Chamberlin, 91st.....	33
Pte. Wilson, 31st.....	33
Staff-Sergt. Harris, H.G.A.....	33
Pte. McVittie, R.G.....	33
Gr. Loggie, N.F.B.....	33
Lieut. Stewart, P.E.I.G.A.....	33
Sergt. Short, Guards.....	32
Pte. Brown, Guards.....	32
Sergt. Goudie, 8th Rifles.....	32
Gr. Beckwith, B.C.G.A.....	32
Lieut. Milligan, D.F.B.....	32
Pte. Grigg, 31st.....	32
Staff-Sergt. Ashall, Q. O. R.....	32
Lieut. Dover, 78th.....	32

\$4 prizes—

Staff-Sergt. Margetts, 13th.....	32
Capt. Hartt, St. John R.....	32
Major Thomas, 54th.....	32
Staff-Sergt. Ogg, 1st B.F.A.....	32
Capt. Dennistoun, 57th.....	32
Capt. Harris, H.G.A.....	32
Br. Campbell, H.G.A.....	32
Pte. Armstrong, Guards.....	31
Staff-Sergt. Wynne, 5th R.S.....	31
Col.-Sergt. Henderson, 62nd.....	31
Major Baillie, 47th.....	31
Pte. Lang, 31st.....	31
Staff-Sergt. Mitchell, R.G.....	31
Pte. Gamble, 46th.....	31
Sergt. Goodwin, 13th.....	31
Lieut. Dimock, 78th.....	31
Capt. Bell, 43rd.....	31
Staff-Sergt. Corbin, 63rd.....	31
Capt. Zealand, 13th.....	31
Pte. Hilton, 45th.....	31

Nine 31's were counted out.

*Martini Series C—7 shots at 800 yards.*

\$20 Capt. Hartt, St. John Rifles.....	32
15 Col.-Sergt. Henderson, 62nd.....	32
10 Lieut. Rogers, 43rd.....	32
\$5 prizes—	
Sergt. Short, Guards.....	31
C. S. Scott, Ottawa.....	31
Pte. Armstrong, Guards.....	31
Staff-sergt. Margetts, 13th.....	30
Sergt. J. B. Mitchell, 45th.....	30
Staff-sergt. Wilson, 33rd.....	30
Sergt. Goodwin, 13th.....	30
Capt. Pantan, 20th.....	30
Sergt. King, 45th.....	29
Staff-sergt. T. Mitchell, 10th R.G.....	29
Major Thomas, 54th.....	29
Corpl. Carroll, Guards.....	29
Lt.-Col. Macpherson, Guards.....	29
Pte. Grigg, 31st.....	29
Staff-sergt. Corbin, 63rd.....	29

\$4 prizes—

Pte. Lang, 31st.....	29
Staff-sergt. Huntington, 56th.....	29
Sergt. Kimmerly, 47th.....	29
Lieut. Langstroth, 74th.....	29
Staff-sergt. Lordly, 62nd.....	28

*Snider No. 2—Con.*

Pte. Armstrong, Guards.....	23
Corpl. Easterbrooke, 77th.....	23
Lieut. Spearing, 53rd.....	23
\$4 prizes—	
Major Anderson, 43rd.....	23
Major Walsh, 63rd.....	23
Staff-Sergt. Wilson, 33rd.....	23
Lieut. Desbarats, 3rd Vics.....	23
Bandsman Young, 45th.....	23
Major Garrison, H.G.A.....	23
Sergt. Goodwin, 13th.....	23
Lieut. Smith, 32nd.....	23
Sergt. McCarthy, Guards.....	23
Pte. Gillies, 90th.....	23
Capt. Hood, 5th.....	23
Pte. Buchanan, 22nd.....	22
Staff-Sergt. Margetts, 13th.....	22

Eighteen 22's were counted out. In the case of the tie for the 14th, 15th and 16th places there were two \$5 prizes and one \$4 to be divided.

*Martini Series B—600 yards, 7 rounds.*

Whitney-Kennedy rifle, Lieut. Dover, 78th.....	34
\$20 Pte. McVittie, 10th R. G.....	33
15 Major Thomas, 54th.....	32
10 Major Garrison, H.G.A.....	32
\$5 prizes—	
Staff-Sergt. Curzon, 10th R.G.....	31
Pte. D. Mitchell, 13th.....	31
Sergt. Kimmerly, 47th.....	31
Staff-Sergt. King, 45th.....	31
Sergt. H. C. Blair, 78th.....	31
Pte. Thompson, 12th.....	31
Sergt. Cribb, 78th.....	31
Capt. Adam, 13th.....	30
Lieut. Dimock, 78th.....	30
Pte. Sutherland, Guards.....	30
Lieut. Smith, 32nd.....	30
Staff-Sergt. T. Mitchell, 10th R.G.....	30
Sergt. Keddy, 68th.....	30
Pte. Ellis, 43rd.....	30
Staff-Sergt. Wynne, 5th R. S.....	30
Staff-Sergt. Bell, 12th.....	30
Pte. Horsey, 45th.....	30
Capt. McMicking, 44th.....	30
Capt. Weeks, Char. Eng.....	30
Col.-Sergt. McCrae, 1st P.W.R.....	30
\$4 prizes—	
Sergt. Goodwin, 13th.....	30
Staff-Sergt. J. B. Mitchel, 45th.....	30
Staff-Sergt. Wilson, 33rd.....	30
Col.-Sergt. Henderson, 62nd.....	30
Capt. Zealand, 13th.....	30
Sergt. Hall, 79th.....	30
Corpl. Blade, 57th.....	29
Pte. Hilton, 45th.....	29
Staff-Sergt. Ogg, 1st B.F.A.....	29
Staff-Sergt. Clarke, 13th.....	29
Corpl. Douglas, 8th.....	29
Lieut. Stewart, P.E.I.G.A.....	29
Pte. Grigg, 31st.....	29
Capt. Pantan, 20th.....	29
Lieut. Neilly, 36th.....	29
Capt. Dow, 91st.....	29
Capt. Russell, 45th.....	29
Sergt. Armstrong, 1st B.F.A.....	29
Col.-Sergt. Fairbairn, 43rd.....	29
Lieut. J. A. Wilson, 33rd.....	29

Eight 29's were counted out.

*Martini Series D.—7 shots at 900 yards.*

\$20 Sergt. Elliott, 63rd.....	31
15 Lt.-Col. Macpherson, Guards.....	31
10 Pte. Mitchell, 13th.....	30
\$5 prizes—	
Lieut. Dover, 78th.....	29
Sergt. Armstrong, 1st B.F.A.....	29
Capt. McMicking, 44th.....	29
Staff-sergt. Corbin, 63rd.....	29
Major Thomas, 54th.....	29
Mr. Moodie, O. R.C.....	28
Sergt. Henderson, 25th.....	28
Sergt. Blair, 78th.....	28
Staff-sergt. Margetts, 13th.....	28
Pte. McVittie, R.G.....	28
Staff-sergt. Mitchel, 45th.....	28
Pte. Hollins, 71st.....	27
Staff-sergt. King, 45th.....	27
Gr. Loggie, N.F.B.....	27
Staff-sergt. Wynne, 5th.....	27
\$4 prizes—	
Staff-sergt. Clarke, 13th.....	26
Pte. McMartin, 5th.....	26
Staff-sergt. Chamberlin, 95th.....	26
Pte. Horsey, 45th.....	26
Sergt. Goudie, 8th.....	26

*Martini Series C—Con.*

Sergt. Elliott, 63rd	28
Staff-sergt. Rolston, 20th	28
Pte. McVittie, R.G.	28
Lieut. Gray, Guards	28
Sergt. Goudie, 8th	28
Capt. Dow, 91st	28
Pte. Curtis, 45th	28
Pte. Taylor, 43rd	28
Capt. Adams, H.G.A.	28
Bandsman Young, 45th	28

*Martini Series D—Con.*

Staff-sergt. Wilson, 33rd	26
Sergt. Newbury, B.C. G.A.	26
Pte. Sharpe, N. W. Rifles	26
Pte. Burns, 62nd	26
Sergt. Kennedy, Q.O.R.	25
Capt. Russell, 45th	25
Lieut. Lordly, 62nd	25
Bandsman Young, 45th	25
Corpl. Crowe, 1st B. F. A.	25
Pte. Curtis, 45th	25

## REVOLVER MATCH.

Seven shots, off hand, at 25 yards.

\$10 Sergt. Hall, 79th	33	\$3 Staff-sergt. Wilson, 33rd	33
8 Pte. Sando, 45th	33	3 Pte. Murdoch, 13th	32
5 Sergt. Robertson, 20th	33	3 Staff-sergt. Chamberlin, 95th	32
4 Pte. Cuckow, 77th	33	3 Pte. C. Routh, 43rd	32
4 Staff-sergt. Margetts, 13th	33	3 Col.-Sergt. Fairbairn, 43rd	32
4 " J. B. Mitchel, 45th	33	Three 32's were counted out.	

The prizes of \$10 and upwards were formally distributed to such few of the winners as fyled appearance at a public presentation which took place upon the range in the afternoon. At this the master of ceremonies was Lt.-Col. Kirkpatrick, M.P., the president of the association, and amongst those present and taking part in the distribution were Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Thompson, Hon. C. H. Tupper, Sir Fred. Middleton and Col. Powell, Adjutant-General. The winners appeared in full dress uniform, and were liberally applauded as they came forward to receive their well earned prizes.

The president held an "at home" in the council marquee immediately after the presentation, and here he had the pleasure of receiving a large and distinguished company.

Col. Macpherson, the treasurer, was kept busy until late in the afternoon paying the minor prizes to the winners, but satisfied them all in time to enable those desiring to do so to take the early trains for home. The great bulk left the city that evening, thoroughly well satisfied with the meeting, as indeed they had cause to be, for the management all through was as good as could desired.

## The Military Matches.

The afternoon of the second day of the meeting was given up to team skirmishing and volley firing in the Gzowski and Challenge shield competitions. No other matches were in progress except the 800 and 900 yards Martini. The Gzowski challenge cup match included an elaborate test, consisting of 20 shots each man, skirmishing from 450 yards to 150 yards, five rounds volley firing at 300 yards, and five rounds independent firing at 150 yards. The result was as follows:

The Cup and \$50—5th Royal Scots	338
\$40 Governor-General's Foot Guards	315
35 8th Royal Rifles	312
30 Victoria Rifles	309
25 43rd Battalion	306
20 Queen's Own Rifles	303

Next in order:

6th Fusiliers	302
63rd Battalion	290
P. E. I. Team	280
10th Royal Grenadiers	266
13th Battalion	265
British Columbia Team	245

The British Challenge Shield match was fired next, this being for teams of four men, and any corps so desiring being allowed to enter two teams. There were in consequence eighteen teams to compete, and they stood as follows, the competition including only 20 shots skirmishing from 450 to 150 yards:

	Hits.	Pts.
The Shield and \$40—Governor-General's Foot Guards, first team	58	240
\$30 Fifth Royal Scots	53	231
20 Queen's Own Rifles	51	224
10 43rd Battalion, first team	48	213

The other scores in their order were:

12th Battalion	52	208
6th Fusiliers, first team	54	196
8th Royals, first team	46	195
65th Battalion	47	188
10th Royal Grenadiers	45	185
8th Royal Rifles, second team	43	180
13th Battalion	44	174
43rd Battalion, second team	43	174
British Columbia	40	168
53rd Battalion	42	159
P. E. I. team	32	155
3rd Victoria Rifles	40	154
G. G. F. G., second team	37	151
6th Fusiliers, second team	29	107

This is the third occasion upon which the Guards have won the Challenge Shield, the others being in 1884 and in 1887. There have

only been six competitions in all, the first being in 1883.

The military matches were on this occasion carried out without any of the dissatisfaction usually characteristic of them.

## 54th Battalion Rifle Matches.

From the *Richmond Times* of the 31st August, a marked copy of which came to hand this week, we republish the prize scores of the 54th battalion annual matches as follows:

## 1. Nursery—200 yards, 7 shots.

Mr. J. T. Thomas	29	Pte. Jas. Jalous	27
Mr. Jos. A. Gibson	28	Pte. Geo. Wilson	27
Corpl. W. Bradley	28	Sergt. E. Barlow	27

## 2.—500 and 600 yards, 7 shots.

Staff-sergt. E. A. Cleveland, 54th	52	Pte. C. Griffith, 54th	36
Pte. M. A. Harvey, 54th	51	Sergt. E. Barlow, 54th	36
Sergt. J. A. Bothwell, 54th	41	Capt. J. W. Harkom, 54th	36
Mr. John White, M.R.A.	39	Mr. Jos. McKeage, M.R.A.	36
Major L. Thomas, 54th	39	Mr. H. N. Vicat, M.R.A.	35
Mr. J. T. Thomas, M.R.A.	39	Pte. Jas. Jalous, 54th	35
Major T. P. Cleveland, 54th	39	Sergt. M. H. Healy, 54th	33

## 2.—200 and 500 yards, 7 shots.

Mr. H. A. Bothwell, M.R.A.	53	Mr. John White, M.R.A.	47
Capt. J. W. Harkom, 54th	53	Sergt. W. Wentworth, 54th	47
Major L. Thomas, 54th	52	Sergt. J. A. Bothwell, 54th	47
Sergt. M. H. Healy, 54th	52	Sergt. E. Barlow, 54th	46
Mr. J. T. Thomas, M.R.A.	52	Mr. E. Leet, M.R.A.	46
Major T. P. Cleveland, 54th	51	Mr. Jos. McKeage, M.R.A.	46
Sergt.-Major W. Findlay	49	Pte. M. A. Harvey, 54th	45
Pte. E. A. Cleveland, 54th	47		

*Team Match*—For teams of five members each from any company in the regiment. Ranges, 200 and 500 yards. Nos. 3, and 1 companies scored 201 points each, but No. 3 leading at the longer range won the match.

*Aggregate Prizes*.—1st, Pte. M. A. Harvey, 96 points D. C. R. A. silver medal and \$5. 2nd, Major L. Thomas, 91 points P. Q. R. A. badge and \$5. 3rd, Staff-Sergt. E. A. Cleveland, 91 points, \$3. 4th, Major T. P. Cleveland, 90 points, \$2.

## Ancient and Modern Swords.

The famous Damascus blade may now be relegated to the limbo of exploded myths. Endless stories have been told of this peculiar weapon, which, in fact, is rather Persian than Syrian, and probably was originally welded from the hand-made steel of India. There is no longer any doubt that the wavy pattern, discernible on the best Persian blades, may be found in the little cakes of "wootz." A bath of diluted acid will make this self evident to any experimenter. The process of manufacture also tends to develop this "skeiny" effect, due, in the first place, to somewhat complex causes. One of these cakes is insufficient to make a sword blade; it must be composed of three at least, and a heavy blade—like those most prized in the East—would probably require eight, as the cakes seldom exceed two pounds in weight. These cakes being first drawn into bars, must be welded together, thus forming laminæ by necessity, and not by choice originally; and as the workmen could not fail to discover that, by increasing the number of laminæ the beauty and the quality of the blade would be improved proportionately, they had to double the complex bar on itself, and weld again; and thus by repeating the operation increase the number of laminæ at pleasure. In a blade forged from such a bar as that just described, the laminæ, or plates, must necessarily be very thin and in the process of grinding and polishing break into each other; the indentations of the hammer increasing the diversity of figure, and thus completing all those varieties of pattern so eagerly sought after in every country and for many centuries. It may be well to mention that oriental sword blades are very hard, and so heavy as to be useless for any kind of fencing or broad-sword exercise. The dagger of Saladin, which was coiled up in his turban, is a flight of the novelist's imagination. The best Damascus blades are very stiff, as a weapon should be. The modern English sword may be used equally well for offence and defence, and is—all the romance of Damascus and Toledo to the contrary notwithstanding—of as good steel as ever was forged in those famous cities.

The process known as tempering was once held to be a prime trade secret. Andrea Ferrara always performed the operation in the dark; and it was in consequence of his driving a sword-blade through a workman whom he found concealed in his private forge, that he was compelled to forsake Italy for Scotland. There is a method of tempering swords in oil raised to a high temperature; but the method most favoured by the English workman is that of passing the blade through the fire until it takes a certain hue, known only by long experience. The steel has now acquired the proper degree of toughness, and may be subjected

to very rough usage. Fixed in a machine it is struck with immense violence against wood and iron, on edge, back, and both sides, and not a few blades succumb to the trial. Batches of blades vary very much, the loss by breakage being sometimes as low as ten, and as high as 40 per cent. The blades which pass successfully through this tremendous ordeal are pronounced trustworthy, and will pierce or cut through an iron plate without suffering any perceptible damage. A good blade being secured, it is ground and polished, great care being taken that the hard surface "scale" shall be disturbed as little as possible; the grip covered with dog-fish skin is affixed, the steel scabbard lined with wood properly fitted, and the sword is ready for its work.

A sabre cut as made by Europeans, is a chop or a slash, differing entirely from the slicing cut administered by Indian swordsmen, who, instead of making a downright blow from the shoulder or forearm, keep the wrist and elbow stiff, and, making a sweeping cut, throw the whole force of the body into the blow. On foot this tulwar cut is not difficult to parry, and is in general efficiency inferior to "point"; but on horseback it is very embarrassing, as was found by our troopers during the Sikh war and the war of the Mutiny. But the tulwar is useless for defensive purposes, and can only be used on the principle of the old Hungarian hussar, who, having taught a recruit all the regular cuts, was asked when he was going to give him instruction in parrying. "Parry!" roared the veteran, "parry!" What the deuce do you mean? Keep on cutting, and let the enemy parry!"—*Colburn's*.

### Gleanings.

England pays her retired and half-pay officers an annual sum of \$9,078,245.

There can be little doubt but that another gunnery revolution is close at hand. Quick firing has reached the 100-pr. 6-in. gun, and given it 2,400 ft. initial velocity against 1850 of the present type, with a penetration of perhaps 16 in. at 1,000 yards. The gun is fired shoulder at the rate of two rounds per minute.

A torpedo range at Horsea Island, Portsmouth, costing £100,000, has just been completed and taken over by the Vernon Torpedo School. The range, some half-mile in length, has been constructed for experimental purposes in connection with the discharge and flight of torpedoes, and with its canal, lock, quays, wharves, tramways, firing pier, and offices, forms a prominent feature in the view of Portsmouth Harbour as seen from the surrounding heights.

The Australasian colonies have now a population of nearly 3,600,000, viz.: New South Wales, 1,044,000; Victoria, 1,035,945; Queensland, 359,059; South Australia, 315,000; Tasmania, 140,711; Western Australia, 44,532; and New Zealand, 645,615. The principal centres of population are Melbourne and its suburbs, estimated at 400,000; Sydney, 370,000; Adelaide, 135,000; Brisbane, 55,000; Hobart, 30,000; and Wellington, New Zealand, 28,000.

Next year the British Mediterranean Squadron is to be increased from six to nine armourclads, to which will be added seven cruisers and a due proportion of torpedo craft. The armourclads will have four-fifths of their crews on board. Several distant stations are to be abandoned, so that more money may be spent at home, and before the end of the year three new armourclads and two new cruisers will be added to the strength of the fleet; in 1889, two armourclads and eight cruisers; in 1890, two armourclads and one cruiser; in 1891, one armourclad and three cruisers; in 1892, two armourclads and one cruiser.

Apropos of Primrose day and the very uncomplimentary allusions to that flower in Lord Beaconsfield's books, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, discussing the origin of the myth, says that when Lord Beaconsfield was buried the Queen sent a wreath of primroses and wrote on a card attached to the wreath, "His favourite flower." Her Majesty, referred, of course, to the late Prince Consort; but her words were misunderstood to mean that the primrose was Lord Beaconsfield's favorite flower. Hence the newspaper allusions to "the flower he loved so well," and the annual celebration of Primrose day. The explanation of the myth has long been current among Beaconsfield's colleagues, but for obvious reasons they did not care to make it public.

General Trochu has expressed in an interview his belief that the recent meeting between Prince Bismarck and Premier Crispi will prove the forerunner of a European congress at which the question of disarmament will be raised. He thinks the result of such a congress would be to force France into a final renunciation of Alsace-Lorraine. He admits that such a move might kindle war, but does not credit the theory that Bismarck has bellicose projects. He believes that the German Chancellor desires nothing more than to rest on his laurels. On the general

European situation, Gen. Trochu expressed the opinion that Europe would be upside down before the century is out, as an armed-peace can never endure. Gen. Trochu is writing memoirs for publication after his death, for the benefit of his heirs, as he has no fortune to bequeath.

The expediency of issuing revolvers to the officers of the Massachusetts militia has been under consideration for two or three months. A board have considered not only the question of the pattern of the revolver to be selected, but the general question of the advisability of the issue. It is understood that they take quite a conservative view of the matter, and in a general way do not deem it a matter of present importance that any militia officer shall be armed with revolvers. But, if there is to be any issue, they suggest that it be confined to mounted officers, whose experience will be, later on, useful in determining the wisdom of extending the issue to the infantry line. As to the infantry, it is held that the active participation and leadership of the company officers are absolutely necessary to maintain the efficiency of the rank and file in rifle practice, and that a division of the officers' attention to revolvers may not be beneficial.—*Boston Rifle*.

A button shield, on which is fastened an officer's button from every regiment in the British army, under the old system, is exhibited in Mr. Bruckhof's window today. These buttons were collected by Mr. W. H. Love, of Saint John, and six years were occupied by him in gathering them together. In seeking for them he wrote 584 letters, sending them to all parts of the world where a British regiment has ever been stationed. The button-makers in London with whom Mr. Love had been in correspondence have written to him that they feel satisfied there is not such another collection in existence. One of the buttons in the collection—the 8th Royal Irish—was sent from Umballa, Bengal, after nine months search, to a London button-making firm, who forwarded it to Mr. Love. He has been offered £25 for the collection by a retired officer, but has refused it.—*St. John Globe*.

If an Indian is killed in a quarrel his relatives are usually appeased by payment. I remember once a fancy overbearing young Assiniboine buck came into the Milk River Agency and bent his bow and arrow on the agent's pet dog. The agent warned him if he shot the dog he would kill the Indian. The young buck shot his arrow, the agent killed him. We expected to have some trouble, but the grief-stricken father came forward on behalf of the relatives and claimed that, in consideration of the young man being such a good buffalo runner, the agent must pay for the loss of such a person a red blanket, a piece of calico and four pounds of sugar. He complied with their demands, but the vengeful relatives thereafter adopted him as their banker. The mother and other relatives of the slain young man scarcely ever met the agent without embracing him and with endearing epithets begged for something more in remembrance of the good buffalo runner.—*Forest and Stream*.

The *Weser Zeitung* gives an account of an interesting series of trials recently made in Germany for testing the value of the electric light in night firing. The targets were placed at a range of 400 metres from the riflemen, while the electric light generator was situated 200 metres behind the firing party. The apparatus consisted of a steam engine, an electric dynamo mounted on a carriage, and a projector. The steam engine registered 18 horse-power. The light was obtained from an incandescent lamp, which may be placed at a distance of 200 metres from the dynamo. The intensity of the cone of light produced by the arc is so great that pencil writing can be read at 4,000 metres. The result of the experiments was that nine shots out of ten struck the targets. The apparatus can only be placed at *hors de combat* if a shot should strike and break one of the carbon supports; but this is an extremely improbable contingency. The illuminating waggon, as it is called, has been attached to the Prussian Engineers, and will be used in the defence of fortresses. Its weight is too considerable to admit of its being extensively used in the field.

### Militia General Orders (No. 15), of 7th September, 1888.

#### No. 1.—DISTRICT STAFF.

Adverting to No. 4 of General Orders (8), 27th April, 1888, Lieutenant Colonel William Hayes Jackson (late Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 1), and Lieut. Col. Antoine C. de Lotbinière Harwood (late Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 6), have been placed on the Retired List retaining their rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from 1st July, 1888.

Lieutenant Colonel George E. A. Hughes, Brigade Major 4th, 5th and 6th Brigade Divisions, Que., retires retaining rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from 30th April, 1888.

#### No. 2.—TRAINING OF MOUNTED INFANTRY.

In future the training of Mounted Infantry will be carried out in accordance with the following synopsis:—

1. Riding without arms.

2. Riding with arms.
3. Division, company and battalion drill, mounted.
4. Division, company and battalion drill, mounted and dismounted (horses being linked or held).
5. Marching out, advance guards, rear guards, flank patrols.
6. Reconnaissance, outpost, and patrols upon prearranged schemes.
7. Marching, camping out and picketing.
8. Tactical field operations in combination with the three other arms, where possible, but especially with cavalry.
9. Field firing where possible, with horses, 20 rounds—
  - (a). By sections, independent firing, 10 rounds.
  - (b). By divisions, volley firing, 10 rounds.
10. Inspection.

N. B.—The sequence of the above may be varied according to weather and local circumstances.

**No. 3.—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.**

Major General Donald Roderick Cameron, C.M.G., late Royal Artillery, has been appointed Commandant of the Royal Military College of Canada, from 16th August, 1888, vice Major General John Ryder Oliver, whose term of service has expired.

**No. 4.—ACTIVE MILITIA.**

The following graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada are appointed Lieutenants in the Militia:

- Company Sergeant-Major William Wright Grant, R.M.C.
  - Sergeant John Malloch Mylne, R.M.C.
  - Cadet Henry Wentworth Johnston, R.M.C.
- The above three to date from 28th June, 1888.

Wallace Bruce Mathews Carruthers, Graduate of 1883, to date from 26th June, 1883.

**Permanent Corps.**

*Regiment of Canadian Artillery.*—To be Lieutenant from 31st August, 1888, William Peter Burroughs, R.S.A. (i.c.), formerly Lieutenant No. 1 Battery, Quebec Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenant Burroughs has been detailed for duty with "B" Battery until further orders.

*Brevet.*—To be Captain, Lieut. Francis Louis Lessard, R.S.G. (i.c.), Cavalry School Corps, from 11th June, 1888.

*Confirmation of Rank.*—The four officers below named, holding at the time of their appointments certificates qualifying them for rank of Lieutenant in their arm of the service, and having since obtained "Long Course Grade A Certificates" prior to 1st August, 1888, are hereby confirmed in rank of Lieutenant from date of their respective appointments:

- Lieut. J. K. Oswald (V.B. '71), R.S.M.I. (i.c.), Company of Mounted Infantry Winnipeg, from 29th October, 1885.
- Lieut. Edmond Chinic (S.I., Feb., '85), R.S.I. (i.c.), Infantry School Corps, from 29th October, 1885.
- Lieut. and Capt. J. C. G. Drolet (M.S. '83), R.S.I. (i.c.), Infantry School Corps, from 29th October, 1885.
- Lieut. J. D. Roche (S.I., 2nd Dec., '86), R.S.I. (i.c.), Infantry School Corps, from 29th January, 1887.

**10th Bn.**—To be Major, Capt. Jas. Mason, R.S.I., vice Dawson, promoted.  
To be Captain, Lieut. John Morrow, S.I., vice Mason, promoted.  
To be Lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. J. D. McKay, M.Q., vice Morrow, promoted.

**15th Bn.**—To be Lieutenants prov., Color-Sergeant Sidney Walton Vermilyea, vice Donald, promoted.  
Sergt.-Major Alexander Davidson Robertson, vice Gadsby, promoted.  
To be 2nd Lieutenants, prov., Henry Freeman Ketcheson, vice Thomas Franklin Holgate, who resigns.

Stephen Dunbar Lazier, vice Thomas Munro, left limits.  
William Hiram Merrill, vice H. A. Simpson, who resigns.  
2nd Lieut. L. M. Parker resigns.

To be Assistant Surgeon, Edgar Mason Cook, vice Eakins, promoted.

**16th Bn.**—No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, prov., Sergeant Benjamin Alexander Wycott, vice Barley.

**38th Bn.**—No. 2 Co.—To be Lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. Jos. Ruddy, R.S.I., from No. 4 Co., vice W. F. Smith, left limits.  
2nd Lieut. J. P. Hemphill resigns.

No. 3 Co.—To be Lieutenant, Edwin Rubergall Bishop, S.I. (1st B.), vice Jones, retired.

No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, prov., Herbert David Curtis, vice Ruddy, transferred to and promoted in No. 2 Co.

No. 5 Co.—*Erratum.*—In No. 4 of General Orders (15) 16th September, 1887, with reference to the appointment of "John Walter Haworth" read "to be 2nd Lieut. prov.," instead of "to be Lieut. prov."

No. 6 Co.—To be Captain, Lieut. A. E. Christie, R.S.I., from No. 5 Co., vice Hamilton, appointed paymaster.

2nd Lieut. M. J. Ince resigns.  
To be Paymaster, with honorary rank of Captain, Joshua Smith Hamilton (formerly Captain, prov., No. 6 Co.), vice Honorary Major Francis J. Grenny, who retires retaining his honorary rank.

**CONFIRMATION OF RANK.**

- 2nd Lieut. T. D. D. Llwyd, R.S.I., 2nd Bn., from 12th August, 1888.
- 2nd Lieut. A. G. Peuchen, R.S.I., 2nd Bn., from 13th August, 1888.
- 2nd Lieut. W. W. Osborne, R.S.I., 13th Bn., from 15th August, 1888.
- 2nd Lieut. T. Coleman, R.S.I., 2nd Bn., from 15th August, 1888.
- 2nd Lieut. F. W. G. Fitzgerald, R.S.I., 10th Bn., from 15th August, 1888.
- 2nd Lieut. F. W. Kittermaster, R.S.I., No. 7 Co., 27th Bn., from 29th August, 1888.

- 2nd Lieut. A. K. Shorey, R.S.I., 6th Bn., from 31st August, 1888.
- 2nd Lieut. W. B. T. Macauley, R.S.I., 6th Bn., from 31st August, 1888.
- 2nd Lieut. D. H. McDonald, R.S.A., Sydney Field Battery, from 11th July, 1888

**9th Bn.**—No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, prov., from 1st September, 1888, Louis Arthur Bourget, vice Fiset, transferred to and promoted in No. 3 Co.

**83rd Bn.**—No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, prov., George Fairbeault, vice A. J. E. Loranger, deceased.

**75th Bn.**—No. 3 Co.—To be Captain, prov., Alfred Hatshaw Perfect, vice G. A. Ross, deceased.

To be Lieutenant, prov., John Kenneth Dawson, vice Romkey, transferred to No. 1 Co.

**P. E. I. Brig. Gar. Art.**—No. 4 Bat.—*Erratum.*—In No. 5 of General Orders (14), 17th August, 1888, with reference to the appointment of Lieutenant, prov., read "Richard Kickham," instead of "Richard-Hickham."

**No. 5.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.**

Rank, Name and Corps.	Royal School.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of marks obtained		
					Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
Lieut. J. K. Oswald, Company Mounted Inf.	Cav.	1	Sp	A	.96	.66	.75
Corpl. W. F. Kane, G. G. Body Guard	do	1	S	B	.96	.85	.88
2nd Lieut. D. L. McDonald, Sydney F. B.	Art.	2	S	A	.62	.71	.68
Gunner J. Troy, Woodstock F. B.	do	2	S	B	.59	.64	.62
2nd Lieut. A. K. Shorey, 6th Bn.	Inf.	2	S	A	.70	.66	.68
Lieut. M. S. Mercer, 2nd Bn.	do	1	Sp	A	.82	.77	.80
Capt. J. Mason, 10th Bn.	do	1	Sp	A	.75	.76	.76
Capt. A. H. O'Brien, 35th Bn.	do	1	Sp	A	.77	.72	.75
Capt. J. A. V. Preston, 46th Bn.	do	1	Sp	A	.86	.75	.80
2nd Lieut. A. G. Peuchen, 2nd Bn.	do	2	Sp	A	.55	.57	.56
2nd Lieut. T. Coleman, 2nd Bn.	do	2	Sp	A	.57	.64	.61
2nd Lieut. T. D. Llwyd, 2nd Bn.	do	2	Sp	A	.79	.67	.73
2nd Lieut. W. B. T. Macauley, 6th Bn.	do	2	Sp	A	.65	.67	.66
2nd Lieut. W. F. G. Fitzgerald, 10th Bn.	do	2	Sp	A	.58	.50	.54
2nd Lieut. W. W. Osborne, 13th Bn.	do	2	Sp	A	.71	.63	.68
2nd Lieut. F. W. Kittermaster, 27th Bn.	do	2	Sp	A	.72	.54	.63

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- " 20, " " 40..... 20c.
- " 40, " " 60..... 30c.
- " 60, " " 80..... 40c.
- " 80, " " 100..... 50c.

On Money Orders payable abroad the commission is:

- If not exceeding \$10..... 10c.
- Over \$10, not exceeding \$20..... 20c.
- " 20, " " 30..... 30c.
- " 30, " " 40..... 40c.
- " 40, " " 50..... 50c.

For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

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



**SEALED TENDERS** addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Goderich, Ont.," will be received at this office until Monday, 15th October, 1888, for the several works required in the erection of Post Office, &c., at Goderich, Ont.

Specifications and drawings can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of the Town Clerk, Goderich, Ont., on and after Wednesday, 5th Sept., and tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order  
**A. GOBEIL,**  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 31st August, 1888.

COMPLETE VOLUMES  
OF  
**THE MILITIA GAZETTE FOR 1886-87**  
INDEXED FOR READY REFERENCE,  
ARE STILL ON HAND,  
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ADDRESS: **THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE,**

BOX 316, OTTAWA, ONT.

  
**Sault Ste. Marie Canal.**

**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of October, next, for the formation and construction of a Canal on the Canadian side of the river, through the island of St. Mary.

The works will be let in two sections, one of which will embrace the formation of the canal through the island; the construction of locks, &c. The other, the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends of the canal; construction of piers, &c.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Intending contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits.

In the case of firms, there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$20,000 must accompany the tender for the canal and locks; and a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$7,500 must accompany the tender for the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends, piers, &c.

The respective deposit receipts—cheques will not be accepted—must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The deposit receipt thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tenders.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,  
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,  
Ottawa, 8th August, 1888.

  
**North-West Mounted Police.**

**RECRUITS.**

APPLICANTS must be between the ages of Twenty-two and Forty, active, able-bodied men of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character and sobriety.

They must understand the care and management of horses, and be able to ride well.

The minimum height is 5 feet 8 inches, the minimum chest measurement 35 inches, and the maximum weight 175 pounds.

The term of engagement is five years.

The rates of pay are as follows:—

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

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

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths carpenters and other artisans.

Members of the force are supplied with free rations, a free kit on joining and periodical issues during the term of service.

Applicants may be engaged at the office of the Comptroller of the Force, Ottawa; at the Immigration office, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or at the Headquarters of the Force, Regina, N.W.T.

**N. McEACHREN,**  
**MILITARY TAILOR,**

ALBERT HALL BUILDINGS,


191 YONGE STREET - - - TORONTO

UNIFORMS of every description made to order and everything necessary to an

OFFICER'S OUTFIT SUPPLIED.

Send for List of Prices.

Terms strictly cash

  
SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Elevators, &c., New Departmental Building, Ottawa," will be received until Monday, 17th September next.

All necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Monday, 20th instant.

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 declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails 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, August 14th, 1888.

  
**St. Lawrence Canals**

**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Tuesday the 25th day of September next, for the construction of two locks and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Galops Canal. And for the deepening and enlargement of the summit level of the Cornwall Canal. The construction of a new lock at each of the three interior lock stations on the Cornwall Canal between the Town of Cornwall and Maple Grove; the deepening and widening of the channel way of the canal; construction of bridges, etc.

A map of each of the localities together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen on and after Tuesday the 11th day of September next, at this office for all the works, and for the respective works at the following mentioned places:—

For the works at Galops, at the Lock-keeper's House, Galops. For deepening the summit level of the Cornwall Canal, at Dickenson's Landing; and for the new locks, &c., at lock-stations Nos. 18, 19 and 20, at the Town of Cornwall. Printed forms of tender can be obtained for the respective works at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same and further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$6,000 must accompany the tender for the Galops Canal Works, and a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$2,000 for each section of the works on the summit level of the Cornwall Canal; and for each of the lock sections on the Cornwall Canal a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$4,000.

The respective deposit receipts—cheques will not be accepted—must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, A. P. BRADLEY,  
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,  
Ottawa, 8th August, 1888.

# BOOSEY & CO., BAND INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS.

GOLD MEDAL, International Inventions Exhibition, London. GOLD MEDAL, Calcutta Exhibition, the only Gold Medal awarded to Band Instrument Manufacturers, English or Continental. SILVER MEDAL, Calcutta Exhibition, for Improvements in Brass Instruments.

BOOSEY & CO.'S Manufactory is the most complete in England, comprising as it does the manufacture of Brass Instruments of every kind—CLARIONETS, BASSOONS, OBOES, FLUTES and DRUM Illustrated Catalogues, Testimonials and Estimates sent upon application.

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The Besson Prototype Instruments are kept in stock by the following Canadian Music Sellers:—Grossman, Hamilton; Hubbard, Waterloo; Nye, Halifax; Orme & Son, Ottawa; Nordheimers, of Montreal, Toronto and London; Usher, of Brantford; Landry & Co., St. John, &c., &c., and of all leading Music Dealers in Canada.

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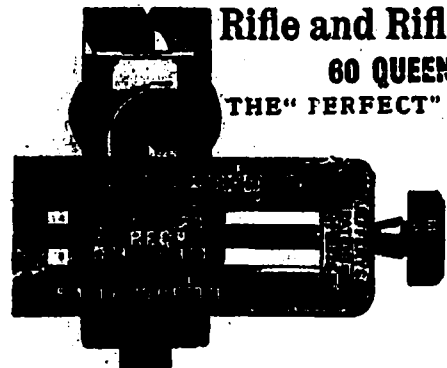
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Rifle and Rifle Requisites Manufacturer,  
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THE "PERFECT" SIGHT ELEVATOR AND WIND GAUGE,  
Hanging Pattern, made of a special quality Hard German Silver, divided in 150ths of an inch, with complete Tables of Elevation and Wind Allowance, for the Martini Rifle,

\$2.15. Postage, 25c. for 1 to 6.

N.B.—These Verniers do not alter the position of the Sliding Bar, nor is it necessary to lower the Slide when detaching the Vernier from the Back Sight. Jeffery's Patent Sight Elevators are being used by the majority of the most well known rifle shots.

Mr. M'VITTIE, who uses one of these Elevators, says: "Your German Silver Elevators are a great improvement on the Gun Metal, as they do not discolour, and the Scales are therefore more easily read. They are made on the right principle—viz., Hanging Pattern, and with the 150th Scales. All who make any pretensions to Shooting should possess one of these Verniers."

Mr. C. H. JACKSON, winner of the Queen's Prize, 1886, says: "I unhesitatingly pronounce your Sight Elevator and Wind Gauge the best I have hitherto seen. Absence of play in the screw, and firm attachment to bar when drawing the line are noteworthy features. I predict that the Perfect Vernier will command a ready sale."

A Volunteer's Shooting "Kit" should comprise one of each of the following Articles, in addition to the Rifle:

- |   |                       |   |              |
|---|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Best Quality Leather Shooting Case, to hold Cartridges, and all accessories required on the range \$6.20 | Post-<br>age.<br>36c. | 14. White Pencil for marking lines on Bar   | Post.<br>4c. |
| 2. Japanned Tin Shooting Case   | 2.55                  | 15. Bottle of White Paint   | 25           |
| 3. Waterproof Rifle Bag   | \$1.10 and 1.85       | 16. Pair of Orthoptics  | 1.50         |
| 4. Back Sight Cover   | 25c.                  | 17. Jeffery's Patent Barrel Reflector   | 61           |
| 5. Front Sight Protector (plated)   | 17c. and 50           | 18. Jeffery's Improved Sight Definer  | 61           |
| 6. Pull-through Pocket Barrel Cleaner, in Pouch   | 70                    | 19. Jeffery's Patent Sight Elevator and Wind Gauge  | 2.15         |
| 7. Bristle Brush to scrow on Ramrod   | 25                    | 20. A pair of Jeffery's "Imperial" Binoculars   | 8.53         |
| 8. Wire Brush   | 25                    | If with 6 Lenses  | 24           |
| 9. Wool Mop   | 18                    | If with 12 Lenses   | 9.75         |
| 10. Jag   | 18                    | These Binoculars have been specially designed for Rifle shooting, and are guaranteed equal in power and quality to those supplied by Opticians at often double the prices above quoted. |              |
| 11. Burns' Patent Barrel Cooler   | 36                    | Telescopes, from \$1.50 to \$12.50.   |              |
| 12. Box of Sight Paints   | 32                    |   |              |
| 13. Bottle of "Nigerine" Sight Black  | 12                    |   |              |

W. J. J. has several Turner Barrel Snider Rifles, with rising in perfect order. Price \$15.00. These rifles originally belonged to some of the best rifle shots in England, prior to the adoption of the Martini-Henri rifle. They have been taken care of, and are practically as good as new.

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Illustrated Price List Post Free on Application.

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ONE NEWSPAPER IN A STATE. The best one for an advertiser to use if he will use but one. BARGAINS IN ADVERTISING IN DAILY Newspapers in many principal cities and towns, a List which offers peculiar inducements to some advertisers.

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