

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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## COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

The Mounted Police Force in the North-west now raised to 1,000 by an act of last session will soon be distributed over the whole country and will then be ready, as ever, to undertake whatever duties may fall to their lot. No doubt due care will be taken to have strong detachments in close proximity to the scenes of the recent disturbances in order that a watchful eye can be kept on the movements of restless ones, be they Indians or half-breeds, and also that a confidence may be established amongst settlers. The long and severe winter will soon be upon them and, having little else to do, the restless spirits may think it a convenient time to stir up strife and sedition amongst their confreres. The N. W. M. P., however, are fully alive to their responsibilities and woe betide any one who may transgress. As soon as everything is in readiness for the force to take over the various posts assigned to them, some of which are now held by detachments from "A" and "B" batteries and "C" School of Infantry, we may expect to hear of the release from active service of these latter corps, and no doubt they will not be sorry to return once more to their normal routine of duty and instruction.

The Militia General Orders this week are of more than usual interest, containing as they do, official notice of the grant of medals for the North-west operations, the release from active service of all the Manitoba and North-west corps, the exchange of quarters of A and B

batteries of Artillery, and the organization of the Winnipeg School of Mounted Infantry, besides a large number of changes amongst the active militia officers. Amongst the last there appears for the first time the phrase "over the prescribed age," though the rule has been previously put in force, and it will also be noticed that two officers are removed for having neglected to attend annual drill. This action on the part of the Department will meet with general approval as tending to increase the efficiency of the force.

The promotions in the *Gazette*, exclusive of the old appointments in the Ninetieth, include one to the rank of colonel, seven to the rank or relative rank of major, nine to that of captain and five to that of lieutenant. The new appointments comprise a surgeon, two captains, nine lieutenants and eighteen second lieutenants, while the force has lost the services of five majors (including a surgeon), four captains, nine lieutenants and fifteen second lieutenants, thus showing a net loss of three officers.

The action of the Department in making the school at Winnipeg one of mounted infantry is a plain indication, if evidence were wanting, that they are able and willing to profit by experience, and there can be no doubt that its establishment will be an incalculable benefit to the whole North-west from a military point of view. The selection of the officers is also particularly happy. The commandant before joining the Canadian militia had the command of a company in the best of all training schools, the British army. He has been a lieutenant-colonel in the Canadian militia since 1864 and a D.A.G. since 1869, seeing active service during the Fenian raids. Captain Buchan is well known from his long connection with the force, as a capable, dashing and popular officer, and was through the late campaign as adjutant of the 90th, while Dr. Codd has been in Winnipeg since the first expedition, and was for a long time attached to the permanent force there.

The Ninetieth have evidently been posting up their ledger in the matter of commissions, as a long list of appointments appear, many of them dating back to the 23rd March last, the day when they were put on active service. The list includes Sir John Macdonald's only son, who was appointed to a lieutenantcy on the 23rd March, and gained his company on 27th May; Mr. Brophy, who now takes the 2nd lieutenantcy of the same company, and whose handsome and genial face is held in loving remembrance here; and Sergeant Jackes, of the unfortunate No. 3 company, who replaces poor 2nd Lieutenant Swinford, dead of his wounds, and who was himself severely wounded. The fine Battalion has also completed its organization as a city corps by arranging for promotion, according to seniority.

The last number of *Forest and Stream* contains much that is of special and practical interest to all interested in shooting, of whatever kind. It announces that its sporting rifle tests will be held in public on the Creedmoor range immediately subsequent to the regular matches, and will consist of one series up to 200 yards for larger rifles and one

up to 100 for smaller weapons. Ah-pe's interesting papers on the gun are continued, but specially concern sportsmen only. Major Merrill gives the results of some tests with a *spherical* ball of 130 grains, fired with a heavy charge of 130 grs. powder, which will prove a surprise to most, as he shows that they give a better target and lower trajectory than could be obtained with a conical projectile.

### RIFLES AND RIFLE SHOOTING.—XIX.

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

Where sighting shots are permitted do not fail to take them, and where they are not, great care and attention should be paid to the position of the first hit on the target with regard to the point aimed at, the amount of foresight taken, the position of the body, the grasp of the rifle and the windage allowed, for the success of the succeeding shots depends to a great extent on the knowledge thus gained, and every circumstance should be carefully noted.

To guard against any variation in the amount of foresight to be taken it is desirable to paint the block and part of the barleycorn—if a full sight is not used—with Chinese white, and the barleycorn, or the upper part thereof, with ivory black, and when aiming to be always careful to see a slight thread, as it were, of *white* over the bar, and by doing this one cannot fail in taking exactly the same amount of foresight each time. Of course the thread of white must not vary. The coloring of the foresight wholly black is not recommended for the reason that on dark days it is not possible to exactly estimate the same amount.

Allusion has been made to the fact that the bar V up is not usually raised to the defined marks on the leaf, and its position is therefore dependent to a great extent upon the firer. These actual positions are ascertained by practice, and allowances have to be made according to the state of the atmosphere, whether dry or wet, whether the sun shines brightly or is obscured, and whether a front or rear wind is blowing. The denser the atmosphere, and this is its state when the barometer shows a high reading, the higher must be the elevation, because the pressure of the atmosphere is considerable, or, in other words, the particles of air are more closely packed together, offering increased resistance to the passage of the bullet; and, *vice versa*, a low reading of the barometer denotes a want of pressure, a rarer atmosphere, therefore less resistance, and a consequent lowering of the elevation. The rule therefore obtains that higher elevations are required in fine clear bright weather than when it is cloudy, wet or damp.

With a front wind, that is one blowing directly from the target to the firing point, or, in shooting parlance, a 12 o'clock wind, the range of the bullet is decreased, and with a rear, or six o'clock wind, the range is increased. In such cases, and in fact in all cases, adjustments of the bar should be made by using a "vernier," and every shooting man should possess one of these little instruments, for by its use the 200th part of an inch can be measured. In using a "vernier" divided to 100ths of an inch in adjusting the sight of a Snider it is well to remember that each 100th is equal to *one* inch on the target at 100 yards, 2 inches at 200 yards, 5 inches at 500 yards, and so on; or to raise the sight 100th at 500 yards is equivalent to raising the point of aim five inches on the target, or two 100ths will raise it ten inches. With the M. H. a 100th is equal to 1½ inches on the target at 100 yards, 3 inches at 200 yards, 7½ inches at 500 yards, 12 inches at 800 yards, and so on. Within a few months a "vernier" has been brought out in England for use with the M. H., which is divided to 150th of an inch. With this instrument one 150th is equal to an inch on the target at 100 yards, 5 inches at 500 yards, or 8 inches at 800 yards.

For good shooting it is necessary that the rifle be held "plumb," and the back sight be thus placed upright, as this position is necessary where allowances have to be made for wind, or in fact when the centre line is shot over. As before stated there are some who cant the rifle, and this in some instances is done to counteract the pull-off, thus indicating the pull on the trigger to be a "jerk" and not a steady pressure. If a rifle be "canted" it will shoot low to that side towards which the "cant" is made, and therefore there must be a corresponding raising of the bar to counteract it.

There is much difficulty in fixing upon the proper elevation to be used, for with every atmospheric change some modification of previous results is required. If the air be moist and damp and the light a gloomy one, then a different elevation must be used from when it is dry and the sun shines brightly; and both of these in turn have to be modified to meet the resistance caused by the motion of the air, such changes being dependent on its velocity and direction. Thus side winds, or

those blowing directly across the range have a tendency to depress and deflect the bullet, and therefore a higher elevation is necessary. The extent of such elevation is dependent upon the strength of the wind. Both front and rear winds have to be allowed for, and those known as "fish-tail" are extremely baffling, and it is recommended in such cases to "aim low." When the atmosphere is hot and dry the fouling cakes and the barrel heats up. As a general rule this calls for increasing the elevation, which requires less bodily exertion and expenditure of breath than "blowing in the barrel;" but there are some who delight to amuse themselves in that way.

When the targets in a clear light appear to be more visible than at other times reduce the elevation; in a dull light, if care be taken not to take an increased amount of fore-sight, the elevation must be raised. Passing clouds produce effects which are puzzling. If a cloud obscuring the sun passes by and the target is lighted up whilst the firing point remains shaded the elevation must be lowered or the shot will likely go over the target; and if the firing point be lighted up and the target remain in shadow the reverse takes place, and unless the bar be raised a *ricochet* will occur.

There is much dispute as to the effects of *mirage*, that is, the exhalations which rise from the ground during an extremely hot day. Some authorities deny that this produces any effect on the elevations; that the target stands fixed and immovable, and that only the usual precautions need be taken to hit it. Others again assert that this exhalation possesses peculiar refractive powers, the optical effect being to cause the target to apparently stand at a higher altitude than it actually does, and to guard against this it is necessary to lower the bar; and that if a side wind is blowing whilst this appearance lasts it has the effect of causing an apparent divergence of the target to one side or the other as well as apparently elevating it. This appearance does not often occur in Canada, and marksmen must adopt either side of the question as presented, and find out for themselves what to do in the event of having to shoot where a *mirage* is present.

When in doubt as to the exact amount of elevation required the safe rule is to err on the side of a *low* shot, for if the bottom of the target be struck, or even a *ricochet* made, either will be a sufficient guide for future shots; whereas if the first shot be over the target it is almost impossible to know where it went to, and there remains the uncertain feeling of being all abroad in firing until a hit is made.

If a Snider cartridge be examined it will be seen that there is only a pledget of cotton wool between the powder and the bullet, and no wad to reduce to a minimum the tendency of the gases to escape past the bullet before its expansion has thoroughly taken place. When this escape occurs "fire cut," as it is technically termed, takes place; and if the cut be heavy the shot must of necessity be a wild one; while, last though not least, the lead sets up such a cruel friction that no trustworthy results can confidently be expected. That some such decided effects exist is positive, or how is it possible to make a string of "bulls" and "inners" and then suddenly miss the target altogether.

According to the results of experiments by M. de St. Robert, it may be inferred that with a series of explosions a rifle barrel is gradually heated, and that a certain amount of the work of each charge is thereby lost, because this heating is due to or arises from the effect of the combustion of the powder. With a heated barrel the combustion takes place in a relatively shorter time, and with this quickness of action of the charge increased fouling will take place. This may also be a reason for stray and unaccountable shots, especially on a piping hot day.

*Ricochets* are nearly always charged to inferior or "short" cartridges, that is, those in which the proper quantity of powder has not been placed. This may be so, but as has been heretofore stated, great pains are taken to fill the shells with the quantity, 70 grains, of powder, and knowing this has caused an enquiry into the reason for *ricochets* and dropped balls. It has just been stated that a hot barrel may be a reason, and another reason given is that they are due to a prolonged stare at the fore-sight in taking aim. If the aim be prolonged the fore-sight, or so much of it as may be taken by the shooter, becomes as it were fixed on the retina of the eye, so that when the muzzle drops unconsciously, as it is apt to do when the holding of the rifle is continued, and sufficiently low to bring the fore-sight below the back-sight, it still appears to be in its proper place and a low shot is the consequence. That this fixing of the foresight on the retina can occur will be within the knowledge of any one who has ever seen a book issued some years ago called "Spectromania," in which were pictures, on any one of which, if the eyes were fixed intently for a given time and then raised to a white wall the picture in the book would appear on the wall almost as well defined as in the book. To counteract the effects of a prolonged stare, it is only necessary to close the eyes for a time, or to raise them completely above the target. (*To be continued.*)

REVOLVING AND TELESCOPIC SIGHTS.

(From the *Broad Arrow*.)

A system of sighting guns which has been discussed in the columns of the journals of the United Service and Royal Artillery Institutions, and which is to be tried by several batteries in the course of this year, is a matter of sufficient importance to justify the brief allusion to the subject which our space enables us to give. It is the invention of Major Scott, R.E., whose attention has been, more or less, engaged on the subject for thirteen years. The object of these sights is to do away with the sources of error to which a gunner is liable by reason of drift, wind, sun, inability to see distant objects, and unlevel gun wheels. The revolving system of sighting consists in so arranging the sights that they shall revolve about an axis parallel in every direction to that of the gun, thereby giving the Number One complete command over the axis of the piece under all conditions, by giving to the sights a third and additional movement over and above the motions given to the service sights of elevation and deflection. Sights made with these movements are called "revolving sights," and when a telescope is furthermore added to aid vision, they are called "telescopic revolving sights." It is claimed on behalf of the revolving sight that by its use we get rid of all errors due to the use of inclined sights, and to the calculations now needed to obviate errors due to wind and drift, while the foresight being covered by a tunnel, errors due to the sun are likewise eliminated. Still we have to combat the inability to see objects up to the full range of the gun, a defect which, though capable of being improved by practice in laying by the service sights, is got rid of, once and for all, by enclosing the deflection scale in a telescope with an arrangement dispensing with the difficulty of reading a vernier; the line of sight is taken by means of cross wires within the telescope, which also furnish a ready means of correcting errors in direction. It is claimed for the invention that it enables men mechanically, and without the tiresome calculation so liable to be erroneous, to correct errors in range and direction, and thus less training and instruction will be needed to enable gunners to use their sights compared with that necessary to overcome the difficulties inherent in the somewhat intricate service sights, and to become good shots with only the small annual regulation allowance of practice ammunition.

Objection will no doubt be made to the delicacy of the telescopic sight, less, perhaps, for heavy than for field guns, but the advantages of such a sight are so great that we cannot but think they will in the long run be found to outweigh the question of mere delicacy, for by their use the power of the weapon is infinitely extended, a matter of moment, not merely to the artillery arm itself, but likewise to the other branches of the Service who are so dependent on the success of artillery fire for the execution of their own operations in the field. If we develop shooting up to the full range of the gun, and put it in the power of any number of the gun detachment to attain the same degree of excellence as a shot, we have added to the accuracy of the fire with which artillery can prepare or assist the action of the other arms in a very extended degree.

It is evident that this is by no means an artillery question merely, but one of general and much wider interest, and we think that the mere cry of delicacy of construction is not in itself sufficient to stand in the way of a system from the introduction of which such increased development of artillery fire is claimed. Cost is always a serious consideration—the probable actual cost of making the sight irrespective of profit being estimated at about £4—but increased accuracy may really lead to economy, for it is obviously better to fire a couple of straight shots than a dozen which are wide of the mark. Artillery fire in action has hitherto been the reverse of fatal. Le Bourget was cannonaded for six hours with eighteen guns, with a loss of three men wounded only. As Major Scott's system has been tried, and is well spoken of by the French authorities, we shall certainly look forward with no little interest to the reports which will doubtless be furnished as to the results of the use of these sights by the batteries of artillery to whom they have been supplied.

THE FIGHTING OF THE FUTURE.

"The Fighting of the Future," is the title of a remarkable essay from the pen of Captain Ian Hamilton, a young officer who distinguished himself in the Afghan and the Transvaal wars, and is at present aide-de-camp to General Roberts. Captain Hamilton is at once the boldest and the most reasonable of writers on army reform. His proposals are the simplest possible. Instead of teaching as much drill and as little shooting as possible, which is the present system, he would teach as little drill as possible and concentrate the soldier's training upon the

one object of making him a real marksman. It is almost an accepted doctrine in Germany that, in spite of the size of modern armies, victory may still be attained by a very small force if it is superior in the essentials of training and discipline. But the Germans have not yet suggested what particular training is required for this object. Captain Hamilton has filled the gap in the theory. He would have an army of soldiers in whose hands the rifle should be an unerring and perfectly trusted weapon. "The soldier," he says, "under the present regime does drill in some form or another for 355 days and shoots for 10. It is proposed that this distribution of his time should be reversed." We have no hesitation in expressing the conviction that Captain Hamilton is right. An army of which every man was a practised marksman, accustomed to fire at moving and disappearing objects, and knowing from experience that the rifle was a sure weapon in his hands, would be irresistible, even if its drill was no better than that of the volunteers. The time is ripe for such a reform. The army mistrusts its much-revised and little-improved drill book. The new musketry instruction is below the level of those of other armies. Public opinion will support a thoroughgoing change provided that it carries with it the clear promise of improvement. Those who are anxious to see our defences set in order cannot do better than study the suggestions put forth in Captain Hamilton's pamphlet, which goes to the root of the matter. For ten years no more original contribution has been made to English military literature.—*Vol. Record*.

PERSONAL.

Lieut.-Col. John Ryder Oliver, R.A., has been gazetted colonel in the army. It is a local step which counts for his promotion. All those officers who get a step in rank in Canada, if called to serve in a mixed force of Imperial and Canadian troops, would be entitled to the additional rank beyond his regimental rank. In the present instance Col. Oliver gets no additional pay from the Canadian militia, his salary as Professor of Artillery in the Royal Military College being a fixed one.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

FREDERICTON, N.B.—The following members of maritime province corps have joined "A" School of Infantry for a "short course," commencing Sept. 1st, 1885:

Capt.	J. Mongee,	66th Batt'n.	Bugler	E. Bowie,	63rd Batt'n.
Col. Sgt.	H. G. Fletcher,	67th "	"	W. Mayboe,	63rd "
L. C. Sgt.	A. McDonald,	82nd "	"	P. Hart,	63rd "
Corp.	H. H. Barker,	71st "	"	C. Berringer,	63rd "
"	I. Hill,	66th "	Private	E. Bayer,	66th "
"	J. S. VonSchoppol,	66th "	"	T. H. Troup,	66th "
"	L. Power,	66th "	"	I. W. Hunter,	63rd "
"	J. D. Needham,	66th "	"	J. Wilson,	74th "
"	I. E. Nelson,	63rd "	"	I. McTiernan,	74th "
Bugler	H. McLaughlin,	71st "	"		

MONTREAL.—All drill orders of the city regiments have been cancelled on account of the rapid spread of smallpox. The Fifth Royal Scots were advertised to have commenced their annual drill last week, but owing to a case of smallpox breaking out in the Bonsecours market, where the armories of several of the city corps are, the commanding officers ordered the discontinuance of further drill, and in all likelihood the armories will be kept closed for some time to come.

The Montreal Troop of Cavalry left here on the 15th to be brigaded in the St. Johns camp. The troop is officered by Capt. Colin McArthur, commanding, Lieut. John Garth and Surgeon A. L. Smith, with sixteen rank and file.

The volunteers are anxiously looking forward and longing for the near completion of their new Drill Hall. The tenders for the erection of the armories being let by the Government. When it is finished No. 5 District will have the most commodious and handsome Drill Hall in the Dominion.

GLEANINGS.

Company drill for the Guards is expected to commence early next month.

The special corps organized in the North-West Territories during the insurrection have all been released.

The Militia Camp for District No. 6 will open at Lapraire to-day. The authorized strength is 1,180 men.

The School of Infantry, N.B., will join the New Brunswick camp now in progress during the training term.

The Militia Department has been advised of the successful exchange of "A" and "B" Batteries between Kingston and Quebec.

Gen. Middleton opened the Grand Central Fair at Hamilton at noon to-day, and was presented with a complimentary address.

The Lorne Rifles have a brass band this year. They still have the pipers, however, as Col. Allan could not get on without them.

Hereafter the wives, female friends, or children of officers or men are not to be lodged within the lines of any camp of instruction.

The *London Gazette*, of the 8th instant, contains a list of recent graduates of the Royal Military College, Kingston, who are gazetted lieutenants in the army.

The 39th, Norfolk Rifles, are out this year in new helmets and Glengarry caps, which have been presented to the regiment by the county. It is one of the best corps on the ground.

Adjutant-General Powell has received advices from the various camps of instruction now in progress throughout the Dominion stating that so far the weather has been very favourable, the attendance good, and the interest manifested keen.

The detachment of "A" and "B" Batteries and "C" Company of Infantry, at present in the North-West Territories, will, it is understood, be detained until the Mounted Police are in a position to take over the duties at the posts which they hold.

The county of Grey has always been justly proud of its representative regiment—the 31st—and always deals liberally with it. This year it is paying each man in the regiment twenty-five cents a day in addition to the Government allowance.

On Saturday last the Minister of Militia signed the first batch of certificates for land grants to our volunteers who served in the North-West during the late rebellion. These certificates are handed to the Department of the Interior and are its authority to issue scrip.

A correspondent of the *Winnipeg Manitoban* had a conversation a few days ago with Governor Dean, of the prison in which Riel is confined. The Governor assured the correspondent that since his imprisonment Riel had not been interviewed by the representative of any newspaper, and therefore the accounts of alleged interviews which have appeared in several journals were skilled impositions.

THE TARGET.

VICTORIA, B.C.—A competition for the selection of a representative on the Canadian team to Wimbledon in 1886 was held at Clover Point Range, on Monday afternoon, 7th September. Two competitors appeared—Capt. Jones, B.C., G.A., and Lieut. Woolcott, V.R. The conditions of the shooting were 87 rounds with the Snider-Enfield rifle, and 21 rounds with the Martini Henry, at various ranges; the competition open to efficient members of the active militia only, who were required to sign an undertaking that in the event of their selection they would join the team when called upon. At the time of the competition the air was smoky and foggy to such an extent as to partially obscure the targets at the longer ranges, and thus to render accurate shooting impossible. Following are the scores obtained, the possible being 540:

Capt. Jones, B.C., G.A. .... 341 Lieut. Woolcott, V.R. .... 345

It is not yet decided whether the latter score will entitle the province to the representation competed for. The members of the Canadian team to Wimbledon have their travelling expenses paid one way.—*Victoria, B.C., Weekly Standard.*

MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

MONTREAL.—The annual rifle matches of the Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery were held at the Point St. Charles ranges on Saturday, 12th September. The following was the result of the day's shooting:—

OPENING MATCH.

Open to all members of the association; range, 200 yards, 7 shots, standing or kneeling; prizes in kind.

First Series.

Sergt. Fegan, No. 6 Batt. .... 31	Corp. Holiday, No. 6 Batt. .... 27
Sergt. Scott, No. 2 Batt. .... 29	Sergt. Drysdale, No. 5 Batt. .... 27
Corp. Bell, No. 3 Batt. .... 28	Gun. Perry, No. 2 Batt. .... 27
Capt. Brush, No. 2 Batt. .... 28	Staff-Sergt. Cooper. .... 27
Bomb. Laird, No. 4 Batt. .... 28	Gun. R. Wilson, No. 2 Batt. .... 26

Second Series.

Open only to members of the association who have not won prizes at any previous prize meeting, battery matches excepted.

\$ 5 Sergt. Cullen, No. 1 Batt. .... 25	\$ 2 Sergt. Bradshaw, No. 6 Batt. .... 17
4 Gun. W. E. Wilson, No. 2 Batt. .... 25	1 Gun. Harkness, No. 4 Batt. .... 17
3 Corp. Linklater, No. 5 Batt. .... 23	1 Gun. Norris, No. 5 Batt. .... 17
2 Gun. Bray, No. 4 Batt. .... 18	1 Gun. Higginbottom, No. 1 Batt. .... 15
2 Gun. Fessenden, No. 2 Batt. .... 18	1 Capt. Lane, No. 3 Batt. .... 15
2 Gun. Pearson, No. 4 Batt. .... 17	

BRIGADE MATCH.

Open to all members of the brigade; ranges, 20, 40 and 500 yards, 7 shots each.

\$ 8 Sergt. Drysdale, No. 5 Batt. .... 84	\$ 2 Gun. R. Wilson, No. 2 Batt. .... 72
6 Sergt. Clarke, No. 5 Batt. .... 82	2 Sergt. Dowker, No. 4 Batt. .... 70
5 Sergt. A. Scott, No. 2 Batt. .... 80	2 Corp. Linklater, No. 5 Batt. .... 70
4 Corp. Holiday, No. 6 Batt. .... 78	2 Gun. D. W. Finlayson, No. 2 Batt. .... 70
3 Corp. Locke, No. 1 Batt. .... 78	1 Sergt. Brunell, No. 3 Batt. .... 69
3 Corp. Bell, No. 3 Batt. .... 78	1 Sergt. Bradshaw, No. 6 Batt. .... 68
3 Major Laurie .... 77	1 Gun. Donaldson, No. 1 Batt. .... 68
3 Capt. Brush, No. 2 Batt. .... 76	1 Sergt. J. Cooper, No. 3 Batt. .... 66
3 Capt. Cole, No. 4 Batt. .... 75	1 Bomb. Laird, No. 4 Batt. .... 63
2 Sergt. Clark, No. 5 Batt. .... 72	

THE COLONEL'S PRIZE.

Lieut.-Col. Oswald's competition cup, to be competed for by teams of five previously named members of the association from each battery. The cup to be won two years in succession before becoming the property of a battery.

No. 5 Batt. .... 369

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Open to all members of the association; ranges, 400 and 500 yards; seven shots at each; money prizes and prizes in kind.

Corp. Locke, No. 1 Batt. .... 54	Sergt. Cole, No. 5 Batt. .... 47
Sergt. Drysdale, No. 5 Batt. .... 54	Capt. Brush, No. 2 Batt. .... 47
Sergt. Cooper, No. 3 Batt. .... 53	Gunner W. B. Wilson, No. 2 Batt. .... 44
Sergt. Dowker, No. 4 Batt. .... 52	Sergt. Bradshaw, No. 6 Batt. .... 42
Sergt. Clark, No. 5 Batt. .... 52	Major Laurie .... 42
Bomb. Laird, No. 4 Batt. .... 51	Capt. Cole, No. 4 Batt. .... 40
Gunner D. Finlayson, No. 2 Batt. .... 50	Gunner Donaldson, No. 1 Batt. .... 39
Lieut. J. Finlayson, No. 2 Batt. .... 50	Corp. Holiday, No. 6 Batt. .... 38
Corp. Bell, No. 3 Batt. .... 48	Sergt. Scott, No. 2 Batt. .... 38
Gunner R. Wilson, No. 2 Batt. .... 48	Gunner Perry, No. 2 Batt. .... 37

EXTRA SERIES.

Open only to members of the brigade. Entries unlimited. Only one score to count. Range, 500 yards; seven shots; prizes in kind.

Sergt. Scott, No. 2 Batt. .... 33	Gunner R. Wilson, No. 2 Batt. .... 24
Corp. Bell, No. 3 Batt. .... 26	Capt. Cole, No. 4 Batt. .... 23
Sergt. Drysdale, No. 5 Batt. .... 26	Gunner D. M. Finlayson, No. 2 Batt. .... 21
Sergt. Dowker, No. 4 Batt. .... 24	

OPEN MATCH.

Open to all comers for individual prizes, and to teams of 5 bona fide members of any rifle association. Snider rifles; Government pattern; 50 and 60 yards, 7 shots at each range.

Individual Prizes.

\$ 10 Major, Laurie, M.G.A. .... 56	\$ 2 Corp. Macfarlane, Vic. Rifles. .... 51
8 Pte. D. Currie, 6th Fusiliers. .... 56	2 Sergt. Waters, 6th Fusiliers. .... 51
6 Staff-Sergt. Macadam, Vic. Rifles. .... 56	1 Corp. Jackson, 85th Batt. .... 51
4 Gunner D. Finlayson, M.G.A. .... 55	1 Col.-Sergt. Allen, 5th Royal Scots. .... 50
3 Pte. D. Smith, 5th Royal Scots. .... 55	1 Pte. Procklesby, Vic. Rifles. .... 49
2 Staff-Sergt. Wynne, 5th Royal Scots. .... 53	1 Pte. Riddle, 6th Fusiliers. .... 49
2 Sergt. Anthony, 6th Fusiliers. .... 53	1 Sergt. Currie, 6th Fusiliers. .... 49
2 Pte. R. Allen, 5th Royal Scots. .... 52	

Team Prizes.

\$ 15 Sixth Fusiliers. .... 251	\$ 5 Fifth Royal Scots, second team. .... 234
10 Fifth Royal Scots, first team. .... 246	

AGGREGATES.

In matches 1, 2, 3 and 5, at all ranges; 1st prize, D.C.R.A. medal; 2nd prize, P.Q.R.A. badge; 3rd prize, silver medal presented by R. Heinsley; 4th prize, marksman badge by Lieut.-Col. Martin.

Major Laurie. .... 201	Sergt. J. Drysdale, No. 5 Battery. .... 199
Gunner G. M. Finlayson, No. 2 Battery. .... 200	Sergt. C. Clarke, No. 5 Battery. .... 197

EXTRACT FROM MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS OF 8th JULY, 1885.

GENERAL MIDDLETON'S OFFICIAL DESPATCH CONCERNING THE BATOCHIE ENGAGEMENT.

(Continued from page 151.)

NORTH-WEST FIELD FORCE, BATOCHIE, May 31, 1885.

May 10.—After an early breakfast I moved out the Infantry, and took up position as advanced as possible, but the enemy were in greater force than the day before, principally as I expect on account of the steamer having passed down the river, and held the ground about the cemetery and also some pits which they had made during the night, just below the crest, where the Gatling had been in position the day before. Some of the enemy also had got into position at the end of a point, running out below the cemetery, and altogether we had lost rather than gained ground as compared with yesterday. I still felt it was good practice and training for my men, who were being taught by so new and painful experience the necessity of using their enemy's tactics and keeping themselves under cover. Moreover, I knew that we could afford the ammunition which (in a sort of a skirmishing fight like this) was wasted on both sides, better than our adversaries, besides giving confidence to my young soldiers, some of whom, the Midland detachment, had as yet not received their baptism of fire. During the morning I had the two guns of "A" Battery shelling a house on the opposite bank and some bluffs where some of the enemy were seen, and in the afternoon the two guns of the Winnipeg Battery shelled the cemetery which was in possession of the enemy, and some rifle pits from a bluff on right front of my camp. In the evening, as before, I withdrew my advanced parties who were again followed by the enemy, but I had some shelter trenches made in front of the camp, about 200 yards in advance, in which I had a party of infantry, and on the right front some more pits nearly flanking the enemy's advance, in which I placed some men of the 90th, armed with the Martini-Henry. As the enemy approached they were received with a heavy fire from these trenches which quickly drove them back, and though one of the enemy fired, apparently with a long range rifle, into our camp, little damage was done, only one horse being touched, and his fire was speedily silenced from our camp, and again we had a quiet night. In retiring this evening the men were much steadier, and during the whole day we had one killed and five wounded, showing that the men were improving in their fighting. The weather being luckily fine as we were bivouacking, not liking to put up tents when so many horses were in the Zareba.

May 10.—The Land Surveyor's Scouts, 50 strong, under Captain Dennis, joined my force in the afternoon.

May 11.—Having heard that there was a fine piece of prairie ground which overlooked the houses of Batoche, and having sent our parties of infantry to take up the old positions, I started off to reconnoitre the prairie ground, taking with me Boulton's Mounted Infantry and the Gatling. I regret to say that as I was leaving camp, one of the priests, Father Moulin, was brought in on a stretcher, wounded in the left thigh by a Winchester bullet, fired from the cemetery, by the rebels, through the garret of the priest's house: it was luckily a flesh wound, and he was put in a hospital tent, and will go down to Saskatoon with our wounded. The trail to this ground went right through our camp, but as I thought it probable that the enemy might have some rifle pits to defend it, I took a slight detour and came on to the prairie ground a little east of the trail. I found it was a good large plain of irregular shape about 60 miles long and 1,000 yards in the broadest part, with a foot of slight ridge running down the centre and some undulations. We saw a good many men moving about on our left front, and fired two or three rounds from the Gatling, at the same time lying the crest of the ridge with some of Boulton's men, which soon drew a pretty smart fire from the edge of the bluffs running parallel to the ridge, which we soon saw was defended by a series of rifle pits. Leaving this party to hold the enemy, I galloped along the prairie to the northward with the men of the Mounted Infantry, and seeing two of the enemy's mounted scouts gave chase, but they got off into the woods, and we lost sight of them. Having pulled up myself I was returning towards the other party, when I caught sight of a man coming out of a bluff on foot, and gave chase, and on coming up found it was an Indian without arms, who said he was a priest's man, but who eventually turned out to be a rebel who had been fighting against us. After firing for some time at the pits, I retired the



force in good order and regained the camp. Here we found that we had regained all our lost ground owing to my feint on the enemy's left which had drawn a good many of the enemy from their right to repel what they feared was a general attack, as owing to the lay of the ground the enemy could not see what my force was. Some of the Midland Battalion led by Lieut.-Col. Williams gallantly rushed some rifle pits beyond the cemetery, and drove the Indians, who had been left on their right out of them, capturing some blankets and a dummy which had been used to draw our fire. In the morning one gun of "A" Battery shelled the cemetery and pits near the church. In the afternoon I brought up two guns of Winnipeg half Battery to a spot held by the Midland advanced party, near the cemetery, from whence they were able to see to shell a house on the opposite side of the river, which was flying Riel's white flag with some design on it, and about which a great many people were moving. The range was a long one and the material of the house so light that not much harm was done, but the people all dispersed at once, and seemed to take to the woods. During that afternoon some few shots were fired from the opposite bank, but the fire was kept under and silenced by a party of men posted on the ground overlooking the river on the left of the camp. In the evening my advanced parties were withdrawn to the camp as usual, but the enemy hardly pursued at all; there was no firing into our camp and our casualties of the day consisted of four wounded, all very slightly. This showed that my men were becoming more at home in this mode of warfare and, though as yet we had not made much progress, I resolved, to use a historical expression, "to peg away" until I succeeded in my object of taking Batoche, which I was sure I should do. During the day the men left behind to protect the camp and the teamsters added to the slight parapet and trenches already made, and made a traverse across the south side of the Zareba, which would have effectually prevented any shot from doing mischief in the camp.

May 12.—This morning I took the whole of the mounted men in my force, about 150 men, one gun of "A" Battery and the Gatling, and, taking the same circuit as yesterday, took possession again of the piece of basin and, extending my force as much as possible, again engaged the rifle pits in front of us, firing also shell and the Gatling. In the middle of our firing I saw a man riding towards me waving a white flag. I rode forward to meet him and found that it was a Mr. Ashley, a surveyor, one of the men who had been made a prisoner by Mr. Riel. He told me he had just come from Riel, who was apparently in a great state of agitation, and handed me a letter from him in which he said, apparently referring to our shelling the houses, that if I massacred his women and children they would massacre their prisoners. I at once wrote an answer saying that I was most anxious not to injure women and children and that if he would place them all in one spot, and let me know where it was, I would take care that no shots should be fired in that direction. Just then another prisoner, a Mr. Jackson, came up on foot, with another white flag and a copy of the same letter above alluded to. He announced his intention of not returning, though I suggested to him that the other prisoners, among whom was his own brother, might be massacred if he did not return. However, he said they would not be touched for that, and that he was not going back, so I left him to his own devices. The other prisoner, Mr. Ashley, acted in a very different manner. He said he should go back, on the chance of being yet able to assist his brother prisoners. He told me that they were all kept in a dark cellar whenever anything unusual occurred, that they were all now confined in the cellar with a tremendous weight of stones on the trap door, and that he had been taken out with Jackson especially to bring this message. Accordingly he returned with my message and I then drew my force gradually off and retired to camp in good order, having, as I afterwards found out, convinced the enemy that I intended attacking by that way. I regret to say, however, that one of the Surveyor's Scouts was killed, having been shot through the head while lying with the rest of his troop in a bluff on our left. On regaining the camp I was much annoyed at finding that owing to a misconception of my orders the advanced parties had not, as I directed, been sent forward to hold the regained position and press forward, as I drew the enemy from their right by my feint; but I am now inclined to think that it was a fortunate thing that they had not, for I believe the total silence and absence of fire from my left only strengthened the belief of the enemy that I was going to attack from the prairie ground. After the men had had their dinners they were moved down to take up the old positions and press on. Two companies of the Midland, 60 men in all, under Lieut.-Col. Williams, were extended on the left, and moved up to the cemetery, and the Grenadiers, 200 strong, under Lieut.-Col. Grasett prolonged the line to the right beyond the church, the 90th being in support. The Midland and Grenadiers led by Lieut.-Cols. Williams and Grasett, the whole led by Lieut.-Col. Straubenzec in command of the Brigade, then dashed forward with a cheer and drove the enemy out of the pits in front of the cemetery and the ravine to the right of it, thus clearing the angle at the turn of the river. During all this time a heavy fire was kept up from the other side of the river, which annoyed our advance. This was kept down as we best could by a few of the Midland Regiment in pits on the bank of the river, and one company of the 90th Regiment was sent to support Lieut.-Col. Williams on the extreme left. The Midland Regiment and Grenadiers kept pushing on, gallantly led by Cols. Straubenzec, Williams, and Grasett, until they held the edge of the bluffs, surrounding the left part of the plain, where the houses were. Just before this a most promising young officer, Lieut. Fitch of the Grenadiers, was killed. At this period one of the Winnipeg Battery guns was got into position where it could shell the houses on the plain, but after two or three rounds it was disabled and a gun from "A" Battery took its place and fired a few rounds, but not much damage was done, as the houses were not brick or stone. During this time I advanced the 90th so as to prolong the line of attack, and eventually brought down the Surveyor's Scouts, Boulton's Mounted Infantry and French's Scouts, and, dismounting, still further prolonged the line on the right. The Gatling was now ordered up in front of the 90th to take the houses in flank, which was gallantly done by Lieut. Rivers, "A" Battery, and Capt. Howard, and after a few volleys a general advance was made, with rattling cheers, and the whole of the houses were taken, the prisoners released, and the position virtually captured. It was at this period that the late lamented Capt. French was killed by a shot from the ravine, while looking out of the window at Batoche's house. This officer's loss was keenly felt and mourned by the whole force. He had been with the force from the commencement, and he was always ready for the front, and his cheerfulness and good humour was proverbial and had a cheerful effect on the whole camp. I had already brought Capt. French's

name to your notice in terms of strong commendation. A company of the Grenadiers was sent along the river on our left up to the house of the rebel Champagne, and a company of the 90th was sent well forward on the right, as a few desultory shots were fired from a ravine there, and by evening all firing ceased, and I sent up to the camp for the men's blankets and food, and we bivouacked for the night around the buildings. We found a large camp of women and children, natives and half-breeds, on the bank of the river below Batoche's house, and a good many camped round our bivouac for the night, some remaining where they were. On inspecting the scene of action after it was over, I was astonished at the strength of the position and at the ingenuity and care displayed in the construction of the rifle pits, a good idea of which can be gained by reference to one of the sketches by Capt. Haig, R.E., A.Q.M.G., forwarded herewith. In and around these pits were found blankets, trousers, coats, shirts, boots, shoes, food, oil, Indian articles of sleep, one or two damaged shot guns and one good rifle. It was evident that a detachment of rebels had lived in these pits, day and night, and it was easily understood, by an inspection of them, how perfectly safe the holders of these pits were from the fire of our rifles, and especially from the Gatling and artillery. These pits were also judiciously placed as regards repelling a front attack, but by attacking their right (which was their weakest point) and driving it in, we turned and took in reverse all their entrenchments, along the edge of the prairie ground, and thus caused a rout which ended in a "sauve qui peut." As it was getting dark, and my men were tired out, I did not attempt to pursue. We found twenty-one of the rebels dead on the ground in the vicinity of the houses, and two dead men on the river bank below the cemetery. Also five wounded, of whom two were belonging to Riel's Council, two of whom were also amongst the killed. I regret to say that as far as I can learn, Riel and Dumont have escaped, having gone off together, on our gaining the clear ground of the settlement, but I shall follow them up as soon as I learn the direction they have taken, which at present is a matter of doubt, some saying they have crossed the river and others that they have not. I myself am inclined to think that they have not crossed.

May 13.—The half-breeds were continually coming in with white flags to give themselves and their arms up, some by themselves and some with the priests. I have a list of the worst of the rebels, and I dismiss those not in it, with a caution to return to their houses, and a warning that if hereafter any charge is brought against them, they are liable to be arrested. I have now thirteen prisoners, two of them being members of Riel's council. I may remark here that among Riel's prisoners released by us was a half-breed who looked like a white man by name Albert Moukman. He stated that he had been made prisoner by Riel because he suspected he was getting disaffected, which he said was the case. But I received evidence which so clearly showed that this man was deeply committed to the rebellion, and that his change of idea originated most probably from discovering that he was on the wrong side, that I arrested him also. Heard this afternoon that Riel and Dumont were on this side of the river. The Catholic priest reported this morning the following loss of the rebels in the four days fighting:—

First day, four killed and five wounded; second day, two wounded; third day, three wounded; fourth day, forty-seven killed, one hundred and sixty-three wounded; total, fifty-one killed and one hundred and seventy-three wounded.

May 14.—Marched for Lepine's Crossing. Having halted for dinner, I received information that Riel was somewhere in the vicinity, so determined to make for Guardpost or Short's Crossing, which was some miles nearer, and camp for the night.

May 15.—I sent out parties of mounted men under Major Boulton to scour the woods. In the afternoon two scouts, Armstrong and Hourie, who had been sent out with Boulton and had moved away by themselves, came upon Riel who gave himself up, producing my letter to him, in which I summoned him to surrender and promised to protect him until his case was considered by the Canadian Government. The scouts brought him into my camp and I made a prisoner of him as you are aware. Before bringing to your notice the conduct of the whole force, and the names of those officers, whose duties during those four days on account of their rank or appointments necessarily brought them more prominently under my personal notice, I would here beg to be allowed, in justice to the gallant little force under my command, to draw attention to its actual strength and weapons, about which there seems to be some strange misconception not only in the English press, but even in that of the Dominion. In one of the English papers, I am represented as having been waiting at Fish Creek for reinforcement, of having asked for 1,500 more men, and as having been reinforced by the Midland Regiment, and as having fought with 1,000 men and arms superior to the enemy. The real facts of the case being as follows: I was waiting at Fish Creek, as you know, to get rid of my wounded, and get out up, and not for reinforcements. Only 100 men of the Midland Regiment reached me then under Lieut.-Col. Williams, and as I had lost, killed and wounded, nearly sixty men, and had to put thirty-five men on board the "Northcote," my actual reinforcement was five men. As regards the actual number of men engaged out of my total force of 724 officers and men, owing to having to leave 100 men to protect my camp, leaving wounded and sick men, cooks, ammunition carriers, assistants to ambulances, etc., I was only able to bring 495 men into the engagement, and this included the artillery and Gatling which, owing to the nature of the position, were not able to do so much damage as the infantry. So that with about 400 men we drove with heavy loss a force of (taking the lowest estimation) 600 half-breeds and Indians, many of them armed with long range rifles, and who were considered the finest and best prairie fighters in the country, out of a strong position carefully selected and entrenched by themselves. After this I need say no more concerning the conduct during the engagement of the whole force. From my second in command, Lieut.-Col. Straubenzec, I received every assistance, and on the 12th his leading of his brigade was beyond praise. Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., showed great coolness under fire and was in command of the Zareba during the action of the 12th. Capt. Haig, R.E., my A.Q.M.G., was very useful to me, and cool under fire; he is a most energetic and willing officer and has been of much service to me all along, especially by rendering the Zareba safe from the enemy's dropping fire, and all other work requiring an engineer's knowledge. Lieut.-Col. Lord Melgund who was my chief of the staff for some time, was also of great service while with me on the 9th.

Captain Young, of the Winnipeg Field Battery, Brigade Major, has done most excellent service throughout the campaign, and is deserving of great praise

for the way in which he performed his staff duties. I selected him to take charge of Riel from the time he surrendered, and while he was in camp Capt. Young slept in the tent with him and afterwards conveyed him safely to Regina. My A.D.C., Lieut. Freer, 38th Regiment, "B" company School of Infantry Instruction, deserves great praise for the way in which he performed his duties while continually exposed to the fire of the enemy. I have already brought to your notice the gallant way in which he went to assist in withdrawing a wounded man under the fire of the enemy. The conduct of Lieut.-Cols. Montizambert, commanding Artillery; Williams, commanding Midland Regiment; Grasett, commanding Grenadiers, and Major McKeand, commanding 90th Regiment, was everything I could wish. Lieut.-Col. Williams and Lieut.-Col. Grasett came prominently to my notice for the gallant way in which they led and cheered their men on the left, rush by rush, until they gained the houses on the plain, the former having commenced the rush. The field officers of the different infantry regiments, Majors Smith and Hughes, Midland, Major Dawson, Grenadiers, and Major Boswell and acting Major and Adjutant Buchan, 90th Regiment, are equally to be commended for their behaviour on this and the other days. Major Smith, "C" Company Infantry School Corps, was doing excellent work on board the "Northcote" under very trying circumstances, ably assisted by my other A.D.C., in spite of his wound, and Mr. Bedeon, as will be seen by Major Smith's report. Major Jarvis, commanding Winnipeg Field Battery and Capt. Drury "A" Battery, two guns, did excellent service during the four days' work as well as the Gatling under Lieut. Rivers, "A" Battery, in fighting which arm Capt. Howard, late U. S. Army, the instructor in the use of the weapon, showed great gallantry and cool courage. Capt. Peters, as usual, was well to the front, covering the guns with the dismounted portion of "A" Battery. Lieut. Disbrowe, attached to "A" Battery, whom I placed in charge of the ammunition from the commencement of the march, was particularly useful and deserves great praise. Major Boulton, commanding the Mounted Infantry, who is an excellent officer, full of resources, and who has been of the greatest service to me from the time he joined my force, displayed his usual coolness and courage, and on the 12th was of great use on the right by the way he disposed and led his men. Capt. Dennis, commanding the Surveyor's Scouts, did excellent service and deserves great praise for the way in which he handled his men. Capt. French, commanding Scouts, whose loss we all deeply deplore, displayed his usual dash and courage. Great praise is due to Brigade Surgeon Orton and his subordinates for the excellent way in which the attendance and care of the wounded men was carried out.

Thanks are also due to the Rev. D. M. Gordon, of the Presbyterian Church, who joined the 90th at Fish Creek Camp, and was with them during the fighting at Batoche, and the Rev. C. C. Whitcombe, Church of England, who joined the Grenadiers on the 16th of May, for their attention to the spiritual wants of the wounded and the rest of the troops. I forward herewith sketches of the position by Capt. Haig, R.E., my A.Q.M.G.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

FRED. MIDDLETON,

Major-General,

Commanding N.-W. Field Force.

#### EXTRACT FROM MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS OF 18TH SEPTEMBER.

#### NO. 1—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA—STAFF—MILITARY.

A step of local rank in the army has been granted to the following officers employed in the Royal Military College of Canada from the date specified: Lieut.-Col. John Ryder Oliver, R.A., to be colonel, from 1st July, 1885.

#### NO. 2—WAR MEDALS FOR SERVICE IN THE NORTH-WEST IN 1885.

The Minister of Militia and Defence has been informed through the Secretary to his Excellency the Governor-General that his Excellency has received intimation from the Imperial Secretary of State that an Imperial war medal will be conferred upon the troops recently engaged in the suppression of the rebellion in the North-west Territories.

#### NO. 3—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE ACTIVE MILITIA, 1883.

*Pay Regulations.*—The following is added as sub-section (2) to paragraph 983 of the regulations and orders, 1883:—

"(2). These allowances are intended to cover the cost of board and lodging in cases where barracks or tents cannot be provided. They will not be paid to officers when lodged in barracks or tents. In such cases rations will be issued in kind."

Paragraph 985 has been amended so as to read as follows:—

"985. No regimental staff officer is to receive pay unless he has been regularly appointed to the battalion or provisional battalion, nor, except for those doing duty as field officer, is pay to be granted for brevet rank of any kind, nor on account of half or unattached pay."

#### NO. 4—S. A. AMMUNITION BOXES.

Officers commanding corps will take immediate steps to have all empty small arm ammunition boxes in their possession, returned to the militia store of their respective districts.

#### NO. 5—CORPS ON SERVICE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The Winnipeg Troop of Cavalry, Winnipeg Field Battery of Artillery, 90th "Winnipeg" Battalion of Infantry, Light Infantry Battalion, Winnipeg, Lieut.-Col. O. Smith; Infantry Battalion, Winnipeg, Lieut.-Col. T. Scott, have been released from active service.

#### Special Corps.

*Memo.*—2nd Lieut. John Arthur Thirkell has been appointed captain from 2nd June, 1885, in the Winnipeg Light Infantry Battalion, vice Thomas A. Wade, who had resigned. No. 3 of general orders (15), 10th July, 1885, under the heading "Winnipeg Battalion of Infantry," is hereby amended by substituting the following:—"The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant (temporary) Richard Harrison Hunter has been accepted, from 16th June, 1885."

The following corps have been released from service and disbanded, viz:—The Infantry Co., Yorktown, Major Watson; Infantry Co., Battleford, Capt. Nash; Moose Mountain Scouts, Capt. W. R. White; Infantry Co., Regina, Capt. Scott; Infantry Co., Birtle, Capt. Wood; Rocky Mountain Rangers, Captain J. Stewart; Mounted Corps, Capt. Boulton; Infantry Co., Emerson, Capt. Whitman; Infantry Co., Calgary; Infantry Co., Qu'Appelle, Capt. Jackson; Intelligence Corps, Capt. Dennis.

#### NO. 6—Regiment of Canadian Artillery.

"A" and "B" Batteries exchanged quarters, according to orders, on 17th September, 1885. Surgeon-Major Neilson remains at Kingston, being detailed for service with "A" Battery, and Surgeon Sewell remains at Quebec, being detailed for service with "B" Battery.

#### School of Mounted Infantry, Winnipeg, Man.

An increase to the permanent militia having been sanctioned, the organization, to date from 20th July, 1885, has been authorized of two companies of mounted infantry to consist, until further orders, of 50 men and 25 horses each, at Winnipeg, Manitoba. These two companies while they remain at the strength of 50 men each will be organized as one company for administrative purposes, and compose also a school of instruction, to be known as the "School of Mounted Infantry."

Lieut.-Col. John Barton Taylor, from D. A. G. Military Districts Nos. 9 and 12, has been appointed from 20th July, 1885, commandant of the School of Mounted Infantry at Winnipeg, Man., with rank of Lieut.-Col.

Company of Mounted Infantry, Winnipeg.—To be captain, from 15th August, 1885—Lawrence Buchan, V.B., M.S., from retired list of captains. To be Surgeon, from 15th August, 1885—Alfred Codd, Esq., M.D., from retired list of surgeons.

*Memo.*—The distribution of the strength of the 100 men authorized will be as follows:—1 sergeant-major, 1 quarter-master sergeant, 2 sergeant instructors, 1 bugle-major, 1 farrier, 5 sergeants, 4 corporals, 4 lance corporals, 2 buglers, 79 privates—100 n.c.o. and men; 50 horses.

3rd Prov. Reg. Cavalry, "C" Troop.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., John Edward Hammond, (lieut. prov.) from No. 4 Co., 57th Batt., vice Arthur Edward Snider, left limits.

Cananogue F. B. of Art.—To be captain, Lieut. George Gillies, G.S., vice Charles Edwin Britton, who retires retaining rank.

14th Batt.—Captain Herbert Macdonald Mowat retires retaining rank.

16th Batt., No. 6 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Bidwell Way Reynolds, vice Lucius Hart Carter, who resigns.

2nd Lieut. and Adj. Martin Davidson Strachan, M.S., to be lieut. from 17th December, 1883.

19th Batt., No. 1 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Sergt. Colin Campbell Milly, vice Joseph Masters, who resigns. To be 2nd lieut., prov., Private James Sandham, vice Douglas Omar Secord, who resigns.

No. 4 Co.—To be lieut., prov., David Davis, vice Vosburgh, promoted. 2nd Lieut. Thomas Fisher having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of officers.

20th Batt., No. 4 Co.—The headquarters of this company are hereby changed from "Norval" to "Campbellville." To be captain, prov., Arthur Clark Jones, vice James A. Curry, who retires retaining rank.

22nd Batt., No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Sergt. William A. Paine, vice John Francis Wells, left limits.

No. 7 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., William Gray, vice Charles A. Beaupré, left limits.

To be adjutant—Lieut. William Mahlon Davis, R.M.C., from No. 2 Co., vice Ingersoll, appointed lieut. in No. 6 Co.

24th Batt., No. 1 Co.—The resignation of Lieut. John M. Northwood is hereby accepted, from 14th September, 1885.

Surgeon Tecumseh K. Holmes, and Assistant Surgeon George A. Tye are hereby removed from the list of officers of the active militia for having neglected to attend annual drill.

30th Batt.—To be majors, from 15th September, 1885, Capt. William Wallace White, M.S., from No. 10 Co., vice Armstrong, retired. Capt. John Mutrie, V.B., from No. 6 Co., vice Andrew McBride, who retires retaining rank.

No. 6 Co.—To be captain, from 15th September, 1885, Lieut. Archibald Johnson, V.B., vice Mutrie. To be 2nd lieut., prov., Sergt. Jonathan Loree, vice Mutrie promoted.

31st Batt., No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., George Ross, vice Alexander Grant McKay, left limits.

35th Batt., No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Sergt. Arthur Charles Burrend, vice Spry, promoted.

37th Batt.—Paymaster John H. Rogers, having the relative rank of Major, to have the honorary rank of major from the 17th Dec., 1883. Lieut. and Adj. John Tuck, M.S., to have rank of captain, from 17th Dec., 1883. Q.-M. John Albert Gill to have the honorary rank of captain.

42nd Batt., No. 4 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. William Nelson Bowen M.S., vice Dixon, promoted. To be 2nd lieut., prov., Staff Sergt. George Henry Darling, vice Bowen.

44th Batt., No. 1 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Staff Sergt. Joseph Arthur Vandershup, vice McMicking, transferred to and promoted in No. 6 Co.

No. 6 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. George Albert McMicking, V.B., from No. 1 Co., vice Tattersall, appointed Q.-M. To be lieut., prov., Sergt. Robert Pointer, Skinner, vice James Stephens, who retires retaining rank. To be 2nd lieut., prov., Sergt. Hope McNevin McIntyre, vice Guerin, resigns.

No. 7 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Pte. John Wesley Kennedy, vice William Leaman Allan, who retires retaining rank.

To be quarter-master, with honorary rank of major; Capt. James Tattersall from No. 6 Co., vice White, resigned.

6th Reg. of Cavalry—2nd Lieut. Auguste Galarneau, resigned.

Richmond F. B. of Art.—To be captain, Lieut. James Stevens, R.S.A., vice Aylmer, promoted.

Montreal Co. of Engineers—Lieut. James William Moffat resigns.

58th Batt., No. 4 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Sergt. Syrus Lothrop, vice Edward Lothrop, deceased. 2nd Lieut. Frederick George Stacy, being reported as over the prescribed age, is hereby permitted to revert to the retired list of 2nd lieutenants.

**60th Batt., No. 3 Co.**—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Hartley Fenwick Kimball, M.S., vice James Albert Robinson, left limits. To be 2nd lieut., prov., Frederick Morton Stevens, vice Kimball.

**64th Batt. No. 4 Co.**—To be lieut., prov., Sergt. Joseph François Prud'homme, vice Poirior, promoted. To be 2nd lieut., prov., Pte. Louis Raymond Baker, vice Zelas Breault, who resigns.

**79th Batt., No. 2 Co.**—To be lieut., prov., Sergt. Albert Leonard Whitcomb, vice Rufus Alonzo Savage, deceased.

No. 8 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. Horatio Nelson Whitcomb, V.B., vice Robinson, appointed paymaster. To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Henry Lyman Brooks, V.B., vice Whitcomb.

To be paymaster—Capt. Lyman Henry Brooks, V.B., from No. 8 Co., vice Honorary Major William Hezekiah Robinson, who retires retaining his honorary rank.

**81st Batt., No. 4 Co.**—To be lieut. prov., Pte. Joseph G. Paquin, (S.I., 2nd B), vice Marcotte, appointed quarter-master. 2nd Lieut. Côme Dufresne having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

To be Q.-M., Lieut. Joseph J. B. Tancredi Marcotte, M.S., from No. 4 Co., vice Philias Roy, left limits.

**85th Batt.**—To be major, Capt. Peter Jackson, V.B., from the adjutancy, vice Leon Benoit Alfred Charlebois, who resigns.

**87th Batt., No. 2 Co.**—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Joseph G. Gingras, M.S., vice Ernest Larue, who retires retaining rank. To be 2nd lieut., prov., Eugène DeBlois, vice Gingras.

**89th Batt., No. 1 Co.**—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Joseph Onesiphore Roy, vice John McLean.

No. 6 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Sergt. Charles Arthur St. Pierre, vice Hermengilde Martin. To be 2nd lieut., Pte. Louis Sirois, vice Auguste Couillard.

**BREVET.**—To be major, Capt. Joseph Deslauriers, V.B., No. 1 Co., 64th Batt; from 16th July, 1885.

**67th Batt., No. 3 Co.**—Lieut. William Wallace Hemphill retires with rank of 2nd lieutenant.

**71st Batt.**—Major Samuel L. Wilkinson having been reported as over the prescribed age is hereby placed on the retired list retaining rank.

**94th Batt.**—To be major, Capt. Charles W. Hill, M.S., from No. 5 Co., vice Bingham, promoted.

**90th Batt., No. 1 Co.**—To be lieut from 23rd March, 1885, Hugh John Macdonald, M.S., late Ensign 2nd Batt., vice Sidney Clutterbuck Vick, who resigns. To be 2nd lieut. from 23rd March, 1885, Reginald Lambton Sewell, M.S., late 2nd lieut. No. 1 Battery, Quebec Prov. Brig. of G. Art., vice Vick, promoted. To be captain from 27th May, 1885, Lieut. Macdonald, S.M., vice Forrest, promoted. To be lieut. from 27th May, 1885, 2nd Lieut. Sewell. To be 2nd lieut. from 7th Sept., 1885, Gerald Francis Brophy, V.B., late lieut. and adjutant G.G.F.G.

No. 2 Co.—To be lieut., prov., from the 23rd March, 1885, John Alphonse Healey, vice Stewart, promoted.

No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., from 31st Aug., 1885, Sergt. Franklin Robert Jackes, vice Charles Swinford, deceased.

No. 4 Co.—The resignation of Lieut. Zachary Taylor Wood, R.M.C., having been accepted from the 25th August, 1885, he reverts to his rank of lieutenant in the Militia.

No. 6 Co.—To be lieut. from 23rd March, 1885, 2nd Lieut. Frederick Charles Campbell, V.B, from 2nd Batt, vice William Wallace McMillan. To be 2nd lieut. from 23rd March 1885, Lieut. Richard Carney Laurle, R.M.C., vice John McBeth.

*Memo.*—Promotions in this battallion (90th) will in future be made according to seniority in the battalion.

At the Niagara camp the Toronto Y.M.C.A. has erected a large tent in front of the 44th Battalion lines, where all the principal papers have been placed on file for the use of the volunteers. Writing material has also been placed at their service. Assistant Secretary Saunders has charge of the tent.  
Gal. 2—Mil. Gen. Orders.

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

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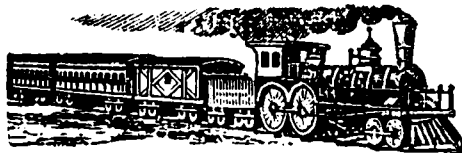
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D. POTTINGER,

Chief Superintendent

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

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Ottawa, May, 1885. B. CHAMBERLIN, Q.P.



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

OTTAWA, Sept. 19th, 1885.