

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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No. 11 of 14th June.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Topics of the Week.

The order for the establishment of the new Seventh Fusiliers, of London, Ont., has been issued. That city should be able to support a first-class corps, and by all accounts Lieut.-Col. Tracey, to whom the command has been entrusted, is the right man to raise and maintain such an organization.

There are doubtless other corps in Canada who have records of prize winnings rivalling that of the Guelph Field Artillery, published last week, and who would be pleased to see a record of their achievements in print. To all such we would say: Prepare your record and forward it without delay. It will be welcome.

As will be seen by reference to the paragraph on the subject in our militia news columns, the district staff officers of the Maritime Provinces are setting an excellent example in the way of attendance at the military school. That an officer already holds the requisite certificate is no reason why he should not avail himself of the facilities for "rubbing up," especially when such radical changes in drill as those recently promulgated have occurred.

A monopoly of the telegraphic matches is being enjoyed by the Northwest associations this season, if we except the interesting contests being waged by the 1st Guelph Field Artillery, Guelph and the 1st Halifax Garrison Artillery. The latter have been easy winners in two contests. The opinion is prevalent in this part of Canada that the Bedford range, on which the Halifax men shoot, affords better conditions for high scoring than almost any other. But from whatever cause, remarkably high scoring is made there right along.

The Wimbledon Team.

Canada has sent eighteen representative teams to Wimbledon—including the irregularly organized pioneer team of 1871, under Col. Skinner—and the nineteenth sails this week on the Parisian, with Lieut. Col. Thos. Bacon, Militia Dept., Ottawa, in command, and Capt. John Hood, 5th Royal Scots, Montreal, as Adjutant. The team is an unusually strong one, as will be seen by a glance at the names published below. Whereas the average of the eighteen teams chosen under the present system was between twelve and thirteen new men on each (230 men make up the 18 teams) there are but nine members of this year's twenty who have not already shot at Wimbledon. One, the leader of the famed Mitchell brothers, goes for the sixth time; the likewise famous Ogg, (not "Wheeler" any more, but Staff-Sergt. instead) is a close second, now making the fifth trip. Staff-Sergeant Ashall goes for the fourth time, three others

for the third, and four it will be their second appearance. Sergt. McVittie who as private was for long a representative Scotch rifleman, being eight times in the first stage of the Queen's, returns to the scene of his former triumphs, doubtless with a good story to tell of the advantages of this land of his adoption. There are some very promising shots among the new men on the team. The list of the twenty is given below. The number on the left shows the order in which they stood on the roll of those eligible for Wimbledon. On the right there are printed the years in which the old timers have already represented Canada in England.

No. on List.

Previously with Team.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. Staff-Sergt. T. Mitchell, 10th Royal Grenadiers | 1874-77-79-81-83 |
| 3. Staff-Sergt. R. McVittie, " " | (Came to Canada 1888.) |
| 4. Pte. J. A. Armstrong, G.G.F.G. | 1884-86 |
| 8. Sergt. J. Rolston, 20th Bn. | 1885 |
| 9. Capt. S. M. Rogers, 43rd Bn. | (first trip) |
| 10. Staff-Sergt. F. W. Curzon, 10th Royal Grenadiers. | " |
| 11. Lieut. W. A. Jamieson, 43rd Bn. | 1885 |
| 14. Major A. P. Sherwood, " | 1885 |
| 16. Lieut. J. A. Wilson, 33rd Bn. | (first trip) |
| 17. Staff-Sergt. F. G. Corbin, 63rd Bn. | " |
| 20. Staff-Sergt. John Ogg, 1st B.F.A. | 1879-80-81-87 |
| 21. Lieut. W. Conboy, 30th Bn. | (first trip) |
| 22. Major B. A. Weston, 66th Bn. | 1878-81 |
| 23. Major T. J. Egan, 63rd Bn. | (first trip) |
| 24. Lieut. C. H. Dimock, 78th Bn. | " |
| 25. Lieut. R. Blackmore, jr., 63rd Bn. | " |
| 26. Corp. John Crowe, 1st B.F.A. | 1876-82 |
| 27. Staff-Sergt. W. Ashall, Q.O.R. | 1883-85-88 |
| 28. Pte. J. Horsey, 45th Bn. | (first trip) |
| 29. Sergt. M. C. Mumford, 63rd Bn. | 1886 |

The last change in the composition of the team took place on Saturday last, when Staff-Sergt. Pink, 43rd Battalion, Ottawa, was obliged to withdraw, owing to continued ill health. He is well up in years, and thinks he could not stand the voyage. The waiting man was Sergt. Mumford, 63rd Halifax Rifles. At Wimbledon most of the battalion team matches are for teams of six men. There is one, however, the Mappins, for battalion teams of four. Had Sergt. Pink not resigned, the 43rd would have been the first battalion to be able to enter such a team. His withdrawal transfers the opportunity to the 63rd, as they now have four men. The match consists of an obstacle race, with four obstacles in a quarter-mile course, and the firing of seven shots at four and seven at five hundred yards, the whole performance to be accomplished within five minutes.

Wimbledon A La Francaise.

(Paris letter in Volunteer Record.)

A truly ambitious attempt to acclimatise one of our national institutions, is to be made in Paris at present. The already time-honoured though, unfortunately, past glories of Wimbledon camp, with its windmill and "Earwigs," and its fading memories yet cherished by the senior and front lines of British marksmen, seemed to have fired the spirit of emulation amongst the "Sociétés de Tir et Gymnase" throughout France, to try and "go and do likewise." But, it will be a wretched imitation, not only out of real meaning or purpose, but also out of date entirely. It is more than a quarter of a century since the Queen's Gracious Majesty led off the firing festivals at home, by delivering the first shot, and striking fair on the bull's eye, as an incentive to the deadly

phaloux of bead-drawers who have since formed the élite of the muster-roll of the honoured sixties in succeeding years. The same initiative is not met by the "Gymnastes" of France, in their pending experience under canvas on the Plain of Vincennes, just outside the fortifications to the eastward of Paris, as they have, with a singular, yet prudent modesty (we will allow for the time) entirely eschewed target-practice even at the most diminished ranges from the programme of their "Meeting!"

What is announced as the XV. Fête Fédérale, on gigantic posters, countersigned by President Carnot, the Prefect of the Seine, and the head of the Paris police in company, is to commence to-morrow, Sunday, but during the last few days, the gay and hopeful youth of France, aided by the artillery and engineers of the garrison of Vincennes, have been pitching tents for the accommodation of themselves and the foreign (Swiss, Belgian, Spanish) visitors, who it is hoped, will respond to their invitations and swell the chorus of the admiration they personally seek.

Your volunteer abroad must digress, if only to note that no Germans or Italians (as yet) need apply! If you have any gymnastic associations on your side of the water, who care to come to the Vincennes Camp, they are sure to be courteously, if not with a sincere heart, yet perforce well received. It seems invidious, but it is worth while noting that if the French youth were as well up in the history of their own and native land as they should be, they would have, for self-esteem alone, chosen another site for their copy of a Wimbledon gathering. Their long array of tents in symmetrical order are raised and pegged immediately in view of the Donjon of Vincennes, an architectural reproduction of the veritable stronghold built by the English for the shelter of the skilful archers and doughty men-at-arms of whom Shakespeare wrote. The former edifice, whose duplicate now exists, was thrown up about A.D. 1430, when the English had dominated in Paris and the better part of France for nearly three centuries beforehand.

The drier details of the "gypsy" rendezvous and outing, which will last over a week from present date, are set forth in the public advertisement before alluded to. Magniloquent and prolix in sentence and phrase, and further, pictorially made evident, by the illustration of a handsome youth, whose like would be rare to find in France, rushing up an acclivity and expending his lungs into a bugle as big as himself, the poster sets forth that the French and foreign gymnasts will arrive at the Camp between the 6th and 7th June. The succeeding Friday and Saturday will be devoted to furnishing and settling down within the tents, and arranging the *cuisine* and messes.

Sunday, 9th June, Réveillé at 4.30 a.m., followed by salvoes of artillery from the Château de Vincennes, to proclaim the opening of the fête. From 5.30 to 11 a.m., preparatory exercises for a general repetition of gymnastic feats. Noon: luncheon at canteens, whilst at 3 p.m. the "Meeting" is to be officially inaugurated by President Carnot, who will review the assemblage of the 12,000 "jumpers" convened to the camp and attend at their defile before the State tribune with bugles sounding, drums beating and colours flying. The President will, in succession, then present a standard of honour to the Central Committee of the Gymnastic Societies of the Republic, and in return, the crack tumblers of the country will indulge the President with a few of their physical and non-political tricks, etc. In the evening of the same day the Camp will be free of access to the public, and the fraternal welcome enhanced by the illumination of the tented field, and concerts, *al fresco*, given by the bands of the artillery and Garde Republicaine, to be followed by a *bal champêtre*, which will be kept up all night.

On Monday, at 10 a.m., after breakfast, all the societies will form in procession to march from the Vincennes Camp to the Place de la Bastille, Paris, a distance of about 2½ miles, and about noon they will be represented by a delegation to the Municipal Council of Paris, at the Hotel de Ville. Another defile past will be arranged, preceding a march through the streets, on the eastern side of the city, and the cortege will then return to camp to meet the visit of the Minister of War at 3 p.m., who will preside at the opening of the prize competition in feats of strength and agility. At 9 p.m., the heads of the societies will be received in full state by the civic authorities, at the Hotel de Ville, and the prize-winners of the day will be awarded their several guerdons and marks of distinction the same night.

On Tuesday, excursions to St. Cloud, Ville d'Avray, and Versailles are planned for different divisions of the camp, and at night, again in canvas quarters, a sumptuous banquet will be offered by the Central Committee to the delegates from all the provincial and foreign associations who have responded to the invitations of the Union.

Two days remaining will be devoted to business, *i.e.*, the purely gymnastic exercises that have been advertised as the sole object of the gathering that was to transplant Wimbledon to Paris, and in eating, drinking and gallivanting, there is no doubt our neighbours will beat us off the field, in every kind of contest that may tempt pleasure first and only involve business afterwards.

Regimental News.

Lieut. Newton Vosburgh, of the 54th Battalion, and formerly a member of the Prince of Wales Rifles, Montreal, was drowned on Saturday, 8th inst. He slipped and fell into the tail race of a mill, and probably having been stunned was drowned though a good swimmer.

It is believed that Lt.-Col. Tilton will be under the necessity of resigning the command of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, in consequence of a new regulation against deputy heads of the Civil Service holding military posts as well. He is Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

Lt.-Col. Irving, Brigade Major, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., is at Fredericton to take a special course at the Royal School of Infantry. Lt.-Col. Worsley, deputy-adjutant-general of Nova Scotia, and Lieut.-Col. MacShane, Brigade Major of that district, are expected there shortly to take a "special course."

On Saturday evening the non-commissioned officers of No. 1 Co., G.G.F.G., held a smoking party in McCaffrey's Hall. Quite a number of guests were present by special invitation, including Lt.-Col. Tilton and several other officers of the regiment, with a sprinkling of private citizens. Songs were given by musical members of the party, and a general good time enjoyed.

It is reported that the command of the Sixth Military District, held by the late Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, is likely to be assigned to the commandant of the St. John's Infantry School, Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnens. The commandants of the other infantry schools are also deputy adjutants-general. In the case of Col. D'Orsonnens, his school is not actually within the Sixth District, but it is stated that it is close enough for him to hold the command without inconvenience should it be otherwise desirable for him to do so.

This is from the Montreal *Herald*:—Capt. John Hood, of "A" Company, Royal Scots, intimated to the members of the company which he has so long and creditably commanded, on Saturday last, that that would in all probability be the last occasion on which he would command them, it being understood that he was going to qualify for majorship previous to his going to Wimbledon as Adjutant of the Canadian team. The announcement was received with general regret by all whom it concerned, but, while they regret losing their able commander, they rejoice at his well merited promotion, and feel that what will be a company loss will be a battalion gain.

It is not often, says the *Empire*, that the members of the Toronto regiments engage in festivity, but when they do so they always make the affair a red letter night in the lives of those present. Last week a number of the members of "A" Co., Royal Grenadiers, assembled at No. 9 Colborne street for the purpose of celebrating the departure of the four Ontario representatives to the Wimbledon match. Sergt. Mowat presided, and the guests of the evening were Staff-Sergt. Ashall, Q.O.R.; Staff-Sergt. McVittie, Royal Grenadiers; Staff-Sergt. Mitchell, Royal Grenadiers; Sergt. Curzon, Royal Grenadiers; Capt Kemp, Staff-Sergt. Hutchison, Royal Grenadiers, and Sergt.-Major Cox, Royal Grenadiers. Sergts. Ashall, McVittie, Mitchell and Curzon have been chosen to sustain the honour of Canadian shooting in the coming contest.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.

"The best inspection the Guards ever passed," was the general remark last Monday evening, as the great crowd gathered on Cartier Square, saw the G. G. F. G. move off the field into the Drill Hall. While, perhaps, too sweeping, this verdict at least showed that the public were eminently well satisfied with the manner in which the regiment acquitted itself. The Guards paraded at the Drill Hall before seven o'clock, and by half-past seven the five city companies were drawn up in line on Cartier Square awaiting the arrival of No. 5 from New Edinburgh. They had not long to wait. The six companies presented a very soldierlike appearance, the handsome new uniforms showing off to the best advantage. The strength on parade was as follows:

Adjutant—Capt. W. E. Hodgins.

Paymaster—Capt. C. Berkeley Powell.

Surgeon—Dr. Horsey, Assistant Surgeon Dr. J. A. Grant.

Sergeant Major—C. Conroy.

No. 1 Company—Lieut. Winter (in command), Lieut. Watters, four sergeants, thirty-three men.

No. 2 Company—Capt. Gray, Lieut. Fairweather, four sergeants, twenty-nine men.

No. 3 Company—Capt. Cote, Lieuts. White and Macpherson, four sergeants and thirty-one men.

No. 4 Company—Lieuts. Lambe (in command) and Jarvis, four sergeants, twenty-eight men.

No. 5 Company—Lieut. Bowie (in command), four sergeants, twenty-eight men.

No. 6 Company—Capt. John Hodgins, Lieut. Taylor, three sergeants, thirty men.

Band and buglers, forty-four.

Staff-sergeants, eleven.

The Queen's colour was borne by Capt. Aumond, late of the Guards, and attached for the inspection; and the regimental colour by Lieut. Roper.

The inspecting officer, Lieut.-General Sir Fred Middleton, arrived shortly before eight o'clock, attended by Capt. Wise, A.D.C. He was received with a general salute, the regiment presenting arms and the band playing. Accompanied by his aide and Col. Tilton, General Middleton rode past the line in front and rear, closely observing the condition of the uniform and equipment. He then took position at the saluting point, which was opposite the northern entrance to the square, and the regiment marched past, in column, and then in quarter column, in quick time and at the double. For the two first named the band played the regimental march, the inspiring strain of "The British Grenadiers." The march past was splendidly performed by all the companies, the weaknesses common in the past to those in the centre companies being looked for in vain. Such uniform excellence has seldom been shown.

The regiment having again been formed in line, went through the manual exercise under direction of Major Todd, and then the skirmishing exercise under the same officer. The firing exercise, directed by Major Toller, came next, and then Captain W. E. Hodgins, the adjutant, put them through a number of battalion movements.

In the drill hall the muster rolls were called in the presence of the Paymaster and of Mr. H. O'Meara, accountant of the Militia Department. This tedious business over, the men were addressed by Col. Tilton. He expressed his gratification at the faithful manner in which they had drilled in anticipation of this inspection, and that they had succeeded in so creditably developing the power latent in the regiment. He was glad to be able to announce to them that General Middleton had expressed himself as thoroughly well satisfied with the inspection.

After the inspection, Lt.-Col. Tilton and officers were "at home" at the officers' quarters. The guests included Lieut.-Gen Sir Fred Middleton, Colonel Powell, Adjutant-General of Militia; Colonel D'Orsonnens, Commandant St. John's Royal School of Infantry; Lt.-Col. Ross, former commanding officer; Lt.-Col. White, 43rd Carleton Rifles; Lt.-Col. Irwin, Inspector of Artillery; Captain Wise, A.D.C., and a number of other friends of the regiment, the ladies being in the majority.

The Maxim Gun.

(Lyttleton, Eng., Times.)

The arrival here of one of the famous Maxim machine guns of automatic fire takes the mind back twenty years, to the time when the French "Mitrailleuse" was the main hope of the French army. The Austrians, the world then said, had fallen before Prussia, not by reason of Von Moltke's tactics, but simply through the power of the Needle gun. In like manner, continued the critics who in common with the majority of European public opinion still believed in the military prestige of France, the Prussians must, in case of war, fall before the French, by reason of the superior power of the "Mitrailleuse." The star of the "Man of Destiny" had once more appeared in the form of the first machine gun. Nevertheless, Bismarck, Von Moltke and their stout old king took the first opportunity of asserting themselves and testing the "Mitrailleuse." The consequences were very different to the popular prediction. The Prussian army was not annihilated, the French Empire was not consolidated with the addition of the coveted Rhenish provinces and the Luxembourg Duchy. On the contrary, things of very different character happened. Of these the only one we intend to notice on the present occasion is the failure of the "Mitrailleuse." The machine undoubtedly, on some favourable occasions, killed a good many men; but it proved too slow, too unreliable, and too cumbersome for use in the battle field. It had thirty barrels, which were loaded by the motion of a disc carrying thirty cartridges. It worked only by volleys, and between the volleys the loading was a slow process, apt to be much hindered by the excitement of war. There was no getting the machine about quickly in the field, and no working it expeditiously when stationary. Soldiers, however, did not discard the idea of machine guns, which have been defined in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" as "weapons made to fire a rapid succession of bullets from a stand or carriage, so that while requiring but two or three men to work them, they may throw in a fire equal to that of a detachment of infantry." That being an object good enough to keep always before the mind's eye, the "Mitrailleuse" proved only the first of a series of

inventions which form the newest, one of the most interesting, and perhaps the most important chapter in the history of gunnery. Of these the best known in these islands are the Gatling, the Gardner, and the Nordenfeldt, examples of which have been seen on board the ships of Her Majesty's Navy in our waters, and mention of which is frequent in accounts of naval manœuvres and Soudan campaigns. The best known of the rest are the Lowell gun, and the Pratt and Whitney, American inventions. All these are distinguished for rapidity of fire, accuracy up to a certain point, and excellence of finish and workmanship; and all are operated by lever or crank action moved by hand-power. After them has come the Maxim gun, with what looks very like a claim to supersede them all for superiority in every respect, in which one weapon can exceed another. At any rate, the last of the series is an enormous contrast to the first. Instead of the slowly repeated volleys of the clumsy thirty-barrelled cannon, we have a rapid-firing single barrel, protected from overheating by a water jacket, utilising its recoil for all the complicated operations of loading and unloading, and of great accuracy at all ranges.

The great difference between the Maxim and the other guns in use is that it is automatic. Instead of a lever or crank worked by an attendant soldier, it does everything for itself by the force of its recoil. The advantages of the automatic principle are obvious. The former types require to fasten their piece to a solid base, so as to resist the deflecting action of a lever or a crank; and this necessitates screws and gearing for training. The automatic action not causing any disturbance there is no fixture, no gearing or screws; but the piece is aimed and turned, depressed or elevated with the same ease as a hydrant of water; much weight is dispensed with and the mobility consequently greatly increased. But the main advantage is very much more considerable. Cartridges on service being liable to damp, some of them are apt to hang fire; for a fraction of time, it is true, but appreciably. A crank or lever action depending on manual power loading and unloading cartridges rapidly, is sure when a cartridge hangs fire to withdraw it too soon; in the act of exploding, that is to say. The result is "jamming" and the utter paralysis of your weapon. At Abuklea the excitement of the gunner it is said made him drive the crank of his Gardner at a pace too rapid for the first faulty cartridge, the cartridge jammed and the Arabs got into the square. A similar reason is given for the extermination of the Italian column during the Abyssinian war. Now, with the automatic action, jamming from this cause is impossible. The unloading machinery waits for every cartridge to explode and give it the recoil force, without which it cannot be moved. Thus, while the Maxim can be safely worked up to its maximum of 600 rounds per minute, no other known system can depend upon safety at a rate anything above half that speed. Sustained accuracy is as great a desideratum as speed. The Maxim attains that by means of the water jacket. After 600 rounds at top speed, the water boils, and if the same rate of fire is kept up the whole of the water in the jacket is vaporised in three minutes. It is easy to add water, so that the heat never rises over 212 deg. F., the excess being carried off in steam. The other guns not being provided with this appliance, are not protected by any limit of heating; after one thousand rounds of anything like speed they become very erratic, and if persevered with reach a point at which they must cease firing altogether.

Practical trials of the most exhaustive character have proved that all the above theoretical advantages are real. The Maxim, therefore, stands at the head of all the pieces of the machine tribe. It may be said to embody the perfection of the machine idea which practical soldiers have, for twenty years, invited and encouraged mechanical inventors to pursue. With its mechanical perfection, its accuracy, range and rapidity of fire, its lightness, portability and handiness, the Maxim automatic gun announces by its presence a revolution in the practice of war. Field artillery having been driven out of short range by the development of the rifle, this piece comes as a powerful aid to the strength of infantry battalions. To a people small in numbers, but resolute in quality, it offers the means of engaging superior force in combat on equal terms. For giving tenacity reconnoitring cavalry and outlying pickets, the arm is invaluable, as it is for resisting landings from the sea, or assaults on fortified positions. To cavalry and cyclists corps it presents a new strength, and artillery it must enable to dispense in important degree with escorts. Such is the weapon whose performances are to be exhibited to-day at Lyttelton—a place where its assistance to the defences would be invaluable, and where assistance of some kind is certainly necessary. If we must spend money on the premium of insurance against war risks, good economy and prudence require us to spend it on the best weapons of the modern workshop.

The preparatory works for the construction of a canal through the Isthmus of Perekop, in the Crimea, have been completed, and the excavations are to begin shortly. The canal will be spanned by two huge iron bridges.

The Rifle.

OTTAWA RIFLE CLUB.

High scoring prevailed at the Ottawa Rifle Club shoot on Saturday afternoon, though a smart shower which fell towards the close of the match wrecked several scores at the last range. Martinis were used, and the ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards. The first spoon was taken by one of Ottawa's contingent for Wimbledon, his farewell performance being a happy augury of success at the great tournament. There were thirty-three competitors, and twenty-six of these made seventy points and over:—

Capt. S. M. Rogers (sp 1st cl) 32 32 26 90	Capt. H. H. Gray..... 28 21 28 77
M. Rolfe (sp 2nd cl)..... 30 31 27 88	T. Carroll..... 25 26 26 77
J. H. Ellis..... 27 33 27 87	N. Slater..... 30 27 20 77
Major J. Wright..... 29 32 26 87	T. C. Slade..... 29 22 25 76
N. Morrison..... 28 28 30 86	C. C. Chipman..... 26 28 22 76
Lieut. W. A. Jamieson... 27 30 27 84	J. P. Nutting..... 27 23 25 75
C. S. Scott..... 31 25 27 83	N. McKay..... 26 26 23 75
F. W. Smith..... 29 26 26 81	Major A. P. Sherwood... 32 22 21 75
W. E. Cooke (sp 3rd cl).. 28 29 24 81	R. Moodie..... 30 15 28 75
Dr. Geo. Hutchison... 30 27 24 81	Lieut. E D Sutherland... 27 23 22 72
W. G. Dial..... 30 21 29 80	T. C. Boville..... 29 23 20 72
H. LeB. Ross..... 30 24 25 79	Capt. C. F. Cox..... 26 27 18 71
T. McJanet..... 25 30 23 78	H. Pratt..... 27 28 15 70
R. Stewart..... 27 30 21 78	

In connection with this there was a team competition between members of the Finance Department and Dominion Police respectively, which resulted in a victory for the Financiers, by three points, the scores standing thus:—

Finance—C. S. Scott..... 83	Police—Constable N. Morrison.... 86
J. P. Nutting..... 75	Supt. A. P. Sherwood..... 75
T. C. Boville..... 72	Constable R. H. Brown.... 66
230	227

NORTHWEST TELEGRAPHIC MATCH.

In connection with the spoon competition at Regina on the 8th inst., the Assiniboi Provincial Rifle Association fired a telegraphic match against the Battleford (Saskatchewan) Rifle Association. The latter won, with a majority of 46 points. The match consisted of seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards, by teams of eight men each. Information as to the rifle used has not been forwarded. The Regina men accepted their defeat gracefully, and declare that if their scores are not good enough to win they are at all events an improvement on those made earlier in the season. Here they are:

Major D. Mowat..... 26 27 21 74	H. A. Carruthers..... 27 22 15 64
J. T. Stemshorn..... 26 26 15 67	J. F. Mowat..... 23 26 13 62
F. Nash..... 27 20 19 66	R. Sweet..... 31 13 17 61
J. A. Kerr..... 26 22 16 64	C. F. James..... 24 4 6 34

At practice in Toronto on Tuesday last Staff-Sergt. Ashall, Q.O.R., made, with the Martini 43 points in 10 shots at 800 yards, and 37 points in 10 shots at 900, averaging inners for the two ranges. This was top score of the practice.

THE METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

One of the few of Ottawa's prominent citizens, outside the civil service, to take an interest in anything military, is Mr. G. B. Pattee, the well known lumberman. Himself an enthusiast about rifle shooting, and in his younger days a noted marksman with the small bore particularly, he continues to take an active interest in the sport, and has for many years been the president and an annual benefactor of the Metropolitan Rifle Association, over whose annual business meeting he presided on Saturday evening. The meeting was held in Mr. E. Waldo's office, 86 Wellington street, and there was a good attendance of members. The annual report presented showed the affairs of the association to be in a very flourishing condition, the attendance at last year's competition having been unusually large, and embracing a good number of new shots.

It was decided in view of the fact that His Excellency the Governor-General had kindly promised to present a medal to the association annually during his term in office, to request Lord Stanley to accept the position of honorary patron of the association. The Minister of Militia, Sir Adolphe Caron, was again named patron; and Mr. McLeod Stewart, who as Mayor of Ottawa had been vice-patron of the association, was continued as such in view of his generous donation of two valuable cups in 1887 and 1888. The present Mayor, Mr. Jacob Erratt, will be requested to become also a vice-president of the association.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. G. B. Pattee; vice-president, Lt.-Col. Thos. Bacon and Mr. Allan Gilmour, jr.; secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. D. Taylor; asst. sec.-treas., Mr. J. D. Holbrook; committee, Major J. Wright, Capt. E. Waldo, Capt. H. H. Gray, Lt. E. D. Sutherland and Mr. Jas. Grant; auditor, Mr. C. S. Scott. It

was decided to hold the annual matches at the usual time, on the 23rd and 24th August, unless the Quebec matches fall in that week, in which event the Metropolitan will be on the 16th and 17th.

The preparation of the programme was left in the hands of the committee. It was decided, however, to add a new trophy to the prize list, this to be known as "The Pattee Challenge Cup." The association have in view the purchase of a cup which will fittingly commemorate their generous president's connection with it.

Militia General Orders (No. 11) of 14th June, 1889.

No. 1.—ORDERS RELATING TO THE ARTILLERY.

Term "Section" to take the place of that of "Division."

It has been decided that the term "Division" is no longer to be used to denote a part of a battery of Field or Garrison Artillery. The word "Section" will be substituted, but the "sub-division" will continue to be so designated.

Bridoon Bits and Reins—The following method of carrying bridoon bits by batteries of Field Artillery, whenever bearing reins are worn, is approved and published for the guidance of all concerned:—Bridoon bits will be carried in the horse's mouth; bearing reins of the same pattern as now in use, will be substituted for the bridoon reins, the former will be secured to the rings of the bridoon bits, the centre of them being kept in place by buckling into the weather strap, the reins being passed through the throat lash.

No. 2.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, 1887.

The following is hereby added in continuation to sub-paragraph f of paragraph 266:

"When mounted, the top of the sabre tache is to be horizontal and in line with the bend of the knee. The same length of slings to be maintained when dismounted."

No. 3.—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Staff—Captain Stewart Davidson, R. E., Professor of Military Engineering and Engineering Drawing, has been granted local rank as Major, from 10th January 1889, whilst employed as Professor at the Royal Military College of Canada.

No. 4.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL DRILL OF 1889-90—Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders (8) 10th May, 1889, the places of "Camps of Exercise," for Military Districts Nos. 1 and 5, are as follows:—

Military District No. 1..... London, Ont.
Do / 5..... St. Johns, Que.

3rd Prov. Regt. Cav.—A TROOP, Cobourg—To be Lieutenant, Troop Sergeant Major George Gerow, C. S., (1st B), vice Ernest Philp, left limits.

Toronto Field Bat.—To be 2nd Lieut. prov., E. W. I. Lewis, vice Myles, resigned.

Montreal Brig. Gar. Art.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Charles Henshaw Anderson, vice Lulham, promoted.

Gov. Gen's. Foot Guards.—Read "Sydney Charles Dyne Roper" as the name of the gentleman appointed 2nd Lieutenant provisionally in No. 7 of General Orders (7), 3rd May, 1889, instead of "Sydney Dyne Charles Roper."

1st Bn.—To be 2nd Lieuts., prov., Robert Andrew Dunton, vice Tait, resigned; Hector Buie, vice Scott, promoted.

6th Bn.—To be Capt., Lieut. W. B. T. McCaulay, R.S.I., vice George Denison who retires retaining rank.

To be 2nd Lieuts., prov., Kenneth Anderson, vice Ruskin Harry Smith, deceased; Henry Robert Smith, vice Vidal, promoted.

To be Assistant Surgeon, John Harry Bell, M.D., vice William Stephen, deceased.

7th Bn.—The formation at London, Ont., is authorized of a Battalion of Infantry (to replace the former 7th Battalion Fusiliers), to be designated 7th Battalion Fusiliers. The Battalion to be a city corps consisting of six companies, with promotion according to seniority in the battalion.

To be Lieut. Colonel—Thomas Henry Tracey, R. S. I. (formerly Captain No. 4 Company, former 7th Battalion.)

10th Bn.—To be 2nd Lieut., Thomas Fraser Homer Dixon, vice Burch.

12th Bn.—No. 1 Co.—To be Captain, Lieut. George Vennell, M. S., vice Wm. M. Cooper, retires, retaining rank.

13th Bn.—To be Assistant Surgeon, Alexander Bryson Osborne, M.D., vice Griffin, promoted.

17th Bn.—No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Pierre George Roy, vice William John Piton.

19th Bn.—No. 4 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Col.-Sergt. Albert Edward Collaton (R.S.I., 2nd B), vice David Davis, who resigns.

To be Paymaster, with honorary rank of Captain, Thomas Commerford Dawson, vice George Walker, deceased.

24th Bn.—No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Pte. Francis Albert Ryall (R.S.I., 2nd B), vice W. J. Northwood, deceased.

No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Thomas E. Clarke, vice Hickey, promoted.

25th Bn.—To be Lieut.-Col., Major William Henry Lindsay, V.B., vice O'Malley, retired.

To be Major, James Bradley, G.S., from retired list of Captains, vice Faulds, retired.

No. 1 Co.—To be Capt., prov., William Perceval Reynolds, vice Adam William Graham, who retires retaining rank.

Lieut. Harry Bivoir Hart Travers having left limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

No. 4 Co.—To be Capt., 2nd Lieut. Thomas Henry Jones, V.B., vice Bradley, retired.

No. 6 Co.—To be Capt., prov., John W. Gamble Boyd, vice Bridgman, resigned

Lieut. W. R. Jackson resigns.
To be Quarter-Master, John Stacy (formerly 2nd Lieut., prov., No. 6 Co.), vice Clarke, resigned.

26th Bn.—No. 1 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., George Walker Marsh, vice McEwen, transferred to and promoted in No. 3 Co.

No. 3 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Jacob Huston, vice Alex. Stuart, who resigns.

To be 2nd Lieut., prov., William George Rogers, vice Thomas F. Campbell, left limits.

No. 5 Co.—To be Capt., 2nd Lieut. John Webster Bice, S.I., vice Brevet Major John S. Thom, who retires retaining his brevet rank.

No. 3 Co.—To be Capt., prov., Duncan Edward Manners Stuart, vice McEwen, appointed Adjutant.

No. 6 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., John Morgan, vice Wilson, resigned.

To be Adjutant, Capt. Robert McEwen, V.B., from No. 3 Co., vice Choate, appointed Major.

32nd Bn.—No. 4 Co.—To be Capt., Lieut. Ainsley Megraw, R.S.I., vice W. C. Valentine, who retires retaining rank.

33rd Bn.—No. 2 Co.—To be Lieut. prov., Richard Vanston, vice Ansley.

To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Nelson Thomas Ritchie, vice C. E. Williams, promoted Captain.

No. 7 Co.—To be Lieut., John Pollock, vice Beacon.

To be assistant Surgeon, John Reginald Shannon, vice W. K. Ross, who resigns.

40th Bn.—No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Edwin Campbell, vice John Frederick Dumble, who resigns.

To be Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon W. A. Willoughby, M.D., vice N. W. Powell, M.D., who is placed on the retired list with the rank of Surgeon-Major.

To be Assistant Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon Constantine O'Gorman, M.D., from 57th Bn., vice Willoughby, promoted.

44th Bn.—No. 4 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Robert Jacob Baxter, vice Hill, appointed Adj.

45th Bn.—No. 6 Co.—To be Capt., 2nd Lieut. Wm. Holtorf, R.S.I., from No. 4 Co., vice J. C. Grace who retires retaining rank.

49th Bn.—To be Paymaster, Ruloff Grass, vice Brevet Major Fidler who retires retaining his Brevet rank.

51st Bn.—No. 1 Co.—To be Capt., Lieut. Samuel Orr, M.S., vice Alexander Milne, who retires retaining rank.

To be Lieut., 2nd Lieut. Samuel Barr, M.S., who retires retaining rank.

No. 5 Co.—Capt. George Elliott retires retaining rank.

57th Bn.—No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Sergt. William Hamilton, vice Charles Scott Shaw who resigns.

59th Bn.—No. 7 Co.—To be Lieut., 2nd Lieut Francis Trousdale, S.I., vice John Boyce who resigns.

60th Bn.—To be Lieut.-Col., Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Arthur H. Gilmour, M.S., vice Charles S. Rowe, who retires retaining rank.

To be Major, Capt. Claude B. Jameson, M.S., from the Adjutantcy, vice Gilmour, promoted.

No. 4 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., George Gray, vice Joseph S. Poulin.

No. 5 Co.—To be Capt., Lieut. Henry William Tucker, M.S., vice Judson Bocckus, who retires retaining rank.

To be Lieut., 2nd Lieut. Arthur A. Lent, M.S., vice Tucker, promoted.

96th Bn.—No. 6 Co.—*Memo.*—In No. 2 of General Orders (10), 31st May, 1889, add, after the appointment of 2nd Lieut. Friedman, vice "Charles Franlin Farewell who resigns."

80th Bn.—No. 3 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., George Edward Landry, vice L. Landry, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Alexandre Paradis, vice Jules Landry, who resigns.

No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Lucien E. Lupien, vice Paul Emile Robillard, left limits.

No. 2 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Aimé Prosper Aquila Pichette, vice J. Bte. Trudel.

No. 6 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Paul Louis Gravel, vice N. Grenier, transferred to and promoted Capt. of No. 3 Co., 86th Bn.

84th Bn.—No. 2 Co.—To be Capt., prov., Léandre Mi-ael Morin, vice G. V. Morin who retires retaining rank.

To be Assistant-Surgeon, Joseph Aster Marin, M.D., vice Despars, promoted.

86th Bn.—No. 5 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Augustus John Ross Bostwick, vice Gustave Désy who resigns.

88th Bn.—No. 1 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Sergt. Hector A. Proulx, vice Edouard Richard, left limits.

65th Bn.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, prov., Eugène Gaspard Piché, vice Desnoyers, promoted.

BREVET.

To be Lieut.-Col., from 9th November, 1887, under the provisions of Paragraph 89 "Regulations and Orders, 1887"; Major the Honorable Henry Aylmer (formerly Lieut. Royal Marine Artillery), Richmond Field Battery.

71st Bn.—No. 1 Co.—To be Lieut., 2nd Lieut. S. H. McFarlane, S.I. (1st B.), vice Johnston, appointed Adjutant.

72nd Bn.—No. 4 Co.—To be Capt., Lieut. David G. Ritcey, M.S., vice Obadiah M. Taylor who retires retaining rank.

Lieut. and Adj. Edward Felix McNeil, S.I., to have the rank of Capt.

75th Bn.—No. 6 Co.—To be Capt., 2nd Lieut. Albert Moore Ross, R.S.I., vice George H. Windrow who retires retaining rank.

Lieut. and Capt. Thomas Hatchard retires retaining rank of Captain.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieut. Thomas Bayley, R.S.I., No. 7 Co., 39th Bn.; from 7th June, 1889.

No. 5.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of marks obtained		
				Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
<i>Royal Schools of Infantry.</i>						
2nd Lieut. W. O. Mitchell, 28th Batt.	1	S	A	78	82	80
Lieut. T. Bayley, 39th Batt.	2	Sp	A	68	47	55
Pte. E. J. Harris, 43rd Batt.	2	S	B	74	59	65

Gleanings.

The Shah of Persia will land in England on July 1, and will remain for 25 days.

The Italian Army officers are proposing to organize an Army and Navy Co-operative Society on the English plan.

Colonel T. R. Ryan, R.A., shortly leaves for Halifax, N. S., to take up the command of the troops in North America.—*United Service Gazette*, June 8th.

The Sultan has given orders for the creation of a Turkish regiment of Chasseurs or sharpshooters, the first that will have been enrolled in the service. The uniform has been designed, and exercises have been appointed under German advice.

A new type of torpedo gunboat is to be introduced into the French Navy, built entirely of steel, and will be fitted with a half poop and fore-castle, and a conning tower and a conning bridge erected over it; armed with central pivot breech loaders protected by a steel screen.

Lord Wolseley is to remain at the Horse Guards as Adjutant General of the Forces for another year at least. He has already filled the position for the allotted period, but his term of office has twice been broken by his services in Egypt. Lord Wolseley first joined the Horse Guards staff as assistant adjutant-general after the Red River expedition.

The new magazine Lee rifle is not to be issued generally to the British army until next year. The rifle now being experimented with gives promise of fulfilling every requirement of a Service repeater; but there is a question of ammunition to be disposed of, and there are points in connection with the mechanism of the weapon itself which can, it is thought, be improved.

The *Troges Militaire* estimates that the law of July 27, 1872, gives to France about 4,000,000 soldiers. These, it says, might be made more effective if those who direct military affairs knew how to train the contingents in time of peace, and, in any case, the new *projet de loi* has little value, inasmuch as, unless France have 2,000,000 in the pay of a foreign ally, she can never support 4,000,000 of men at once.

Prince George of Wales is to have a command in the naval manoeuvres, and he will be appointed to No. 81 torpedo boat, which will, on account of her extravagant proportions, be the commodore boat of the flotilla. It is highly probable that the illness of the Duke of Edinburgh will prevent his taking any part in the summer naval manoeuvres, for though he may recover, some months will elapse before he will have thoroughly regained his strength.

In the *Avenir Militaire*, Gen. Cosseron de Villenoisy charges M. de Freycinet and the Chamber with almost criminal rashness in the matter of the defences proposed to be abandoned. These are 22 forts, castles, or citadels on the land frontier, 283 forts or batteries for coast defence, and an enceinte of 21 batteries on the coast of Algeria, besides 15 places, some of the first importance, to be demolished when an understanding has been come to with the municipal authorities concerned.

Macaulay quotes it as an example of the eccentric genius of Lord Peterborough, that he utilized his cragoons on foot to take a town during the Spanish war of succession. In these days of mounted infantry his eccentricity would have shown itself in his failure to so use them. During the campaign in the South of France at the close of the Peninsular war the French made use of conveyances to transport their men on forced marches, and in 1806 their Guard was similarly conveyed from Paris to Mainz and Bamberg. On all these occasions, however, infantry were only thus assisted on their road along the line of march, and it is to the American war of secession, as the *United States Service Gazette* justly says, that we must turn for the first appearance in the more extended role now claimed for them.

The increase of the Russian Black Sea fleet is steadily, but gradually, going on. During last year three ironclads and some gunboats have been added to these waters, and now the new Minister of Marine has ordered three more ironclads to be commenced without delay, and they are to be ready in four years. Each ironclad is to be of about 11,000 tons burden, with engines of 12,000 horse power, and carrying six heavy guns. The speed of these new ironclads is to be greatly superior to any ironclad now in South Russia.

An interesting trial with patrol dogs took place in Berlin the other day, which was attended by a number of officers who had come to watch the safety and reliability of the conveyance of messages by dogs. The trials were made with six dogs, but besides these there were also two cyclists engaged, for the purpose of ascertaining whether messages could be conveyed quicker by dogs or by cyclists. The latter were started first and two minutes after the dogs were sent on their way, who, however, were the first to reach their destination.

The religious denominations among the non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army are divided as follows:—Church of England, 68,266; Roman Catholics, 16,221; other denominations, 14,089. Of men six feet and upwards the Household Cavalry have 56 per cent., the Footguards 9 per cent., Cavalry 2 per cent., Artillery 2 per cent., and infantry 0.9 per cent. In chest measurement, of men 40 inches and over, the Household Cavalry have 14 per cent., the Artillery 6 per cent., the Cavalry 4 per cent., and the Infantry 1½ per cent.

A London correspondent of the *New York Times* writes: "The treatment of the volunteer force by the War Office and the Army management has been for years the most remarkable of all the grotesque anomalies in the English way of doing things, and a very deep feeling on the subject has spread from among the volunteers themselves to the general public. Lord Mayor Whitehead has started, by stirring articles in the *Contemporary Review*, a national subscription for the equipment of volunteers, and the money is flowing in by thousands already."

Acting upon the recommendation of the Commanding General of the army, the U. S. Ordnance Department has made arrangements for the purchase of 1000 of Col. Merriam's equipments, or knapsacks for foot troops, which will be distributed among the troops of the Department of the Platte for experiment. They will be delivered in season for service during the projected summer manoeuvres of the troops of that department. Eventually, if the experiment proves as successful as predicted, the Merriam knapsack will be the standard for field service for the entire army.

The *Home Journal* says: "Admiral Porter lately held a state dinner in Washington, and Ah Sin, a Chinese servant was assigned to duty in attendance at the door. In his country a visitor of rank is indicated by the size of the card, and a huge yellow one means the presence of a prince. The small bits of pasteboard received but scant courtesy from Ah Sin, but when the gas collector presented his bill the celestial's demeanor underwent a change. The long yellow slip captured Ah Sin, and with profound salaams he bowed the astonished gasman into the presence of the amazed family and irate head of the Navy."

"When I was in Berlin last summer," writes the London correspondent of the *N. Y. Times*, "A field officer gave me a small bottle of powder which was being tried in the German army during long marches or prolonged field exercises. I put it by until the weather became hot ten days ago, and my feet waxing tender after a twelve mile walk. I hunted out the bottle and shook part of the contents, about two teaspoonfuls, over my socks. I walked eight miles that day and found all the soreness had disappeared. Nor has it returned. To-day it is stated that the powder has been officially adopted in Germany and that it consists of 87 parts of pulverized soapstone, 10 parts of starch and 3 parts of salicylic acid. Its effect is to keep the feet dry, to check chafing, while any sore spots rapidly heal. This may be of interest to thousands besides soldiers." This prescription we published some time ago.

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is by profession a soldier, having commenced life as an officer in the Royal Horse Guards, afterwards retiring and taking over the 1st Yorkshire Artillery. He was born in 1844 and succeeded to the earldom on the death of his uncle, the late Grand Master of the Masons of England. He married Lady Lilian Lumley, daughter of the Earl of Scarborough. Lord Zetland's family name is Dundas, and Laurence of that name, commissary-general of the army, was created a baronet in 1762, his son being raised to the peerage in 1794 under the title of Baron Dundase, of Aske. The second baron Laurence, was Vice-Admiral of the Isles of Orkney and Shetland, and was raised to the degree of earl, with the present title, in 1888. The present peer has been a frequent and able debater in the House of Lords, and is a man of independant and liberal views.

The idea that the British troops in the war of independence did not take aim, but fired from the position of "charge bayonets," is simply preposterous. At the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745, Voltaire tells that two English battalions, the Guards and Royal Scotch, met face to face a battalion of French Guards and a swiss battalion at a distance of fifty paces. The story is well known. The English colonel, Lord Charles Hay, cried out "Messieurs, tirez." They answered "We are the French Guard and never fire first." The order to fire was given by the English, and from a single discharge 399 men of the French Guard fell, of whom nineteen were officers. Of the Swiss Guard nearly an equal number fell. Assuredly these English troops took aim and fired from the shoulder. The storey of their firing from the position of "charge bayonets" may have arisen from some nervous soldier having been seen to discharge his piece in raising it to the shoulder. It was not uncommon for an engraver who did not know his business well, to invert the picture, and so to represent troops as firing from their left shoulder.

"The majority of people imagine," says the English *National Review*, "that every band accompanies its regiment wherever it goes for the purpose of keeping up the good spirits of the soldiers, of supplying tolerable harmony for the better digesting of the officers' dinners, and in the case of actual conflict to inspire the men with enthusiasm and incite them to acts of heroism compared with which Tyrtæus—with its flutes and verses inflaming the ardor of the Spartans, so that they cut in pieces the whole army of the hitherto unconquerable Messinians—is quite out-rivalled. Nothing of the sort. Our fine regimental bands are not taken to the battlefield, and to suppose that Tommy Atkins expires to the strains of "Men of Harlech" or "Bonnie Dundee" is to perpetuate a fallacy which many an old widow with a scapegrace son could dispel. It is the trumpeters and buglers of the cavalry, and the buglers, drummers and fifers of the infantry only who go on active service in a musical capacity, and then the bandsmen and band sergeant are deputed to the ranks, their instruments being returned into stores for safe custody until the piping times of peace."

The recent naval disaster at Samoa has been a considerable blow to the ambition of the young Emperor to make Germany a leading naval power, as he has lately thrown all the enthusiasm and energy of his nature into his nautical craze. In Berlin, however, and in Germany generally, there seems to be a strong and growing doubt of the wisdom of trying to make Germany a first-class naval power. The feeling is crystallizing that she cannot hope to be that and a leading military power at the same time, and that for naval purposes the wiser policy would be an alliance with Great Britain, if it is possible. Moreover, the colonial craze is beginning to fizzle out, for even the officials are beginning to find out that German emigrants will not remain in German colonies longer than to take them to Australia or America. Military service and bureaucratic Government are not favourable to Colonial expansion. The rough and ready methods, which seem to find favour with the pioneers of German civilization in remote and savage lands, too often leads to results which are dangerous not only to themselves but to their neighbors. The Germans make excellent colonists, but not under the German flag.—*San Francisco News Letter*.

The closest parallel between European and American battles occur in the statistics of Waterloo and Gettysburg. At Waterloo the French numbered 80,000 men and 152 guns; the Allies numbered 72,000 and 186 guns. At Gettysburg, the union army numbered 82,000 men and 300 guns; the confederates 70,000 and 250 guns. At Waterloo, Wellington's army lost 23,185; at Gettysburg, Meade's army lost 23,003. The loss of the French at Waterloo has never been officially announced but it has been estimated at 26,300; the confederate loss at Gettysburg as officially reported by the confederate surgeon general, was 20,448, to which must be added 7,077 wounded and unwounded prisoners whose names were omitted from his lists, but appear on the records at Washington. In short, the battles of Waterloo and Gettysburg were fought with from 70,000 to 82,000 men on each side, and the combatants lost about 23,000 each. In the battle of Gravelotte (Franco-Prussian war) the Germans lost a total of 20,577 out of 146,000 troops engaged. This was the heaviest loss the Germans sustained in any battle. At Gettysburg Meade lost more men with half the number engaged. The aggregate per centages of loss compare as follows: In the Franco-Prussian war that of the Germans was 3.1; in the Crimean the Allies lost 3.2; in the war of 1886 the Austrian loss was 2.6 per cent. In the American civil war the union loss was 4.7 per cent, and that of the confederates 9 per cent. The total loss of the union armies was 110,070 killed or mortally wounded, and 475,176 wounded; total, 385,245, exclusive of the missing in action, whose number has not yet been officially stated. Of the men killed, 67,058 died on the field and 43,102 of their wounds. But, after all, the havoc caused by disease was much greater than that of confederate bullets. The deaths by disease numbered 199,720, and these do not include deaths in confederate prisons, which reached 24,866.

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Barrel Brush for Screwing on Steel Rod	30
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AT 2 P. M.

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LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates	500	2,000
10 Real Estates	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets	100	6,000
60 Furniture Sets	100	6,000
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1000 Silver Watches	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets	5	5,000
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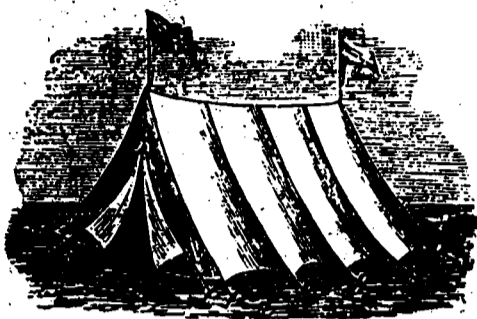
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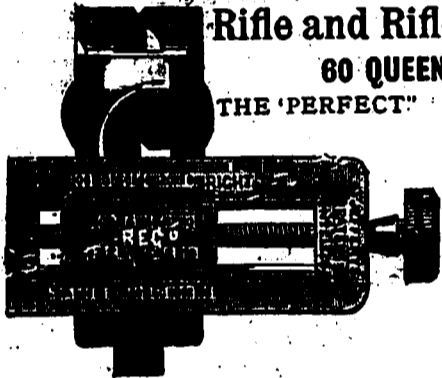
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