

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

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THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE.

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## COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

This year's meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association was a particularly hearty one, and the season's work has accordingly been begun with a "good send-off." His Excellency in his speech has made a couple of suggestions that should bear good fruit—the number of members should be increased to at least a thousand, and some of the numerous manufactories should come to the help of the association, as our banks have already done so liberally. The facts that one of our North-west districts has affiliated a provincial association at this early date in her history, and that British Columbia intends sending over a team to our matches both go to prove that the influence of the association is surely and steadily widening, and are matters on which, in common with her healthy financial state, the Dominion Association is to be congratulated.

The medals have come, and are safely deposited in the Militia Department's vaults, and we may say without vanity that our cut last week is a very faithful representation of their appearance. Those entitled to the medals must not think that they will be immediately distributed, for it will be no light task to engrave a name on the rim of each of between five and six thousand medals. Gentlemen of the field force, possess your souls in patience.

The winners of places on this year's Wimbledon team are reminded that a definite decision as to their intention of going or not is required by the 10th April. Those who know they cannot go should be particularly careful to make prompt and honest returns, for delay on their part is an injustice to every waiting man, shortening his time for preparing himself.

The Quebec *Chronicle* has again brought up the question which had already been asked more than once; whether, in view of the fact that Imperial rewards have on other occasions been freely bestowed on subordinate officers—as witness the Fenian raid of 1870 when Col. Chamberlin and Col. McEachern, as well as their commander in chief, were decorated—something might not be done in the interests of some of those gallant corps commanders who endured with General Middleton the hardships of the North-west campaign. The *Chronicle* adds: "If the officers who went to the North-west are to be decked out with ribbons and stars for distinguished conduct, we hope that the Deputy Minister of Militia, Col. Panet, and Co's. Powell and Macpherson, who did excellent work in the Canadian war office during the progress of the rebellion, will not be forgotten. They had a most difficult duty to perform, and much of the success of the expedition was due to their admirable management and promptness." These are not the sentiments of any one place or party; they are the sentiments of the whole community. We do not know whose place it is to see into the matter, but we do know that the proper steps taken towards recognizing the zeal and efficiency of these officers would be a most popular measure.

If all the officials of the Militia Department were as outspoken as Colonel Irwin and Colonel Denison in pointing out the weak spots in the departments under their supervision it could not but result in the ultimate improvement of the force, though it would not tend to render the officials in question popular at the time. It cannot be denied that the force as a whole is touchy about being rebuked, and that the man who will pat on the back indiscriminately all he comes in contact with will be voted a jolly good fellow; but there has been too much of that sort of thing, and towards arriving at efficiency, a little wholesome plain talking would be a salutary beginning. Who cannot point to some corps or individual officer within his own observation that is notoriously inefficient, but is notwithstanding kept upon the list, while not even a hint ever appears in the reports that anything is amiss? Such negligence, or worse, is demoralizing to the whole force, and should be remedied by more vigorous reports on the one hand, followed by vigorous action on the part of the Department.

To apply our remarks. Last week we gave a list of all the corps, showing specially how they were situated with regard to officers. Now would it not be well for the Departmental authorities to look over their lists and insist on the worst offenders at least—men who have held their positions for many years—qualifying or retiring? Again, (e.g.)

should not the stern arm of the militia regulations be brought down on all the personal offenders alluded to by Col. Denison, and on the gentlemen who, Col. D'Orsonnens complains (last line, page 175), have been kept on the militia list notwithstanding his adverse report? If the militia are to be brought up to a higher standard it must be by rewarding merit and punishing incompetency, and anything we can do to promote such a state of affairs, by drawing attention to such defects as are remediable, we hope to accomplish.

At the last moment we have been obliged to leave out communications from "Miles" and "Short Course" in consequence of the length of the D. R. A. report. The week's general orders were not issued when we went to press.

#### PERSONALS.

The 6th Fusiliers are to be congratulated in having secured as their new commanding officer so worthy a successor to their late popular Colonel, Robert Gardner. They have, in the person of Lt.-Col. F. Massey, one over them who has proverbially been a popular, efficient and painstaking officer, ever alive to promote the best interests of his regiment in its various undertakings. Lt.-Col. Massey has long been identified with the volunteers of Montreal, and has served his Queen and country in the Militia force in every capacity, from the ranks to the position he has at length attained at the head of his fine battalion. In 1865 Mr. Massey, then in his 17th year, joined the ranks of the Victoria Rifles and, with the exception of a short interval, has been in Canada's active militia ever since. During the Fenian excitement in 1866, Mr. Massey was thrice with the Victorias on active service, and again with them as a sergeant in No. 4 Company, in 1870, at Eccles Hill. Retiring from the Victorias he joined, in 1877, his present regiment, and has, between that time and February, 1886, passed through every commissioned grade in the regiment, occupying the responsible post of adjutant for three periods; was present with his regiment on its visit to St. Albans in 1878, during the Orange embroglio the same year, and in 1881 participated in the pleasant visit to Quebec. In August, 1878, he was appointed to No. 1 Company, being gazetted captain, and remained in that capacity identified with the company for six years. It was during this period that No. 1 Company of the 6th gained golden opinions throughout the district for its general state of efficiency, both in drill and target practice, winning frequent competitions in each against all comers. Capt. Massey received his majority in April, 1883, and February 1886 has now seen him gazetted to the command of his battalion as its Lieut.-Col. We cannot but feel that under so popular and efficient a commander the 6th Fusiliers is bound to retain its very enviable and well deserved reputation as one of the crack corps of the Dominion, and Col. Gardner will no doubt feel that in making way for his junior brother-in-arms he is leaving his fine command in safe and deserving hands.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

On the 3rd March, Sir Adolphe Caron, in answer to Sir R. Cartwright, stated that the "expenditure by the Militia Department from 1st July, 1885, to 1st March, 1886, on account of the recent rebellion in the North-west, or for claims arising therefrom, has been \$2,286,960."

Hon. Mr. McLelan, in reply to a further question of Sir R. Cartwright on the same subject said: "The statement in the Finance Department of the amount paid from 1st July, 1885, to 1st March, 1886, on account of the recent rebellion in the North-west, or of claims arising therefrom, is as follows: Miscellaneous justice, including North-west Territories, \$35,578.83; expenses and losses arising out of troubles, including expenditure by the Department of Militia for transport of troops, etc., \$2,128,310.10; sundry claims for losses paid, \$55,590; expenses of North-west rebellion losses commission, \$2,017.65; or a total of \$2,231,695.49."

Sir Adolphe Caron promised in a few days to lay on the table of the House a preliminary report of the claims commission in connection with the recent rebellion.

On Monday the 15th, the Minister of Militia, in reply to Mr. Casey's questions concerning Major-Gen. Laurie and Major-Gen. Strange, and their appointments to the North-west Field Force last spring, spoke as follows: "Major-General Laurie when he went to

the North-west was retired from active command in the militia. The date of his retirement was 30th June, 1882. He was sent out by the Minister with instructions to report himself to the Major-General in command, who gave him a command. He was not gazetted as an officer of the Active Militia during the campaign. He served as commander at the base of operations at Swift Current and Moose Jaw. His rate of pay was \$8.76 per diem.

Major-General Strange was not on the Active Militia list on 25th March, 1885. He was appointed to the temporary rank of Colonel in the militia during the period the militia was called out for active service in the North-west, by an Order-in-Council of 27th April, 1885. He was gazetted on 15th May, 1885, by General Orders. He held the command of the Alberta Field Force. He was appointed by Order-in-Council as above stated. His rate of pay was \$12.16 per diem.

#### THE DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The eighteenth annual business meeting was held in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons on the 17th, with Lieut.-Col. the Hon. George Kirkpatrick, Speaker of the House and President of the association, in the chair. There was a larger meeting of members than usual, including His Excellency the Governor-General, escorted by his Secretary, Capt. Sreatfield and Capt. Byng, A.D.C., Sir Frederick Middleton and Capt. Wise, A.D.C., Hon. Senators Bottsford and W. J. Macdonald, Messrs. Homer, Hall, E. Crowe Baker, Taylor, Stairs, Ward and Casey, M.P's., Lieut.-Cols. Irwin, I. of A., A. H. Macdonald, 1st Brigade F.A.; D. A. Macdonald, Militia Department; White, 43rd; Mattice, B.M.; Bacon, Secretary; Macpherson, Treasurer; Hon. C. E. Panet, Deputy Minister; O'Brien, M.P., 35th; Vance Graveley, 40th; Oswald, M.G.A.; Jackson, D.A.G.; Lamontagne, D.A.G.; Ouimet, M.P., 65th; Lewis, B.M.; McKenzie, G.F.B.; Tyrwhitt, M.P., 36th; Scoble, retd.; McEachern, C.M.G.; Brosseau, 85th; Massey, 6th; Majors Mason, 13th; Snartt, retd.; Anderson, 43rd; Boulton, Scouts; Tilton, Guards; Dawson, R.G.; Bond, P.W.R.; Vince, Brighton Engineers, and Blaiklock, R.S.; Captains Perley, Eng. Staff; Toller, Guards; Gourdeau, P.L.D.G.; Prévost, 65th; Harston, R.G.; Hood, R.S.; Sherwood, 43rd; Halliwell, 15th, and Messrs. Macnachten, C.G.A., Gray and Thompson, Guards; Whitely, 53rd; Taylor, Guards, and J. Stewart, Saskatchewan District, R.A., Prince Albert.

The annual report was presented and adopted, after which Col. O'Brien moved a vote of thanks to the Governor-General for his liberal donations to the association, seconded by Major Boulton and enthusiastically carried, to which His Excellency made the following reply:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—It is very satisfactory to me to find myself present for the third time at the annual meeting of The Dominion Rifle Association, and to receive so cordial an acknowledgement of the slight assistance which I have been able to afford to it. My predecessors and I have always been glad to give substantial proof of the interest which we take in the work of the association, because we believed it to be one of real value to the Dominion, and absolutely essential to the efficiency of our national army. I am glad to observe from the papers which I have had an opportunity of examining that the year through which we have just passed have been, as far as the association is concerned, one of satisfactory progress in many respects. Your meeting last summer was a very successful one, and I am pleased to think that upon that occasion nothing prevented me from being present. The meeting showed an advance upon any of those which preceded it in respect of the number and value of the prizes which we were able to distribute. Cash prizes to the value of over \$6,000, and such a goodly array of cups and other trophies as were exhibited on the table when I had the honor of distributing them, is a result of which we need not be ashamed.

The record would perhaps be even more satisfactory than it is if the increase in the number of competitors had been proportionate to the increase in the amount of the prizes distributed. I am aware that last year many of those who would, under ordinary circumstances, have taken part in these competitions, were engaged in sterner duties, cheerfully performed in the service of their country. If, however, we take the last seven years, it appears that while the amount of money prizes distributed has grown, roughly speaking, from \$4,000 to \$6,000 the number of competitors, which stood at 250 in the year 1879, has since that time never much exceeded 300, and has sometimes fallen short of that number. I think these figures show that the council is well advised in endeavoring to frame the rules of its competitions with the object of raising the standard of rifle shooting generally throughout the force, and attracting men who have not yet taken their place upon the roll of prize winners, rather than with that of rewarding the performance of a small number of crack shots.

There is another column in the returns which I have had before me which is not altogether satisfactory. I mean that giving the number of annual subscribers to the association. I see that in the first year of the association's existence, twenty-two years ago, we had 130 annual subscribers. The number has fluctuated since that time, sometimes falling as low as fifty, or even lower. It now stands at 101, a very insignificant total. I cannot help thinking that the public of Canada, having regard to the generous support which the association has received at the hands of the Government, has a little lost sight of the fact that the organization was never intended to depend upon the public treasury for its support, and that it is deserving of a large measure of support and recognition from private sources.

Another circumstance points in the same direction, I mean the very slight extent of the support which the association receives from the manufacturing interests

in this country. I know my predecessor, Lord Lorne, who was a very earnest supporter of the association, and a strong believer in its usefulness, made a strong effort to induce the banks and manufacturers to come forward and do what they could to encourage the association, and it met with some success at the time. The banks are, I am glad to say, steady and consistent supporters, but the manufacturers, who, if anybody, have an interest in seeing that the country is provided with an efficient army, appear to be insufficiently alive to the duty which attaches to them. Indeed, as far as I have been able to ascertain, only two donations have been received during the past year from manufacturers—a very handsome one from the Hamilton Powder Company, of Montreal, which no doubt has a fellow feeling for our association, and one from another company, described as a cotton company—I do not know whether the cotton in question is gun cotton or not—at Cornwall.

In regard to one other matter I may certainly offer the society my hearty congratulations, and that is upon the performance of its members at Wimbledon in 1885. We did not, it is true, succeed in carrying off the Kolapore cups, but our volunteers took five places in the second and three in the third stage of the Queen's—a result never before attained by a Canadian team.

I have now only to wish the association a continuation of the prosperity which has attended it during the past year. It has won for itself an honorable position as an outwork of the military service. No better illustration of the importance of the place which it fills in the estimation of the highest military authorities could be given than the fact that Sir Frederick Middleton had devoted a considerable portion of his report to an examination of its position. Of his observations we may say that if they are critical they are essentially friendly, and that we welcome criticism from one so well qualified to criticise. No one is better aware than he is of the difficulties which a force situated as in the volunteer force of the Dominion has to encounter in endeavoring to approximate to the standard efficiency and discipline required from a regular army. No one knows better than he does how anxious our volunteers are within the limits of possibility to raise that standard and to co-operate loyally with those who, like himself, have the interests of the force so closely at heart.

Major Mason, in moving a vote of thanks to the government for their liberal grant to the association, raised the question of encouraging Martini-Henry practice, and thought there should be more matches with this rifle on the programme. He did not desire to see the association turned into a Martini-Henry association, but the fact that out of the funds \$4,000 were spent in sending a team to Wimbledon, should be sufficient to induce the council to pay more attention to the use of this weapon.

Major Blaiklock, who seconded the resolution, dwelt on the disadvantages our team had to overcome in meeting men who had constant practice with the Martini.

On motion of Major Smartt, seconded by Major Dawson, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Sir Adolphe Caron, for his prize of a handsome cup.

Col. Panet explained the absence of the Minister of Militia. He was anxious to be present, but at the last moment had found it utterly impossible to leave his official duties.

Col. Tyrwhitt moved the thanks of the association to Sir Frederick Middleton for his donation of \$50, and though he said it with the fear of the Queen's regulations before his eyes, took occasion to say that the general's conduct during the campaign had endeared him to the whole force. He spoke of his bravery and the effect it had on green troops. He heard but one complaint during the whole campaign; and that was because the general would not ignore the whole system of tactics and place the entire field in the fighting line.

General Middleton, in reply, said he would relieve Col. Tyrwhitt from his dilemma by taking his remarks as having fallen from Mr. Tyrwhitt, and felt proud of these expressions of confidence in him. He did his best to deserve them, and whatever he did was well backed up by the troops behind him. This was his first trial of serving with volunteer troops, and he wished it put on record that if he had the same thing to undertake to-morrow he would prefer them to any soldiers in the world. They were all of a superior class to troops in the regular army. Though he knew they were green and untrained, he felt he was safe with them. He was certain that not one of them could afford to run away. If he did he might as well cut his throat. Even his girl would shun him should he do so. All he wanted with them was plenty of time for organization and for drill, and these he had got.

Respecting the work of the association, a feeling was arising that too much attention was being paid to long range shooting, and he, being principally concerned in the benefit of the force, thought more attention should be given to shooting at shorter ranges. He then quoted from a lecture by Col. Graham, at the United Service Institute, in which group firing at short ranges was strongly advocated. He also desired that the force should be armed with Martinis, and would strongly recommend it whenever he had an opportunity; for, although some of those with him had got choked by the failure of the extractor, he understood that difficulty had been remedied. He was not prepared to endorse a magazine rifle.

Col. Oswald, addressing himself to Lord Lansdowne, moved, seconded by Col. Graveley, the re-election of Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. Kirkpatrick as president of the association, and alluded to his efficiency and the interest he had taken in the work of the association.

His Excellency put the resolution, which was carried amid applause.

The President thanked the association for the honor it had done him, and promised to do all he could to promote its welfare. He would take the opportunity of bringing the question of Martini-Henry rifle shooting before the council. He thanked His Excellency the Governor-General for coming down to present the prizes at the last meeting, and in this connection animadverted strongly on the disgraceful way in which some of the prize winners were uniformed when coming up to receive their rewards.

The vice-presidents for the several provinces were reelected as follows:—Ontario, Lieut.-Col. Allan Gilmour, Ottawa; Quebec, Hon. Robert Hamilton, Quebec; New Brunswick, Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. E. Botsford, Sackville; Nova Scotia, Lieut.-Col. A. K. Mackinlay, Halifax; Manitoba, Hon. A. Girard, Winnipeg; British Columbia, Hon. W. J. Macdonald, Victoria; P. E. I., Lieut.-Col. Hon. T. H. Haythorne, Charlottetown.

The election of members of Council resulted as follows:—

Ontario—Lieut.-Col. White, 43rd; Lieut.-Col. Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia; Lieut.-Col. J. Vance Graveley, 40th Battalion; Lieut.-Col. Gibson, M.P.P., 13th Battalion; Geo. Casey, Esq., M.P.; Lieut.-Col. Jones, 38th Battalion; Capt. Toller, G.G.F.G.

Quebec—Lieut.-Col. Ouimet, M. P., 65th; Lieut.-Col. McEachern, C.M.G., 50th; Major E. Bond, 1st P. W. R.; R. N. Hall, Esq., M.P., Capt. Prévost, 65th.

New Brunswick—Lieut.-Col. Beer, 74th; Major Tilton, G.G.F.G.; E. D. Sutherland, Esq.

Nova Scotia—Lieut.-Col. Murray, Capt. Weston, 66th Batt.; Capt. Garrison, Halifax Gar. Art.

Manitoba—Hon. Joseph Royal, M.P.; Mr. Watson, M.P.

British Columbia—Lieut.-Col. Ross, G.G.F.G.; Lieut. Gray, G.G.F.G.

P. E. I.—Surgeon General Bergin, M.P.; Capt. Gourdeau, P.L.D.G.

These are in addition to an equal number appointed by the several provincial associations at their regular meetings.

An amendment to the constitution enabling the executive committee to fill any vacancies that might occur during the year from amongst the remaining members of the council was passed.

This concluding the regular business, discussion on general matters of interest was invited.

Lt.-Col. Scoble said that in view of certain remarks made by the major-general he wished to have it placed upon record that the D.R.A. was not supposed to be a military organization, its object being merely to bring together the military and civilian shooting interests, and he should object to its drifting into such an organization, especially as a large number of the affiliating associations were not military.

Lt.-Col. O'Brien wished to draw attention to the fact that the bulk of the prizes offered by the association were won by officers and non-combatants, such as staff-sergeants, instead of by the men who carried the rifles and in case of trouble were supposed to do the firing. He suggested the establishment of certain matches restricted to combatant n.c.o's. and men. He said that the officers, on account of the leisure time they had, were enabled to put in extensive practice and thus had an advantage over the men.

Major Mason pointed out that the report shows that a large proportion of the prizes last year were won by the men, and only one first prize was won by an officer. His experience was that the men wanted the officers to take part in the competitions.

Lt.-Col. White upheld the views expressed by Major Mason. He thought in this respect as in others the men should only be asked to follow where the officers led.

A good deal of discussion followed, in which Capt. Perley, Mr. Casey and Col. Jackson took part, most of the speakers favoring the practice of the officers shooting with the men. Major Blaiklock pointed out that the best shooting battalions were those with most shooting officers.

The chairman made some remarks respecting the discussion. Referring first to the suggestion of government control of the association, he condemned the idea, holding that the association, which at present got a great deal of support from outside, as an independent body, would lose this if made a branch of the government, and would then have to be maintained solely by the militia department. With regard to officers competing in matches, he said it was well known that shooting officers made shooting men in a battalion.

The matter of supplying the volunteers with Martini-Henry or other rifles than the Snider was brought up by Mr. Casey. The Manitoba Association had called the attention of the D.R.A. to this matter, and asked for a resolution setting before the government that the Canadian volunteers should be as well armed as the British troops.

It having been stated in the discussion that the Martini rifle had been found unserviceable, Capt. Harston stated that the improved block which he had had placed upon the Martini had been found to make it quite serviceable. He had six of the improved rifles about to arrive from England, and he hoped, if the association allowed it, to have these rifles tested by offering a prize of \$50 for a match to be fired with them. (Applause.) As to the cost, the wholesale cost of the improved rifles would be 55 shillings each, while the Martini cost 72 shillings. There were only twelve parts to the improved rifle against 32 in the other. The rifles were similar in outside appearance, and the same cartridge was used in both.

Col. Scoble did not think much of the Martini, and thought the fault found with the Snider was principally due to defective ammunition and to the age of the barrels, some of them having been in constant use since 1858. Mr. Watson, M.P., asked the association for a larger proportion of Martinis to be sent out to his province, Manitoba, which had organized several vigorous rifle associations. Major Bond thought it was high time the volunteers' rifles should be changed for an improved arm. Colonel White drew attention to the resolution passed last fall, on motion of Colonel O'Malley, that an endeavor should be made to have the 1,200 Martinis in the hands of the militia department served out, and Captain Hood contradicted a casual statement made during the debate, that the Martini did not do better shooting at short ranges than rifles otherwise inferior. The discussion closed by the adoption of a resolution endorsing that of the Manitoba association, and stating that in the opinion of the meeting the Canadians should be armed with the best procurable type of rifle.

Mr. E. C. Baker, M.P., submitted a letter he had received from the British Columbia association, stating that at their last meeting they had resolved to send a team to Ottawa next fall, if possible, and as a considerable item in the attendant expenses would be the railway fares, it was desired that the D. R. A. should find out from the C. P. R. the lowest possible figure from Port Moody to Ottawa and return, and use its influence with the company in obtaining favorable rates or free passes, as he understood the Maritime Province men received.

This letter was referred to the council and the meeting adjourned.

#### THE COUNCIL MEETING.

The council of the association met at three o'clock the same day, Lieut.-Col. Ouimet, M.P., presiding.

This gentleman was re-elected chairman for the ensuing year.

The following executive committee was appointed: Major Tilton, Lieut.-Col. Panet, Lieut.-Col. White, Mr. D. T. Fraser, Capt. Prévost, Major Blaiklock, Lieut. Macnachten, Lieut.-Col. Otter, Lieut.-Col. D. A. Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. Gibson, Major Mason, Capt. Perley, Major Bond, Major Anderson and Capt. Toller.

The association officers were re-appointed as follows:—Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Bacon; Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. Macpherson; Auditors, C. H. O'Meara, Esq., and Major Wickstead. Lieut.-Col. White, Major Tilton and Capt. Toller were appointed the finance committee. The secretary's salary was fixed at \$300, and the treasurer's at \$200 per annum.

Col. Bacon thanked the council for the mark of appreciation of his services bestowed upon him by the unexpected increase of his salary, and assured them that his most strenuous efforts would be put forth to insure the association's continued success.

The executive committee were authorized to make the requisite arrangements for assembling the Wimbledon team, to fix the time of embarkation, and to incur the necessary expense for sending such team to England.

A discussion took place about whether the Wimbledon team should do preliminary practice here or in England.

Lieut.-Col. White pointed out the great difficulty of obtaining a range in England, and urgently recommended this side.

Major Mason thought if a range could be obtained two or three day's practice in England would do more good than a week here. In fact he thought that the week's practice here was of very little use. He understood that the south of Scotland matches would take place this year before the Wimbledon matches, and he advocated that the team be sent over in time for practising there.

Mr. Macnachten spoke in favor of this plan, as also did Capt. Hood, both judging by their experience gained while with teams.

It was decided to leave the matter to the commandant of the team, subject to the concurrence of the executive committee.

It was decided that the selection of officers for the Wimbledon team should be left, as heretofore, to the chairman of the council, a motion embodying a change, of which Major Bond had given notice, being withdrawn.

Monday, the 30th of August, was fixed upon as the date for the commencement of the annual matches for 1886.

The executive committee were empowered to prepare a prize list not exceeding \$6,000 in cash. Also to prepare and publish the regulations for the next prize meeting, and the numerous suggestions made at the last competitors' meeting were referred to the executive committee, together with the letter of the B.C.R.A. already referred to.

The chairman read a letter from the secretary of the Saskatchewan District Rifle Association, whose headquarters are at Prince Albert, asking for affiliation as a provincial association, and forwarding the fee of \$25. Some discussion took place about whether or not the Saskatchewan association could be admitted as a provincial association, under the terms of the constitution.

On motion of Capt. Hood, seconded by Mr. Baker, M.P., the application was granted, and Mr. Stewart, the association's representative, who was present, was declared to be duly recognized.

Capt. Perley pointed out that the rifles in use in British Columbia were short 5-groove Sniders, and as the rules of this association provide that long rifles must be used, he asked that either the British Columbians be allowed to fire with the short rifle, or that others be furnished them.

It was pointed out to Capt. Perley that under the rules either long or short rifles could be used.

It was suggested that the standing match should be shot with Martinis and included in the aggregate, to which the objection was raised that no match with Martinis could be included in the aggregate until every member could be supplied with one. It was also suggested that scoring black-boards should be provided for use on the range as at Wimbledon. Both these matters were referred to the executive and the meeting adjourned.

The new executive committee met immediately after the adjournment of the council, when Lieut.-Col. Wm. White, 43rd, was unanimously elected chairman.

#### THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

The following suggestions, made at the competitors' meeting last September, were adopted:

That the annual report be sent to each competitor desiring a copy and leaving his address.

That placards containing the programme of the annual matches should be printed, and posted up in armories and other public places.

That sighting and blow-off shots should be abolished.

That ties in skirmishing matches should be decided by the greatest number of hits.

That the standing match at 200 yards should be included in the grand aggregate.

That the rule restricting competitors from going to Wimbledon more than twice in five years be abolished.

The executive decided to communicate with Col. Gzowski, A.D.C., concerning a change of equipment for his military prizes.

The programme for the principal matches of next fall's competition was adopted.

A discussion was held as to the quality of Canadian-made Snider cartridges, and it was determined to ascertain the cost of having special ammunition manufactured for the association.

A committee composed of the chairman, the secretary, Major Anderson and Capt. Perley, was appointed to prepare the ranges for the annual competition, and one composed of the chairman, the secretary, Major Tilton, and Mr. E. C. Baker, to ascertain what arrangements could be made with railway companies favoring the cheaper transfer of competitors, especially those from the more distant provinces.

The meeting then adjourned.

3RD VICTORIA RIFLES.—The members of the Victoria Rifles held a special general meeting on Friday last, Colonel Crawford presiding. The armory committee submitted a report, showing that the sum required for the proposed new building had been promised. It is now proposed to raise the capital stock from \$20,000 to \$25,000. Major Henshaw, who was on the ill-fated *Oregon*, came in whilst the meeting was in progress and received a hearty reception. Company drills were to begin on the 22nd.

MONTREAL.—Last week the mayor and commanding officers of city corps received invitations from the officers of the 12th Regiment of Hartford, Conn., to be present at a review of that regiment. The invitations issued stated that the demonstration is held "in honor of the Mayor of Montreal, who is expected to be present." The following gentlemen accepted the invitation:—Mayor Beaugrand, Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, Lieut.-Col. Hughes and Lieut.-Col. Gardner. There is an expressed wish among the officers of the corps of the city to have a grand review on the Queen's birthday, and if this is arranged it is expected that the Twelfth, the Barlow Grays of St. Albans, Vt., and the Citizens' corps of Troy, N.Y., will be present and participate. There is also a prospect of Montreal being visited late in the summer by the members of two American military organizations. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston is one of the oldest military organizations in the States and is an offshoot of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London, England, of which the Prince of Wales is colonel.

## DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting was held, on the 18th at eleven, in the railway committee room, House of Commons. Lieut.-Col. Oswald occupied the chair, and there were also present His Excellency the Governor-General, Major Gen. Sir Fred. Middleton, Lieut.-Col. Gray, M.P.P., Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, 1st Brig. F. Art., Guelph; Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie, Gananoque F. B.; Lieut.-Col. Irwin, I. of A.; Lieut.-Col. Armstrong, N. B. G. A.; Major Crawford Lindsay, Quebec F. B.; Lieut.-Col. Peters; Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, Ottawa; Lieut.-Col. Otter; Capt. Donaldson (secretary) and several others.

Col. Oswald in moving the adoption of the annual report promised that the Canadian team would receive a lively reception from the English artillerymen when they visit Shoeburyness this summer.

Col. Gray in seconding the motion expressed the hope that more care would be exercised in future in selecting the team. He thought the government grant of \$10,000 to the Dominion Rifle Association wholly disproportionate to the sum of \$900 received by the artillery association.

The reports of the executive committee and secretary-treasurer were then presented showing a good condition of affairs for the year.

It has been decided that two detachments shall be sent from the Canadian Artillery to compete at Shoeburyness this year under the command of Lieut.-Col. Armstrong, N. B. G. A., with Capt. Drury, "A" Battery, C. A., as adjutant. The detachments shall consist of 20 n.c.o.'s. or men.

The financial statement for 1885 showed a balance on hand of \$541.61.

Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, in moving the adoption of the report, said he intended to propose a scheme which would in future prevent men under five feet six inches from belonging to the team sent to England.

The report was adopted.

A motion made by Sir Frederick Middleton thanking His Excellency the Governor-General for his interest in the association, having been passed Lord Lansdowne replied as follows:—

Mr. President and gentlemen,—I have to thank you very cordially for the manner in which you have recognized my very slight efforts on behalf of the association. I have no doubt whatever that so long as it can be shown to be doing good work in promoting the efficiency of the service, so long will the Queen's representative, whoever that official may be, be glad to contribute to the support of the association and to show his interest in it on all possible occasions. I have no doubt, sir, that both my predecessors and myself in becoming annual subscribers to the funds were actuated by a desire not only to aid it to the extent of our own contributions, but also by a wish to encourage others and to set an example to others to do the same. I am afraid, however, from a passage I read in the report before me that we have not been so successful as might have been wished in this respect. However, that may be corrected as time goes on, and I hope that we may find that the association will receive wider recognition and support in the future from the public of the Dominion than it has up to the present. It seems to me the report which I hold in my hands is on the whole a very satisfactory one. We are able to point to the fact that the association has reached the 10th year of its existence. Ten years is a very considerable period in the life of a human being or an association, and when we see how much has been done in that time to promote the efficiency of the artillery arm of the service, I think we have every reason to be satisfied. I understand that if there is one respect in which your efforts have not been lately quite so satisfactory as you would desire, it is in respect of the garrison batteries. I observe, for instance, in the report of the Executive Council that attention is called to the fact that there is a very considerable and somewhat unexplained apathy in the garrison batteries in regard to the shifting ordnance competitions. No doubt there are great difficulties to contend with in the case of some of these batteries, occasioned perhaps in some measure by the absence of the best form of modern armament, and also by the difficulties in the way of always obtaining the right sort of instruction. The difficulty is again in some cases increased by the fact that in competition with the garrison batteries you have at the most important strategic centres infantry battalions which, because their drill is easier, offer greater inducements to recruits who may be thinking of going into the service. All these are considerations which cannot be overlooked. Passing from that, there are other matters which seem to call for congratulation and nothing but congratulation. In the first place there is the fact that you have during the past two months seen a provincial artillery association formed in Ontario. That seems to me to be a very distinct mark of the growing appreciation on the part of the public of the importance of this branch of the service. The Central Association will never succeed unless it is well backed up by local feeling, and I hope that excellent example which the great Province of Ontario has set will be followed by the other provinces. I should like to say in regard to that that a short time ago I was approached on behalf of the Provincial Association and kindly asked if I would accept an honorary office in connection with it. I asked to be excused from doing so, and I hope that my motive in returning that answer will not be misconstrued. I gave that answer because I felt that holding as I do a distinguished honorary office in connection with the Central Association that that covered the whole ground, and that it was better I should not complicate matters by taking any part in the affairs of the affiliated association. It was for that reason, and that reason only that I did not see my way to accept the invitation of the Provincial Association. Then, sir, I am very glad to learn from you that a Canadian team will be sent to Shoeburyness. We all know there were excellent reasons why that was impossible last year. For myself I have always attached considerable importance to the presence of a Canadian team at Shoeburyness, not only on account of the stimulus which it gives to the study of artillery science here, but because I always rejoice to see every opportunity taken of creating a closer and more

intimate feeling between the service of the colonies and that of the old country. That that feeling already exists I believe is the case, and you may depend upon it that every time Canadian artillerymen go to England, and every time English artillerymen come here, that feeling is stimulated and confirmed. I think, sir, there is no other point upon which I am called upon to touch to-day, and I will, therefore, only again thank you very cordially for your reference to the interest I have taken, and always shall take, in the affairs of the association.

A vote of thanks to Parliament for its annual grant was passed.

It was announced that Major-General Middleton would contribute a prize of \$25 for next competition. The Major-General and Lieut.-Col. Cameron, of the 4th Durham Artillery, England, were elected life members, and Lieut.-Col. Macpherson and Major Wicksteed were thanked for their services as auditors.

On motion of Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, seconded by Lieut.-Col. Gray, the following paragraphs were added to the rules of the association:—

1. Whenever an artillery association is formed for any of the provinces of the Dominion, such association shall be entitled to affiliate with this association on payment annually of \$2.50 for each battery composing such provincial association.

2. The Provincial Association shall, in addition to its council membership, be entitled to be represented on the executive committee of this association in matters connected with the province, by one of the existing members of council.

3. All provincial competitions other than those which already are, or may be, established by this association, shall be subject to the approval of the executive committee of this association, but shall be arranged for, adjudged, and prizes awarded by the council of the Provincial association.

4. The secretary of this association shall be required to furnish such information from the records of the Dominion association as may be required for the distribution of the additional provincial prizes.

Officers for the current year were elected as follows:—President, Lieut.-Col. Oswald, Montreal Gar. Art. (re-elected); Vice-Presidents, Lieut.-Col. A. A. Steveson, Montreal F. B., Lieut.-Col. Mowbray, Halifax Gar. Art., Major Irving, brigade major, P.E.I., Col. Peters. The former auditors were re-elected.

The meeting then adjourned.

Immediately upon the association's adjournment the Council held a meeting. The first business transacted was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President, Lieut.-Col. A. H. Macdonald, 1st Brig. F. Art., Guelph (re-elected). Vice-Presidents, Lieut.-Col. McKenzie, Gananoque F. Bat.; Lieut.-Col. J. R. Armstrong, New Brunswick Brig., G.A.; Major J. Stewart, Ottawa F. Bat. (these three re-elected), and Major Crawford Lindsay, Quebec F. Bat. Sec. and Treas., Capt. J. B. Donaldson, Militia Dept. (re-elected). Executive Committee—elected members—Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, 1st Brig. F. Art., Capt. J. B. Donaldson, and Lieut.-Col. McKenzie, Gananoque F. Bat., representing the Ontario association.

The Inspector of Artillery and the officers appointed by the Ontario association were appointed a committee to select a range or ranges for the association competition this year.

Lieut.-Col. Irwin advocated the plan of having the competition at two or three different places, as by so doing the cost of transport could be very materially reduced, and the prize list correspondingly increased. If held at one range only, he thought it should be at some large place where the meeting would attract public interest in the association.

The mode of choosing a team for Shoeburyness was discussed at great length.

Lieut.-Col. McKenzie moved, seconded by Lieut.-Col. Gray, that the right of field batteries to send representatives on the Shoeburyness team be determined as follows: That a roster of the field batteries be made now, the position of each battery thereon to be determined by lot, and that each field battery have the privilege of sending a representative in the order in which it appears on the roster. The roster as so formed to be perpetual. Each field battery which fails to send a representative to be then placed at the bottom of the roster, provided always that no representative shall be taken from a battery which has not affiliated. Batteries hereafter organized and which shall have affiliated by the next 1st May, to be put at the foot of the list. A battery sending a man subsequently rejected shall lose its right for that year only, and a substitute may be selected at the discretion of the committee of selection.

Lots were then drawn and the roster was formed as follows:—1. Durham F. Bat.; 2. Welland F. B.; 3. Richmond F. B.; 4. Woodstock F.B.; 5. London F.B.; 6. Quebec F.B.; 7. Montreal F.B.; 8. No. 2 Bat., 1st Brig.; 9. Toronto F.B.; 10. Winnipeg F.B.; 11. Gananoque F.B.; 12. No. 1 Bat., 1st Brig., Guelph; 13. Kingston F.B.; 14. Newcastle F.B.; 15. Hamilton F.B.; 16. Shefford F.B.; 17. Ottawa F.B.

The formation of a roster for garrison artillery batteries was entrusted to a special committee appointed for the purpose.

The committee was authorized at their discretion to purchase improved sights for rifled ordnance.

The committee of selection was empowered to make such rules and regulations as it might deem expedient regarding the personal qualifications necessary to election to the Shoeburyness team, and to reject candidates disqualified by these regulations.

#### THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

Col. Panet is to be congratulated on the admirable shape in which as Deputy Minister he presents this year's report, which we at length find time and space to notice briefly, and he is also to be complimented on the conciseness and brevity of his own report to the Minister, which introduces the volume and enumerates the results of the department's work up to the close of the year. From this we learn that the doings of the field force will be submitted in separate form, that there was an unexpended balance (omitting cents) of \$187,500 in the vote for 1884-5, caused by the transference of part of the pay for drill to the North-west account, also a balance of \$3,020 in the departmental salaries; the total expenditure being \$1,003,610, to partly offset which there is an income of \$18,944 from rents of properties and sales of stores. Attention is called to the necessity for developing the engineer and cavalry branches, and it is shown that from the six schools 231 certificates have been issued, leaving 109 candidates still attending the schools, or plucked. In the allusion to the cartridge factory no word is said as to the quality of the powder complained of last year, nor as to the doings of the ammunition commission. We find that on the 30th June, '85, there were 550 militia pensioners who received \$23,216, but this number is rapidly diminishing in consequence of the mortality amongst the veterans of 1812-15, their number having fallen from 464 to 328 between July and December. It is interesting to note that there are three centenarians on the list, and two men 83 years old. How these could have earned pensions at the tender age of nine years will probably puzzle the average observer.

Going on to Sir Frederick Middleton's report we find it more lengthy, and, as is natural, it goes more into details. It praises the Royal Military College, and suggests enlargements and improvements. He also recommends many changes with a view of increasing the efficiency of the cavalry school, of which, in common with all the school corps, he speaks in the highest terms. Incidentally he rather snubs the Gatlings by recommending that they be turned over to the infantry corps, and by stating that their effect in the North-west was chiefly moral. The general thinks the time has come to increase the strength of the infantry school corps so that they would form a strong regiment when brought together, and advocates for them Martinis, modern equipments, more rifle practice, and precedence for their officers as well as preference to R. M. C. graduates in appointments. After some hints for the improvement of summer camps he criticises the present equipment in very plain terms, but no more strongly than the occasion warrants, and in some general remarks advocates the reduction of the force to such a point that all could be drilled annually so as to be available amongst other things for Imperial service; also the extension of time for camp, the adoption of Martinis for the force and the stricter regulation of rifle and artillery associations. In this connection Sir Frederick makes a remark that will doubtless be promptly challenged, when he says, referring to firing at moving targets, that a "man with a good eye and a steady hand and nerve, who has, perhaps, never fired a shot, will pick it up nearly as quickly as the other, who has been undergoing an expensive training, which proves useless at the time of need." To obtain qualified musketry instructors he would have two or three officers sent to Hythe for a course, who in turn could coach other officers here, and he advocates paid adjutants for city regiments.

The reports of the several D. A. G's. follow, showing the number of men in their respective districts, the number who drilled, details of the several camps, &c., and each of these will be of great local interest in the district covered by it. The inspection reports of the several corps that performed drill are presented in tabular form, from which we glean that the Prince of Wales' Rifles with a figure of merit of 29.84, omitting the 86th Battalion's figure of 70.52 out of a possible 80, arrived at by some ingenious arithmetic, is the best shooting regiment, and No. 1 of the 13th, with the wonderfully high figure of 44.26, the best shooting company in the Dominion.

Next come reports of artillery inspection, showing the field batteries to be efficient with one exception, while with one or two exceptions the garrison batteries are in an unsatisfactory state, partaking somewhat of

the nature of poorly drilled infantrymen. The tables show that the Montreal Battery, Lieut. Col. Stevenson, with 308.4 marks is the most efficient field battery, and No. 2 of the P. E. I. brigade, Capt. Moore, with 108 marks the best garrison battery for the year.

Major Raban reports at length on the engineer corps, giving Capt. Macdougall the highest praise for the state in which he has the Charlottetown Co. He advocates an increase of the force, which should be put on a better footing as to rank of officers, equipments, &c.

The reports of the several schools of instruction show that they are doing good work, and there were granted during the year two engineer certificates, twenty-eight cavalry, fifty-three artillery and one hundred and fifty infantry certificates.

The R. M. C. report gives the results of the June examinations and the names of cadets and graduates who received Imperial commissions, as already reported in our columns, and Col. Hewett makes a few modest suggestions for the improvement of the college at a moderate cost.

The Director of Stores reports a large excess in issues of clothing in consequence of the North-west expedition, and announces what will be grateful to all patriotic souls, that all materials are now satisfactorily manufactured in Canada. The North-west stores will be reported on separately, but we may say in advance that Col. Macpherson's branch performed admirably the work demanded from it by the exigencies of the case, and inspired confidence in his system of issue. There were issued 350,059 rounds of ball, and 177,290 rounds of blank, small-arm ammunition, for practice during the year, while 595,848 rounds of Snider ball, 39,496 rounds of Martini-Henry, 150 rounds of Colts' revolver, and 1,000 rounds of Snider blank were sold, for \$10,913.34. Nearly 8 tons of powder and 6,307 friction-tubes were also issued to the artillery for practice and salutes.

The architect's report shows the repairs made to the several Departmental properties.

Major Prévost reports the cartridge factory at Quebec in good order and capable of supplying any probable demand. He has made several improvements in the machinery, and advocates fitting to the present machines the necessary parts for making Martini ammunition, which could be done at a small expense. Some tests and experiments are also detailed.

The report concludes with the militia list, corrected to 1st January, on which we have already remarked at some length. We propose making further reference to the report as occasion may arise.

#### THE TARGET.

##### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANITOBA PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting was held on the 16th, Lieut.-Col. MacKeand in the chair. There was a very large attendance, nearly one hundred being present.

The annual report was adopted. It reviewed the proceedings of the association during the year, and showed a most satisfactory condition of its affairs. The annual meeting in August was a success, and a surplus of \$300 remained on hand. The council expressed regret at the loss of Sedley Blanchard and Lieut. Swinford. At the prize meeting many complaints were expressed on account of the unserviceable character of the ammunition purchased from the Government. Appreciation of the services of Major Boswell as senior range officer, and Sergt.-Major Watson as superintendent of the marking, was expressed. A reduction of expenditure was noted with pleasure. The incoming council are urged to obtain an increased grant from the Dominion and Provincial governments. The report comments severely on the inadequacy of the Government allowance of ammunition, and urges an increase from 20 rounds to 100.

The auditor's report and secretary-treasurer's statement were adopted.

The following officers were elected: Patron, Hon. D. A. Smith; vice patrons, Hon. John Norquay, Mayor Westbrook and C. J. Brydges; president, Commissioner Wrigley; 1st vice president, Major Bedson; 2nd vice president, Major Boswell. The election of secretary-treasurer was postponed. The following council were elected: Messrs. Balfour, Mitchell, Clarke, Cates, Clementi-Smith, Sergt. McRae, Ruttan, Shelton, Wastie, Bruce, Dr. Clarke and Chief Murray. Lt.-Cols. Scott and McDonald were appointed representatives to the Dominion Association for 1886. Messrs. Graburn and Ptolemy were re-appointed auditors.

Moved by Color-Sergt. Mitchell, seconded by Capt. Graburn, that it is the opinion of the M.R.A. at this, their annual meeting, that in view of the fact of the Martini-Henry being the only rifle now used by the volunteers of Great Britain that it is advisable to encourage the use of that weapon more largely in Canada, and that the motion be sent to the D.R.A. as an expression of our opinion.

Moved by Major Cates, seconded by Capt. Kennedy, that in the opinion of this meeting the use of sighting shots should be discontinued.

Some general business was transacted, including the passing of a vote of thanks to Col. MacKeand, and the meeting adjourned.—*Manitoban*.

G. G. F. G.—At a meeting of the officers of the Governor General's Foot Guards, held on Monday evening last, Major Macpherson in the chair, it was decided to commence the annual drill on Monday the 6th April, and to drill continuously until the 24th May, when the regiment would be inspected. A committee was also appointed to assist the commanding officer in making the necessary arrangements for a trip to Kingston. We have no doubt that the corps will reflect credit on the Capital on its visit to the limestone city.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

**MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.**—The funeral of the late John Francis Ryan, a moulder by trade and a gunner in No. 2 Battery, took place on Friday morning. It was intended at first that it should be strictly private, but at the solicitation of friends his military comrades were summoned to attend. The military escort consisted of a firing party composed of men from Nos. 2, 5 and 6 Batteries, commanded by Captain Howard and Lieutenant Finlayson, together with the artillery band under Bandmaster McKee. Gunner Ryan died of consumption, contracted while serving with his regiment during the North-west rebellion, was sent home invalided, and received a grant from the government.

**90TH BATT.**—Lieut.-Col. MacKeand has been notified by the Minister of Militia that the new uniforms for the 90th Battalion were despatched to Winnipeg on the 9th inst.

**27TH BATT.**—The annual meeting of officers was held on the 11th at the Alexander House, Sarnia, Cpts. Pollock, Woodward and Ellis were elected band committee, Capt. Carrol, Surgeon Fraser and Quarter-Master O'Neil, mess committee. It was decided to organize a pioneer corps of seven men, and to purchase twenty-one helmets for the band. A committee was named to draft a resolution of condolence for presentation to the widow and family of the late Quarter-Master Johnston. At a subsequent meeting of the band committee Capt. Pollock was elected president and Capt. Ellis, secretary-treasurer.

**"A" BATTERY.**—Major Wilson, in a letter replying to the regrets expressed by the Battleford people at losing the protection and company of that corps, says that if it be found necessary to keep troops in the North-west he hopes "Battleford may be the station allotted to 'A' Battery, where we have all formed friendships that it will take a lifetime to obliterate." It looks as though the artillerymen and the Battleford citizens were all jolly good fellows.

**35TH BATTALION.**—The proposal to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the organization of No. 7 company, Orillia, by a grand gathering of all the old members, is being favorably entertained, and many ex-members, now scattered far and wide, have signified their willingness to attend such a celebration. The company was billeted in Orillia on its way to the front during the Fenian raid of 1866, and it is expected that a full list of the original members can be obtained from the billet allotments. If not it can be got from the Militia Department pay rolls.

AMUSEMENTS.

**OTTAWA.**—From the daily press we learn that the fourth annual dinner of the Rifle's Snowshoe Club took place at the Temperance Coffee House on the 17th. Lt.-Col. White, president of the club, occupied the chair, and Capt. T. D. B. Evans the vice-chair. There were about 75 persons present, including invited guests representing other clubs and the various other military corps. Among these were Capt. Bliss, O. F. B.; Capt. Halliwell, late Midland Batt.; Lt. Winter, G.G.F.G.; S. Sgt. Martin, P. L. D. G.; Bandmaster Greenfield, 43rd; E. E. Lemieux, Frontenac S. S. Club; A. P. Low, Ottawa S. S. Club; W. F. Boardman, Ottawa Rowing Club. The officers of the battalion present, besides the chairman and vice-chairman, were Capt. Parker, Capt. Sherwood, and Lt. S. M. Rogers.

The chandeliers were appropriate military ornaments, and portions of the room were also draped in bunting. A harper in attendance discoursed sweet music, and once seriously imperilled the existence of the table by persisting in playing "St. Patrick's Day" while the eating was going on, as the company showed their appreciation of the tune, by keeping time with their feet, even whole their hands and teeth were engaged wrestling with the delicacies which had been served them. The menu was somewhat mythical and unique, got up in semi-militaire—racquetteur jargon. After dinner was over, Col. White presented the prizes won at the races recently held, and each successful competitor was heartily cheered by his comrades. The majority of the medals found their way to the coat of Corporal Wills.

The usual toasts were proposed and suitably responded to. In replying to the toast of "Sister Clubs," Mr. Lemieux and Mr. Clarence Martin both congratulated the Rifles club upon having reached its fourth year, with such good prospects of further developments in the future. Mr. Martin said that perhaps four years was not much for an elephant, but it was quite an age for an athletic association to reach. During the evening songs were sung by Mr. Boardman, Capt. Evans, Lieut. Rogers, Corp. Wills and others.

TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDAL 1851.



PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

**W. JONES & Co.**  
**ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEER CONTRACTORS,**  
 CHACO, CAP, AND ACCOUTREMENT MAKERS.  
**GOLD LACE MANUFACTURERS AND EMBROIDERERS.**  
 BUTTON AND MILITARY ORNAMENT MANUFACTURERS AND SWORD CUTLERS.  
 Gold, Silver, Silk and Mohair Trimming of every Description. Masonic Regalia.  
 236 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.  
 ESTIMATES AND PATTERNS SENT ON APPLICATION.  
 MANUFACTURERS OF THE NEW REGULATION CORK HELMET.



North-West Mounted Police

TENDERS FOR HORSES.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Horses," and addressed to the Hon. the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon, Monday, March 29th, 1886, for supplying 100 SADDLE and 100 TEAM HORSES for the Mounted Police, to be delivered at Regina, North-West Territories, not later than April 24th.

Tenders to state the price per horse in each class, team or saddle, and may be for any number not less than one car load.

An officer of Police and a Veterinary Surgeon will examine the horses prior to shipment from Ontario and Quebec, but they will be at Contractor's risk and expense, and will not be paid for until delivered at Regina. Horses injured or falling sick in transit will not be taken over at Regina until fully recovered.

Parties tendering must state the date on which their horses will be ready, and the Railroad Station in Ontario or Quebec they select for inspection.

DESCRIPTION.

Team Horses, age 5 to 7 years, about 1,200 lbs., short-legged active horses, sound and free from blemish, well broken, and good walkers.

Saddle Horses, age 5 to 7 years, height 15 to 15-3, well-bred sound horses, free from blemish, with good substance, appearance, and action, and well broken.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the horses tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to produce suitable horses for inspection on the date specified in his contract, or to deliver them at Regina not later than the 24th April. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED WHITE,

Comptroller,

N. W. M. Police.

Ottawa, March 13th, 1886.

NORTH-WEST CAMPAIGN, 1885.

Militiamen entitled to Land Grants for Active Service should subscribe for

"THE NORTH-WEST FARMER," a Journal devoted to the advancement of Agriculture and the settlement of the Canadian North-west.

Published monthly. One dollar per annum. Sample copies on application to

'The North-west Farmer' Publishing Co., WINNIPEG, MAN.



Statutes of Canada.

THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's Office, here; also separate Acts since 1874. Price lists will be sent to any person applying for them.

B. CHAMBERLIN,

Ottawa, May, 1885.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies" will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, 20th APRIL, 1886, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Beef, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, etc., duty paid at various points in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

Forms of Tender, giving full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque in favour of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and the North-west Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenders must make up in the Money column in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Dept. of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 3rd March, 1886.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CHANGE OF TIME,

THE time for seeing the plans and specifications for the

INFANTRY SCHOOL

LONDON, ONT.,

Is hereby changed to TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, and the time for receiving tenders to WEDNESDAY, the 7th APRIL.

By order,

A. GOBEIL,  
 Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
 Ottawa, 12th March, 1886.

JOHN MARTIN & Co.

Military Outfitters,

457 ST. PAUL ST.

MONTREAL.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Existing Policies, \$100,000,000.  
 Invested Funds, \$31,470,435.64.  
 Profits divided in ten occasions, \$17,500,000.

Class H Policies are Free from all Restrictions. The contract being payable without the smallest doubt.

W. M. RAMSEY, Manager, Montreal.  
 Agents in every city and town in the Dominion



Military Tailor,

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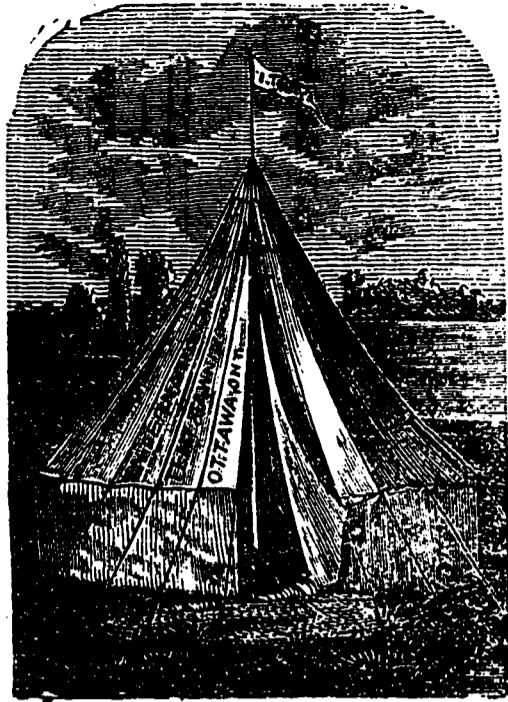
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