

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE,

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Comment and Criticism.

A meeting of the citizens of Ottawa was held last night in the City Hall for the purpose of taking steps to have a suitable monument erected over the graves of Osgood and Rogers, who fell at Cut Knife Hill last year. The meeting though small was representative, and thorough unanimity of sentiment prevailed. It was conceded that a handsome monument was desirable and that it was the duty of the citizens to show their appreciation of the loyalty of the volunteers of 1885 by every means in their power, and so encourage a similar spirit of self sacrifice on any similar occasion, should such unfortunately arise in the future. A considerable sum was subscribed on the spot, and an influential committee named to collect subscriptions, so that the erection of a suitable memorial is now only a question of a few months.

ONCE more the Martini-Enfield rifle receives a categorical condemnation; this time from two authorities whom the Government surely will not feel justified in ignoring. From the clearness with which Mr. Lowe presents his case it can easily be discerned by shots, even though they may not have seen the new rifle, that it is not so perfect an arm as it might easily be made, and we hope that for once the war office will be guided by public opinion, and lengthen the stock and increase the bend in it, if they make no other improvement. A work just published in the

United States on wing shooting with a rifle insists that the matter of prime importance is to have the stock so made that the sights will be aligned with the eye by the mere act of throwing the rifle into the shoulder, and the same should hold good with a military rifle; for all hurried shooting is done at short ranges, and as Sir Samuel Baker points out it is impossible to shoot hurriedly with a Martini without shooting high. We believe no man could make such scores with a government Martini at 200 yards as were made at Creedmoor with the American government arms.

WE reproduce to-day the record of the Creedmoor fall meeting, and a consideration of the returns shows a state of affairs very different from anything existing either in Canada or England. First we find magnificent scores made, then we find a very limited number of competitors. As to the scoring, its excellence can be attributed to the perfection of the arms employed, the encouragement given to practice, particularly at 200 yards, by the many clubs, and the fact that in most cases unlimited entries were allowed, but even in the face of all this, the performances of Rabbeth and Klein in making three possibles each at 500 yards in the Governor's match must stagger any Snider marksman. Why the attendance should be so small is somewhat of a puzzle. Is it that the great body of shots is afraid of the few cracks whose names occur again and again at the top of the lists? is it that the government does not sufficiently encourage rifle shooting, like some other governments we know of? or is it that a man must be of independent means to keep up with the times in the matter of firearms? If the Dominion, with her four millions of inhabitants can muster 350 shots to her annual meeting, attracting militiamen alike from the shores of the Atlantic, the Great Lakes and the Pacific, our great republican neighbor should be able to gather together ten times that number for her more important meeting.

LOOKING at the Creedmoor meeting from a military point of view it seems to us that something should be done to make it more representative, and to secure a much larger attendance, and with all the humility befitting the views of a rank outsider we would suggest that the first steps necessary to insure this result would be to exclude from the meeting all special rifles as well as most of the continuous matches, and in many ways to more closely imitate the Wimbledon programme. Of course the objection will at once be raised that if this is done improvements in rifle making will no longer be encouraged. Quite true, but a national military meeting is not the best place to test improvements, while it is emphatically the place to discover what can be done with the weapons put into the hands of the national troops. Make these the standard weapons, without any handicaps, give the National Guard every possible facility to practise with them throughout the year, spread your prize list sufficiently to ensure a fair proportion of the prizes going to encourage the less experienced shots, and then look for an attendance of some thousands at your Creedmoor meetings.

WE are happy to think that the craze for giving medals for trivial prizes is dying out, and the sooner it is completely ended the better. It had become no unusual thing at Canadian sporting and shooting meetings to have such a plethora of medals donated to the prize list that they were relegated to very subordinate places; indeed, on one occasion, we saw one offered as a second prize in a consolation race, and in some localities they became so common that we have heard of winners having their gains of this kind melted up for the bullion that was in them. Some rule should be adopted, restricting the issue of medals to certain authorized bodies, and by these they should be given under such conditions as would make them honorable badges. For instance our Governors-General have always generously given their medals to the several Provincial rifle associations as aggregate prizes for the long range shooting, and consequently they are valued, as are the National R. A. medals, which entitle their winners to compete for the Prince of Wales' prize at Wimbledon, while on the other hand the Provincial rifle association medals and badges, being issued in greater numbers, and without adequate safeguard as to their disposition, are rapidly depreciating in the eyes of riflemen, while as for private medals—psha!

THE general orders of the 17th contain regulations for the issue of fuel and light to the permanent corps, and the results of the June examinations at the Royal Military College, in addition to the usual chapter of changes. These do not include many field officers. Surgeon Baldwin of the Body Guard has resigned for the purpose of taking command of a troop in the second cavalry, Dr. Tye is appointed surgeon of the 24th and Major Anderson gets his commission antedated nearly two years. The list only includes five promotions, and there are fifteen new appointments to off set the same number of resignations and losses from other causes.

THE Queen's Own have organized a military tournament, to be held in one of the Toronto rinks on All Saints' day, and have generously opened it to the militia force of the whole Dominion. The programme includes, amongst other events, quarter, half and one mile races; a drill order race, and a tug of war. We sincerely hope this enterprise will meet with the success it deserves, and that it may pave the way for more extensive tournaments in the future, resembling the royal military tournaments in England, which have assumed national importance. We refer our athletic readers to the advertisement of the tournament in another column.

Contents of our Contemporaries.

THE English service papers of the 18th have arrived. Amongst articles likely to be of interest to our readers we would enumerate:

United Service Gazette.—The Anglo-American yacht race; the militia; the Enfield-Martini rifle; arming the personnel of horse and field artillery.

Broad Arrow.—Cavalry saddles; threes or fours for cavalry; British officers and their weapons; short comments.

Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette.—The ordnance scandals; naval titles; harbors of refuge.

Volunteer Service Gazette.—Miscellaneous jottings; the Martini-Enfield rifle.

Volunteer Service Review of 14th.—Military M.P.'s.; National rifle association principal winners this year; volunteer pigeon lofts.

Forest and Stream of 23rd.—The Creedmoor shooting; trap shooting reform, and many interesting articles on other branches of sport.

Colburn's for September.—Are we ready? Part II, by Col. Knollys; defective admiralty designs—E. Garel; intelligence service; our mercantile marine and the French navy in the great war; inventors and the admiralty.

Personals.

Lieut.-Col. T. Scott, M.P., commanding the 95th Manitoba Grenadiers, is in Ottawa. Amongst other business he proposes arranging with the militia authorities for a complete outfit for his corps.

Major-General Sir Fred. Middleton has returned to town from Toronto, where he has been detained by an attack of bronchitis. He is able to attend to his office duties.

Obituary.

HERBERT A. BAYNE, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., professor of chemistry in the royal military college at Kingston, died at Pictou on the 18th instant. Dr. Bayne was the eldest son of the Rev. James Bayne, D.D., late of Pictou. He was born in 1846, entered Dalhousie college, and graduated as B.A. with honors in 1869. He then became principal of Pictou academy and quickly gained a high reputation as a teacher and organizer, having undertaken with special enthusiasm the introduction of science teaching in the academy. After spending two years in Pictou he went to Germany to continue the scientific studies begun at Dalhousie, and devoted himself to chemistry under the best masters, studying under Wiedemann, of Leipzig; Biedermann, of Berlin; Bunsen, of Heidelberg, and Dumas, of Paris. He took his doctor's degree at Heidelberg. His kindly disposition and thorough manliness made him everywhere highly popular among his fellow-students, and his earnestness as a student won him the respect and esteem of his professors, several of whom considered him likely to extend by original investigation the bounds of the science to which he had devoted his energies. On Dr. Bayne's return to Canada after five years of study his services were secured by the school commissioners of Halifax to organize the scientific department of the high school, then just started, and it was he who planned the science class rooms in the new building. He was one of the leaders in starting the technological institute, which gave the citizens opportunities of self-improvement, which they had never enjoyed before. In 1879 he was appointed professor of chemistry in the royal military college, which had just been founded. Here he again found full scope for his remarkable organizing powers. He had not only to prepare lectures in chemistry and other allied subjects, but to originate and develop the scientific department of the college, to plan the laboratory and to stock it with apparatus. All this he did with an enthusiasm which commended success. Possibly it paved the way at the same time for the disease which has carried him off. During the first few years of his professorate, Dr. Bayne was too much occupied to justify the expectations of his European teachers by extending the science to which he had devoted himself. But during the last year or two he had been able to find more leisure and had given it to original research. The first result was a valuable paper on chemical tests of the purity of silk. This paper was communicated, at its last meeting, to the Royal Society of Canada, of which Dr. B. was one of the original Fellows. Dr. Bayne was a member of the cartridge commission appointed last year by the militia department, and his scientific report on the powder and the materials used in Snider cartridges made at the Quebec factory was most exhaustive. The riflemen of Canada can judge of the amount of labor caused by this investigation, when Dr. Bayne's analyses entailed some 3,000 weighings on fine balances besides the calculations of the results. The Dominion has lost an eminent man, and one whose place in the royal military college it will be difficult to fill. Four years ago Dr. Bayne married the eldest daughter of Howard Primrose, of Pictou. His young wife and child will have the warm sympathy both of a wide circle of personal friends and of a still wider circle, including all those who knew how little our country can afford to lose a man who was thoroughly fitted to become, and indeed had become, a leader in her educational and scientific development.

The Enfield-Martini Rifle.

THE following letters on this subject appeared in the *Times* of the 11th and 13th inst. respectively:

SIR,—In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Woodall made the rather startling assertion that the new rifle "had elicited the warm approbation of skilled volunteers," who used it at Wimbledon. As one of those who fired it, permit me to say that, on the other hand, it was generally condemned, because (*inter alia*)—

1. The rifles were badly finished, badly fitted, and the parts shook about.

2. It cannot be cleaned from the breech end; if the Francotte variation of the Martini action were adopted this could be done, as was pub-

licity shown at the meeting of the N.R.A. in May, the Duke of Cambridge being in the chair.

3. The half-cock appeared open to several objections; it is very apt to wear out the soldier's coat. The new pattern Francotte indicator might be substituted with advantage.

4. In common with every pattern of military rifle in Her Majesty's service, the stock is too straight, and, especially at short ranges, the soldier often gets a blow in the face from the recoil. It should be made with the same bend as the Springfield rifle, or else hollowed out to make room for the soldier's cheek bone, as some muskets were hollowed out by the authorities, and as some of the Enfields and Sniders were found to have been hollowed out by the volunteers.

5. To prevent slipping at the shoulder the heel plate should be corrugated, like that of the Sharp's rifle; it would not wear out the soldier's coat and can be stamped at one blow into a mould.

6. The grip is not improved; it is too much of a handful.

7. The fore end has been made flat, so that the lower side of part of the barrel can be cleaned to prevent rust; but the double fore part behind the lower band forms a most perfect trough for water, and if the arm is carried at the slope there is a gutter on either side of the band leading down underneath the wooden grip, which cannot be removed except by the armorer. Having exposed part of the barrel in front of the hand, and thus weakened the weapon when used as a pike, they have carefully locked up the rear part of it, so that rusting to any extent may go on unchecked. There is a very simple remedy in the shape of a touch of lacquer on all parts of the barrel covered up.

8. The authorities have adopted the "ratchet grooving," originally invented by the late Mr. Ingram, about 1851, and more recently adopted by Mr. Webley, but they have cut the ratchet the reverse way, so that the long slope, and not the short, is the driving edge; it would be interesting to learn whether this is by accident or design, and if by design, why?

If there is sufficient driving power in the long slope of the ratchet, why do they put the short slope on the other side, and thus form a regular "catch pit" for the fouling? Why do they not adopt the pattern of grooving which has been again and again proved to gather the smallest degree of fouling—viz., the segmental cut of Mr. Metford?

9. The sights on the rifle were flimsy of construction and badly made, and bore the marks of the machine. The short range leaves are too near the eye and must produce an excessive degree of "blurr." I commend to the notice of the authorities and the public the foresight and backsight of the Springfield rifle, model 1884; the latter is a most ingenious and beautifully-finished piece of mechanism, combining various advantages, and infinitely superior to any military sight seen at Wimbledon common, where, strange to say, it was this year forbidden in M.B.L. competitions, although "regulation" in America. A specimen rifle so fitted was produced at the last meeting of the N.R.A., and can be seen at the United Service Institution.

I contend that the rifles to be carried by the marksmen and skilled shots in Her Majesty's service should be fitted with sights of this description, with the addition of a spirit level let into the sight itself, according to the designs of Mr. Rigby, and an Italian gentleman, M. Dalumi, of Milan, and, moreover, that for accurate target shooting there should be a vernier scale on the sight itself, and that for the very select marksmen there should be telescope sights, as were used on both sides in the American civil war.

10. The so-called trial at Wimbledon was little better than a farce, the rifles were put into our hands at 1,000 yards firing point, and when we had expended 20 rounds of ammunition they were at once taken away again, and we were not allowed to fire a shot at any shorter distance to try the short range sights. The only result of the shot was to prove that, owing to the lightness of its bullet, the E. M. rifle requires an abnormal degree of wind allowance as compared with any ordinary M.B.L. used at Wimbledon.

If the authorities want a real trial and not a sham one let a supply of rifles and ammunition be issued to the "skilled volunteers" who represented Great Britain in the two M.B.L. long range matches against the Americans, or to members of the North London rifle club, of which Lord Wolseley is president and Col. Arbuthnot a vice-president.

And before sanctioning any further expenditure of public money on this new rifle, let the House of Commons have before them the reports of the "skilled regulars" who form the school of musketry at Hythe.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

C. FREDERICK LOWE,

Queen's Westminster R.V.C.

11, Torrington-Square,
Sept. 9.

SIR,—The letter of your correspondent, C. Frederick Lowe, of 11th inst., should awaken the British taxpayer to a true sense of our blundering in departments which should give an example of practical scientific knowledge, but which exhibit a lamentable and costly deficiency. The new rifle for the British army is pronounced to be an agglomeration of defects. This verdict is the opinion of unquestionable experts. With war-clouds gathering on the horizon, England is discovered in the pitiable position of nervousness resulting from a general want of confidence; we cannot even rely upon our weapons. We have naval guns that burst, swords and bayonets that would fail a cheese-monger, cartridges that jam, and rifles that fail to keep a horde of savages from penetrating a British square. I will not follow your correspondent into the details of his criticism, but I would draw the attention of the public to one particular defect in the construction of our military rifles, which by itself renders accurate shooting impossible during the heat, excitement and the smoke of action. This is the absurd straightness of the stock. Every person is aware that a rifle, to be handy, should come up to shoulder almost instinctively. It would be impossible to produce a rifle that would suit everybody, as people differ in their build, length of neck, arms, &c; but there can be no question that, to obtain fair shooting when firing rapidly, the stock should be well bent, otherwise the shots will be invariably too high. Our Martini-Henry rifles are ridiculously straight, as remarked by your correspondent in charge of his interesting letter. This fault accounts for the extraordinary failure of our infantry fire in face of the enemy, which at close range should be swept off the face of the ground if the rifles came up instinctively to the shoulder. All sportsmen are well aware of the recoil inseparable from a straight stock, where the cheek must be depressed upon the butt when taking aim; but with a well-bent stock a heavy charge of powder may be fired with impunity. When the Martini-Henry was first introduced the recoil was a serious cause of complaint, owing to this cause. In a tour round the world I added a Martini-Henry government rifle to my ordinary battery; this was eased in the trigger to a pull of three pounds, and was delicately sighted. The result of three years' shooting proved that I seldom failed to hit a standing object, but I constantly missed all running shots with the Martini. Owing to the straightness of the stock, it was impossible to fire quickly with any accuracy. Some months ago I took the liberty of offering the results of my experience to the proper authorities, as government were about to produce a new rifle for the army. The reply from the Small Arms department acknowledged the old defect of a straight stock, but declared the intended remedy to be a slightly reduced angle of the shoulder-plate from 88° to 85°. I confess I was amazed and incredulous, but I said no more. I submit this fact for the consideration of sportsmen, soldiers, gun-makers and British taxpayers. No practical sportsman would order a rifle with the Martini breech action, which is the worst in existence, being a mere trap for dust or rain, while the extractor is useless should a cartridge jam, and the danger is intensified from the absence of a half-cock.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL W. BAKER.

Arming the Personnel of Horse and Field Artillery.

BY CAPT. E. A. LAMBART, R.A.

AS the short note I wrote on the above subject in the *Proceedings* a year ago seems to have had the result of raising some discussion and exciting some interest in it, I should like to add a few remarks to what I then said.

The opinions that have been expressed vary considerably. One officer says it would be desperately dangerous to arm the drivers with any firearm at all. Another says, "Give them pistols, but not revolvers;" while in No. 10, Vol. XIV, of the *Proceedings*, Capt. Ind advocates taking the swords from horse artillery gunners when in action, and giving them always to the drivers. The opinion of each of these officers represents, no doubt, that of many others in the regiment, and it is interesting to note the arguments adduced in support of each. My own object in writing originally was to point out what seemed the anomaly of giving the driver a weapon he had not been trained to use, not to advocate the revolver as a weapon. No doubt it is, as Capt. Lloyd says, too complicated and unsatisfactory even in the skilled hands of officers. But in support of the principle of arming the *personnel*—gunners and drivers of horse and field artillery with some sort of firearm—I think there is very much to be said, and there seems to be no record of any practical experience to be quoted against it; that the revolvers issued lately to batteries in Egypt and the Soudan were returned by the commanding officers into store or rendered harmless by withholding the ammunition, only shows that they were thought dangerous in the hands of men not

trained to use them, and happily no occasion arose for the mounted batteries when revolvers could have been made use of at close quarters.

"The weapon of the gunner."

"The driver has enough to do with his horses in action."

"Artillery ought never to be left exposed to attacks at close quarters."

These are common arguments to be heard when this subject of arming our men is discussed. But the gun is a poor weapon to defend ten men against fanatics or savages (and most of our wars nowadays are against them) who have contrived to come to close quarters, especially when a tube misses fire or a shrapnel plug sticks, which may happen in the best regulated battery. Surely, too, it is only when no skill in driving would avail him that a driver would have the opportunity of using a pistol, for if the enemy were within pistol range it would be a very smart battery that could limber up and get away in time. It is seriously contended that the driver, from an irresistible desire to take part in the fray, would, from his position in action, commence shooting over the gunners' heads. "Ahmed Khel" has been frequently quoted in this discussion, but on that occasion the drivers (who had pistols) did nothing of the sort, though they had every temptation to fire. At the same action, in limbering up to retire, a horse got his legs over the trace and caused a momentary delay; a few Ghazis were close at hand—happily not quite close enough, and the gun got away—but a few seconds later and the unarmed detachment would have been cut down, and possibly the gun lost. Would not pistols in the gunners' hands have been useful?

Episodes such as this, and that of Tamai, ought not to occur, no doubt, but they do with alarming frequency, and it is with what happens in practice, and not with theories, that we have to do. In a *mele*, such as an attack on artillery at close quarters must be, there is certainly some danger of our men hitting their own comrades if armed with firearms; but this must surely be the case in hand-to-hand fighting between any kind of troops, and is an unavoidable risk. We ought, at any rate, to weigh against it the possibility of our men being killed like sheep without the chance of defending themselves. In the case of gunners, the fact of their having a personal weapon at their sides, as a last resource, ought to give them additional confidence in serving their guns to the last moment, especially when attacked by cavalry. It would be a task of some difficulty for the latter to effectually disable a battery with the gunners lying under the guns and defending themselves with pistols. Nothing demoralizes infantry so much as the retreat of their own guns, and any expedient which enables the latter to hold their own is an advantage in that way.

In the heat of action men do sometimes lose their heads and do foolish things, but careful training in peace time will do much to prevent this, and it is at least as reasonable to suppose that the supports of infantry, for instance, would fire into the skirmishers in front of them, as that the wheel-driver of a gun would shoot his centre-driver in a moment of excitement, or a gunner prefer a pistol bullet to case shot as a means of stopping an enemy at 100 yards range.

It would be very interesting to learn the opinion and experiences on this point of the officers who served with the camel and mule batteries in the recent battles on the Nile.—*Proc. R. A. Inst.*

The Creedmoor Shooting.

THE annual fad matches of the United States National rifle association were held during the week beginning the 13th inst. The weather generally was anything but favorable, beginning with a 20 mile wind across the range the first day, a fish-tail on Tuesday and Saturday, and rain on Tuesday, left only Wednesday and Friday with fair shooting weather. A few of the matches deserve special mention. In the Wimbledon cup match, J. W. Todd won the cup for the third time consecutively; there were but few competitors. In the Shorkley, another long range match, there were 14 entries; the winner, F. J. Rabbeth, shot on his back, crossing his legs through the sling of his rifle. In the President's match, which included the military championship of the United States, there were 59 entries, C. W. Hinman was first in the first stage with 66 out of a possible 70, but M. W. Bull with 44 out of 50 at 600, landed the big prize in the second stage. In the short range team match only five teams competed, and the Zettler rifle club of New York had it all their own way, winning the two first places. In No. 9 there were five teams entered; in No. 11 four teams, in No. 12, none, and it consequently fell through; in No. 13, five; No. 14, two, and No. 15, three teams.

In Gen. Sheridan's skirmishers' match the visitors were particularly interested. It embodied all the features of regular warfare, and the execution done was very fine. The teams were six each, and the engineer corps from Willet's Point, L.I., the 13th regiment and the 4th and 5th artilleries, U.S.A., were represented. The teams formed in skirmish line at the 600 yards range and at the bugle call fell into the double quick march to the 500 yards range, where at the bugle signal they fell

and fired rapid volleys and repeated the manoeuvre at each 100 yards till the 200 yards range was reached. The trophy was won by the engineers corps.

Lieut. Zalinski, the indefatigable executive officer of the association during the matches had something to say on the importance of rifle practice. He remarked: "The general public in these times of peace do not fully appreciate the value of the work which is going on here and in other places for the perfection of rifle practice. Its effect is only realized in times of danger. This, I presume, is natural, for when men are busy in peaceful pursuits they do not stop to think of the possibility of war, and it is only when war comes that we can demonstrate the usefulness of our work in that direction. Meanwhile it seems like boys' play. Skillful marksmanship is always an important adjunct in battle, and this can only be acquired by long practice. There are many young men whose tastes incline them to familiarity with firearms, and these are usually men who are among the first to enter the service of their country. Those who represent this class would, in the aggregate, equal in value an entire army corps. Their own knowledge of the skillful use of arms would incite them to the work of developing perfection in the ranks which they might command, and hence their value and power would be speedily felt in a hastily recruited army. We read in history of the great interest which always attached to exercises with the long bow in England prior to the introduction of firearms. In the present day rifle practice is of equal importance to the people.

"One reason, perhaps, why Creedmoor has not received more support and recognition is because of our comparatively remote location from the city and the absence of direct railroad facilities. It has been suggested that some more accessible site for our range should be selected, and the advantages of Staten Island have been presented. What this will result in I cannot now say. The advisability of making an appeal to the public for encouragement and substantial assistance has also been discussed. With all the wealth of New York around us it seems to me we should not appeal in vain for support, especially when it is remembered that there is no point more directly interested in the successful development of the science which we represent."

The following are the highest scores and in a few cases all the scores, in the several matches:

No. 1. Directors' match.—200 yards, open only to directors, any military rifle:

Jas. Duane, Sharp.....	55544	23
J. S. Shepheid, Rem. spec.....	44455	22

No. 2. Judd match.—All comers, any military rifle, including specials. Remington State model will be allowed one point on each score, 200 yards. The aggregate of two scores to count for the first five prizes:

W. M. Farrow, Farrow.....	4555455	33	5554455	33	66
E. DeForest, Rem. State.....	+2-4554555	33	5454445	31	66
B. D. Spelman, jr., Rem. State.....	+2-4545545	32	4445545	31	65
J. F. Klein, Rem. State.....	+2-5445554	32	5444545	31	65

No. 3. Wimbledon cup match.—Open to all citizens and residents of the United States, 1,000 yards, any rifle:

J. W. Todd, Sharp.....	5450354543	4435454444	4034555424	115
F. H. Holton, Sharp.....	4352524433	4352533345	5444554342	112

No. 4. President's match.—First stage, 200 and 500 yards, open to army, navy and marine corps of the U.S. or national guard of any State; Remington State model and Springfield '45-cal., three-grooved and chambered for 2 1-10in. shell only. Second stage, open to all prize winners in the first stage, 600 yards; rifle, same as in first stage, but .50-cal. Remington State model will receive one point allowance:

First Stage.

C. W. Hinman, Spg.....	4455454	31	555555	35	66
M. W. Bull, Spg.....	4455554	32	4544555	32	64
M. W. Daulton, Spg.....	544345	29	5544555	34	63
J. Corrie, Spg.....	4545445	31	4554554	32	63

Second Stage.

M. W. Bull, Spg.....	3554551554	44
E. F. Young, Rem.....	2554455454	43
L. J. Elliott, Rem.....	+1-4555553434	44

No. 5. The Shorkley match.—Any military rifle, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, all comers:

F. J. Rabbeth, Sharp..	5545545554	47	4534554455	44	5034544535	38-129
C. W. Hinman, Sharp.	5545554454	46	445554445	45	5554503334	37-128
J. F. Klein, Hep.....	4455445554	45	5445550543	39	4534542355	40-124
T. J. Dolan, Hep.....	4545544555	46	5454555253	43	0450350253	27-116

No. 6. All comers' continuous match.—200 yards, American standard target, any rifle. Military rifles as in match No. 4 will be allowed four points, and other military or special military rifles three points on each score. The aggregate of three scores for first five prizes, aggregate of two scores for the others:

G. F. Ellsworth, Bal..	9 8 9 8 9 10 10-63	8 10 8 9 9 9 8-61	7 9 10 10 8 9 8-61	185
W. M. Farrow, S. Mil..	5 9 9 9 8 9-59	10 7 7 6 7 10 9-56	+9 9 9 8 5 8 9 6-55	179
E. Munson, Bal.....	9 7 9 9 10 10 6-60	7 8 7 10 10 7 10-59	6 10 9 10 8 9 7-59	178
M. Dorrier, Bal.....	10 7 9 8 10 7 10-61	9 8 10 10 8 7 8-60	7 7 10 10 7 8 8-57	178

No. 7. Governors' match.—500 yards, any military rifle including specials, the aggregate of three scores to count for first five prizes, aggregate of two scores to count for the others, two points allowed on the aggregate of the three scores in first five prizes to State model rifles of .50-cal., one point on aggregate of the two scores:

J. F. Klein, Rem. spec.....	35	35	35-105
F. J. Rabbeth, Sharps spec.....	35	35	35-105
J. Cavanagh, Spg.....	35	34	34-103
E. F. Young, Rem. spec.....	34	33	33-102
John S. Shepherd, Rem.....	+2 34	33	33-101

No. 8. All comers' and marksmen's badge match.—200 and 500 yards, Remington rifle, .50-cal., State model:

J. F. Klein.....	5 5 5 4	24	5 5 4 5 5	24-48
E. DeForest.....	4 5 4 4 5	22	5 5 5 5 5	25-47
E. F. Young.....	4 4 5 4 4	21	5 5 5 5 5	25-46
L. J. Elhott.....	4 5 5 4 4	22	4 5 5 5 5	24-46

No. 9. Hilton trophy match.—Open to teams of 12 from the army of the United States, the United States navy, the national guard of each state or territory and from other countries. 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Massachusetts team, Spg. rifle.....	348	361	335-1044
N. Y. State team, Rem. rifle.....	359	351	326-1016
Pennsylvania team, Spg. rifle.....	345	315	341-1001
Division of Atlantic, U. S. A., Spg. rifle.....	334	350	312-996
4th regiment, Conn. N.G., Spg. rifle.....	270	268	182-720

No. 10. Short range team match.—Open to teams of four from any regularly organized rifle club or association or military organization, 200 yards, any rifle, the American standard target; teams using the Remington rifle, state model, will be allowed 20 points, and 16 points will be allowed to teams using other military or special military rifles:

Zettler rifle club, team No. 1.....	301+	4-305
Zettler rifle club, team No. 2.....	304	
2nd regiment, Mass. Vols. Spg. rifle.....	284+	16-300
Massachusetts rifle association, team No. 2.....	296+	4-300
New York rifle club.....	278+	12-290

No. 11. Inter-state military match.—Open to one team from each state and territory, 200 and 500 yards, any adopted military rifle:

Massachusetts state team, Springfield rifles.....	495	529	-1024
New York state team, Remington .50-cal. rifles.....	493	519	-1012
Pennsylvania state team, Springfield rifles.....	502	495	-997
Connecticut (4th regiment) team, Springfield rifles.....	418	399	-817

No. 12. Inter-state long range match.—No entries.

No. 13. New York state national guard match.—Open to teams of 12 from each organization of the state of New York:

7th regiment.....	239	256-495
23rd regiment.....	239	251-490
12th regiment.....	237	235-472
13th regiment.....	238	231-469
14th regiment.....	222	218-440

No. 14. First brigade national guard match.—Open to teams of 12 from each organization in the first division N.G.S.N.Y. Remington rifle, state model, 200 and 500 yards.

12th regiment.....	234	247-481
7th regiment.....	229	247-476

No. 15. Second brigade national guard match.—Open to teams of 12 from each organization in the second division N.G.S.N.Y. Remington rifle, state model, 200 and 500 yards:

23rd regiment.....	245	252-497
13th regiment.....	244	193-437
14th regiment.....	221	197-418

The Target.

Ottawa.—One of the regular Martini spoon competitions of the Ottawa rifle club, at Queen's ranges, was held on the Rideau range on Saturday afternoon last. The weather was showery, with dull unsteady light and a light left wind.

Mr. Sutherland (dessert spoon).....	30	21	26	87	Mr. Reardon.....	28	27	15	70
Mr. Armstrong (tea spoon).....	31	31	23	85	Lieut. Gray.....	28	27	12	67
Mr. Jamieson.....	29	27	25	81	Mr. Short.....	27	19	0	66
Major Anderson.....	29	26	25	80	Mr. Mailleue.....	28	25	12	65
Capt. Wright.....	27	28	23	78	Major Macpherson.....	24	23	17	64
Mr. Carroll.....	30	24	20	74	Mr. Pink.....	30	21	8	59
Capt. Perley.....	29	28	17	74	Mr. McJanet.....	21	10	9	40
Mr. Chamberlin.....	24	21	25	70					

Arnprior.—The rifle association here propose holding their fourth annual meeting on the 5th and 6th prox. The matches are open to all comers, with any open sighted rifles, and are as follows:

Match No. 1.—5 shots at 200 and 400 yards. Prizes, \$10, 7, 5, 3, 2, 2, 2, and five prizes in kind.

Match No. 2.—7 shots at 500 and 600 yards. Prizes, \$10, 8, 6, 4, 3, 2, 2, and five prizes in kind.

Match No. 3.—5 shots at 500 yards. Unlimited entries. Prizes, \$10, 8, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and five prizes in kind.

Consolation Match.—5 shots at 400 yards. Prizes, \$5, 4, 1.25, 1.

Special Prizes—Given to the six highest aggregates in matches 1, 2, and 3. Prizes in kind of the following values: \$15, 6, 4, 4, 3, 50, 3, 50.

Full information can be obtained from Mr. A. Menzies, secretary of the association.

Winnipeg.—There was a large muster of C company, 90th, at the annual class firing on the 22nd. A chopping wind blowing across made it difficult to get on the target and some failed to score at all. The following were the highest scores: Sergt. Cullen, 71; Pte. Pullen, 59; Corpl. Cameron, 52; Pte. A. E. Cameron, 52; Lieut. Jackes, 49.

Color-Sergt. Cullen won the silver medal presented by Capt. Wilkes for the highest aggregate and also won the first prize at 400 yards. Corpl. Cameron won a silver cup presented by Lieut. Jacques for the highest aggregate made by a shot who has never won a cash prize. There were three prizes for each range, two for the two highest and one for the lowest.

F company hold their annual shoot on the 6th October, and E company will also have their match at an early date.

Halifax.—The 63rd Halifax Rifles held their annual matches at Bedford on Monday. In the first competition, 200 and 400 yards, 7 shots at each, Sergt. Mumford took first and Capt. Corbin 2nd, each with 57 points, four 56's following, viz: Sergt. Myers, Pte. Langille, Sergt.-Major Lochart, Pte. Blackman. In the next competition, 200, 400 and 500 yards, 7 shots, Pte. Corbin led with 81 points, followed by Major Welsh 79, Sergt. Myers 77. In the match for company teams of five, with five shots each at 200 and 400 yards, No. 3 won first prize with 182 points, and No. 5 second prize with 176.

Mess Room Yarns.

"That reminds me."

During the last campaign in Afghanistan we came in contact with the enemy in a very rocky country, studded with boulders; my captain, an Irishman, was performing his duty admirably, by directing his men to make the most of the abundant cover, and in keeping the fire well in hand; he was so particular about this, that when one of them jumped up close to him and said, "my God! I'm killed," he only roared out—"If you are, thin lie down!" I am happy to add that the man was not killed, but merely struck by a spent ball!

During the Easter volunteer manoeuvres, the artists' corps, a very smart and soldierly body of men, and all gentlemen, were billeted at a small country village; one of them, with the thoroughness with which they do everything, was grooming his colonel's horse, and while he was so engaged, one of the regular officers on the staff, passing the stable, and looking in, said: "you seem to know your work well, what are you?" the artist sprang to attention, and saluting said, "I'm an R. A., sir!" "Ah!" said the officer, "I thought so, an old soldier of the royal artillery, eh?" "No sir," said the artist, "I'm a royal academician!"—R.V.

Regimental Notes.

(We wish to publish information respecting all the doings of all corps. Will the officers interested, particularly at a distance, assist us by having news relating to their corps promptly forwarded?)

THE VISIT OF THE FUSILIERS TO BELLEVILLE.

The weather was against the enjoyment of the Fusiliers of Montreal during their recent visit. They arrived on Friday morning and went into camp with every prospect of fair weather. In the night, however, it rained, but cleared on Saturday afternoon. On Sunday again the clouds were dripping and the forenoon was dismal and dirty. Belleville citizens, especially the officers of the 15th battalion, endeavored to make their short stay pleasant. The officers were entertained at an "at home" on Friday night and on Saturday there was a rifle match between teams from the Fusiliers and Argyles, which proved a very exciting contest throughout, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the competitors and spectators. The Fusiliers are universally acknowledged to be a fine, soldierly lot of men, with whom it is a pleasure to associate and an honor to compete. The visitors admitted that they had met friendly foemen worthy of their lead, and Lieut. Chambers, who ably captained the team, said it was the finest match of the year. Capt. W. N. Ponton was in charge of the 15th team, and as will be seen by the subjoined score, he stood a good second in the total individual score of the two teams. Capt. Pope and Lieut. Donald had not fired a rifle, the former for more than two years and the latter for more than a year.

6TH FUSILIERS.				15TH BATT. A. L. I.					
Pte. Riddell.....	30	28	19	77	Capt. Ponton.....	28	26	21	75
Pte. Ward.....	28	24	23	75	Lieut. Biggar.....	32	18	19	69
Sergt. Marks.....	29	26	19	74	Lieut. Munro.....	30	19	19	68
Pte. Scott.....	28	19	26	73	Corpl. Vermilyea.....	29	19	19	67
Staff-Sergt. Anthony.....	23	24	13	60	Capt. Pope.....	31	12	15	58
Sergt. Curry.....	25	9	21	55	Lieut. Donald.....	28	20	10	58
Total.....	414			Total.....	395				

About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the battalion formed at their camp and proceeded in heavy marching order to the cricket ground for inspection. They were put through their exercise under the eye of Lieut.-Col. Straubenzie, D.A.G., of Montreal district, Col. Mattice, brigade-major and Capt. Radiger, adjutant of the 3rd Victoria rifles, all of Montreal. The manoeuvres of the men, which lasted nearly two hours, were witnessed by a large gathering of people. Their marching past at the double was warmly applauded. At the close of the inspection, Lieut.-Col. Straubenzie in addressing them said they were not so well drilled as a year ago, but he could make allowances, as they had but recently undergone the fatigue of a 220 mile journey from home, had been in camp during inclement weather and had a number of raw recruits in the ranks. He had always said before that they were the best drilled corps in his district and believed he would be able to say it again. He congratulated them upon having been invited to visit so beautiful a place as Belleville. They had, he said, to thank the inhabitants for every kindness and did not doubt but they were grateful.

On Sunday morning the battalion paraded to St. Thomas' church for service, headed by their fine band; they occupied the centre seats of the church. The building was beautifully decorated for the harvest festival. At the close of the service, Rev. J. W. Burke, rector of St. Thomas', welcomed the Fusiliers and bade them farewell; he said he always brought away pleasant recollections of his visits to Montreal, and hoped they would take the same from Belleville; he was glad to see them, so were the citizens; he wished them a safe journey home, and adjured them to observe as strict discipline in their work for the Master as they had been taught in camp.

At the close of the service the battalion was formed, and marched back to camp. In the afternoon the 15th battalion band played on the grounds during the officers' mess. About 8 p.m. everything was in readiness for departure. They left the ground, and during the march down town the band played, "the girl I left behind me." The train had been brought down in front of the court house, where they embarked in the presence of a vast multitude. Cheers were exchanged and they steamed away for the eastern metropolis. During the presence of the force in the city Mr. H. Corby took the officers for a trip on the bay in his steam yacht *Omata*.

Belleville has this year been visited by two battalions, the 14th P.W.O. and 6th Fusiliers. Both have expressed themselves as delighted with their visits, and we can heartily say that Bellevillians reciprocate the good feelings expressed and can assure them of a welcome both civic and military when they come again.—*Intelligencer*.

Ottawa.—The Guards have arranged a concert and bonnet hop to be held at the roller rink this evening, for the benefit of their band. The programmes are very neatly got up, and the affair deserves to be a success.

The P. L. D. G. have prepared a most elaborate programme of cavalry sports to come off on Saturday afternoon next on the Rideau Hall grounds.

Fredericton.—The Infantry School Corps had a march out on Wednesday morning, headed by the Band. None of the officers were mounted. Mr. O'Grady, of Toronto, Colonel Maunsell's son-in-law, marched at the head of the column, in mufti, between the Colonel and Major Gordon. The route taken was down the flats and up Nigger hill, where the country was crossed, and the troops descended the heights, emerging below Estey's mills. Sergeant Cochrane (we have been informed) was in command of the rear guard composed of the "attached men," who displayed their ability "for attack" at the bugle sound of "hot potatoes," on the return to Barracks.—*Capital*.

St. Catherines.—The monument to Private Alex. Watson and the other volunteers who fell in the rebellion was unveiled by Sir Fred. Middleton. It is made wholly from the limestone of the Queenston quarries. It rests on a base six feet square, weighing six tons, and is 18 feet high to the top of the architrave, above which, on a pedestal, stands a statue of a fully accoutred Canadian volunteer, 6 feet 2 inches in height, standing at ease. On the side of the monument are sculptured the arms of the Dominion, riflemen and artillery. On the front are the words, "To the memory of Alex. Watson, 90th battalion, Winnipeg, Canadian volunteers, and his companions-in-arms, who fell in action during the rebellion in the Northwest, 1885. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.* On the reverse are the words, "Duck Lake, Fish Creek, Cut Knife, Batoche."

Winnipeg.—The following district order has been issued by Lt.-Col. Taylor, acting D.A.G. in the absence of Lt.-Col. Houghton:—

"The brigade composed of the following city corps will parade in review order at the drill hall on Tuesday, the 28th inst., viz: the Winnipeg troop of cavalry, the Winnipeg field battery, the mounted infantry school corps and the 90th battalion Winnipeg Rifles. The brigade will be formed up at 10 o'clock for the purpose of being marched to attend the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of those of the 90th battalion Winnipeg Rifles who fell in action during the late rebellion."

B company, 95th Batt., Brandon, will not be able to participate in the ceremonies of the unveiling of the monument on the civic holiday. The 90th battalion invited them down as their guests on that day, intending to return in a measure the hospitality of the citizens of the Queen City of the west last Queen's birthday, but owing to the fact that no new uniforms have as yet been issued to the Grenadiers, and that they have not been chosen for drill this year, B company have been obliged to decline the invitation.

The field battery has received from artillery stores a complete equipment of side arms, tools, valises, etc. This puts the battery now in good shape and next year doubtless it will present an appearance that will draw forth unqualified praise.

The monument in St. John's churchyard erected by the 90th Batt. to the memory of those of its members who fell in the late campaign is now nearly completed. One noticeable feature about it is that the whole of the work was done in Winnipeg. The design was made by Mr. W. Chesterton, architect, who superintended the erection. The contractors were Messrs. Nelson and Bye, who did all the stonework, the bronze castings being made by the Vulcan iron works. The design is exceedingly chaste and simple. The base, of Selkirk stone, is a massive piece, relieved by pilasters finished by a sloping top terminating in a roll. The canopy is also of Selkirk stone springing from the four corners of the base. On the sloping top of the base the names of the fallen are to be placed in bronze letters surrounded with a wreath of laurel also in bronze. The panels are to be enriched with bronze ornaments—the arms of the regiment and a medallion head of the Queen similar to the obverse of the medal issued for the campaign. The total cost will not be short of \$1,200. There will probably be dedication ceremonies in which the battalion will take part.—*Manitoban.*

Lunenburg.—The 75th Lunenburg battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Kaulbach, will perform its annual twelve days' drill in camp here, beginning on the 28th. Major J. Albert Black, 93rd, has been attached as second in command; Lieut. E. A. Bent, 63rd Halifax Rifles, will act as adjutant, and Sergt.-Major Lochart, of the last named corps, as Sergt.-Major.

Militia General Orders of 17th September.

No. 1.—FUEL AND LIGHT.

The following regulations apply to receipts for fuel and light and to issues therefrom to permanent corps and schools of military instruction.

No individual or corps is to derive profit either from purchases or sales of articles for fuel and light:

Rations not drawn and those not used for the purpose for which drawn, belong to the public, therefore none of the articles are to be sold except upon order from the Department of Militia and Defence, in any such case the proceeds of the sale are to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General.

No receipts for articles required for fuel or light are to be given to contractors by commandants until the articles have been received into store and duly approved.

Commandants are to exercise proper supervision over all receipts and issues for their respective corps and schools, and see that only articles properly received are recommended for payment, that rations of fuel, coal oil or gas furnished are not wasted, misapplied, or issued for or to any person while absent on leave (exceeding three days) or for any past period, or to any person in more than one capacity.

The daily ration of fuel is as follows: One ration of wood, 1 in. running measure of an English cord, 4 feet by 4 feet by 8 feet; one ration of coal, 12 lbs. best hard coal; one ration of coal oil, one-fifth of a pint.

The ration of coal oil corresponds with one ounce of mould tallow candles, a single ration, one such ration of coal oil is computed to burn for three hours in a lamp with burner of ordinary size.

As coal oil is dangerous in stables and other places containing combustible material, mould candles for stable lanterns are to be issued for such places in lieu of the rations of coal oil allowed.

In calculating fuel and light for men's rooms and fuel for men's cooking, the actual strength of the corps will be taken; including sick in hospital and prisoners in barrack cells, and also men absent with or without leave, detached on escort duty or any temporary command not exceeding three days, but deducting detachments, men in district prisons, and all non-commissioned officers and men receiving a separate allowance of fuel and light. Fuel issued for cooking in guard will be deducted from that drawn in barracks.

The issues of fuel and light, except to guard rooms, will be made weekly as a general rule, but the commandant will exercise his discretion as to the periods.

The expense of the first supply of coal oil lamps having been charged to the government, all subsequent charges for lamps and wicks must be borne by the corps.

When gas is used in rooms appropriated as officers' quarters or mess premises, at the expense of the officers, the annual cost value of rations of coal oil sanctioned for such quarters may be issued in cash, upon certificate of the commanding officer.

Monthly returns, at the end of every month, of all issues of fuel and light are to be made on A. G. O. form 160 and of receipts and issues, on M. and D. accounts, form 6, and forwarded to the department by the commandant.

For the purpose of regulating the issue of fuel and light, the year is to be divided in the following manner, both days inclusive in each period.

For the Province of Manitoba.

- Summer period.—From 16th May to 25th September.
- Winter " " { 26th September to 31st October.
- { 1st April to 15th May.
- Mid-winter" " { 1st November to 31st March.

For the Province of Ontario..

- Summer period.—From 1st May to 30th September.
- Winter " " { 1st October to 30th November.
- { 16th March to 30th April.
- Mid-winter" " { 1st December to 15th March.

For Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

- Summer period.—From 16th May to 30th September.
- Winter " " { 1st October to 15th November.
- { 1st April to 15th May.
- Mid-winter" " { 16th November to 31st March.

Scale of Rations.

	No. of stoves or grates.	Rations of Fuel.			Number of lamps.	Rations of Coal oil.		
		Summer.	Winter.	Mid-winter.		Summer.	Winter.	Mid-winter.
Commanding officer (commandant)	6	4	6	11	2½	5	5	
Field officer having the benefit of mess	2	2	5	6	1	2	2	
Field officers not having the benefit of mess	4	3	8	9	2	4	4	
Other officers having the benefit of mess	1	3	4	5	¾	1½	1½	
Other officers not having the benefit of mess	2	3	7	8	1	2	2	
Officers' mess and ante-room, each stove or grate	3	0	3	5	5	10	10	
Officers' mess-kitchen	1	6	6	6	2	4	4	
Sergeants' mess	2	3	7	8	3	4	4	
Staff sergeants, each	1	1½	3	4	1	¾	1½	
Sergeants, married (each sergeant)	1	1½	3	4	1	¾	1½	
Sergeants, unmarried (each two sergeants), if in a separate room, each room on c.o. certificate	1	1½	3	4	1	¾	1½	
Orderly room	1	0	3	4	2	3	5	
Guard room	1	0	6	7	2	3	5	
Drill room, when used as such	1	0	3	4	0	3	3	
Lecture room, when used as such	1	0	3	4	0	3	3	
Library or recreation room, per stove or lamp	1	0	3	5	3	½	1	
Workshop, when used	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	
Quartermaster's store, each store authorized	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	
*Harness room	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	
Defaulters' room	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	
Cells, each stove on c. o. certificate	1	1	3	4	1	½	1	
Barrack room, per 12 men, or fraction over that number in each barrack occupied	1	0	5	5	1	¾	1½	
Rooms in towers and forts, when occupied	1	1½	3	4	1	¾	1½	
Cooking allowance for each mess of 7 men	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Cooking allowance for small detachments, or caretakers (each man)	1	¼	¼	¼	0	0	0	
†Passages (per passage)	1	0	3	4	1	1	2	
Hospital wards, per stove and lamp	1	0	3	5	1	1	2	
Hospital surgery	1	0	3	5	1	1	2	
do passage	1	0	4	6	0	0	0	
do kitchen	4	4	4	4	1	1	2	
Attached officers for instruction	1	2	4	5	1	¾	1½	
Ablution room	1	0	3	5	0	¾	¾	
Additional for water pipes in frosty weather	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	
N.C.O. recreation or reading room, per stove or lamp	1	0	3	5	3	½	1	
Stables, per lantern	0	0	0	0	2	½	1	
Exterior lamps	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	
Main guard entrance, sunset to sunrise, except about 7 days (at full moon)	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	
Latrines, per latrine	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	

*Fuel for a harness room when necessary will only be issued for corps supplied with harness for draught horses.

†Lights will not be drawn for passages in officers' quarters, unless occupied by two or more officers.

No. 2.—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Graduates, June, 1886.

The following gentlemen cadets have completed their full period of instruction at the college, and been granted "diplomas," dated 29th June, 1886.

Names.	Aggregate numbers.	
Batt. Sergt.-Major William Gardiner Yorston	44,437	Distinguished in 11 subjects
Sergt. Cecil Platt Newman	40,963	" " 6 "
Co. Sergt.-Major John Nassau Chambers Kennedy	40,845	" " 6 "
Co. Sergt.-Major Edouard Percy Cranwill Girouard	40,769	" " 4 "
Co. Sergt.-Major John Northup Newcomb	38,963	" " 3 "
Sergt. Charles Robert Foran Coutlee	34,718	" " 1 "
Sergt. Roderick McColl	34,203	" " 1 "
Co. Sergt.-Major Archibald Cameron Macdonell	31,895	" " 3 "
Lce.-Corpl. Richard Logan Roe	28,787	

Commissions in the army.

The following graduates have elected to accept commissions in Her Majesty's regular army, viz:

- Company Sergt.-Major John Nassau Chambers Kennedy.
- Company Sergt.-Major Edouard Percy Cranwill Girouard.
- Company Sergt.-Major Archibald Cameron Macdonell.

No. 3.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

The following graduates are hereby appointed lieutenants in the militia, to date from 29th June, 1886:

- Battalion Sergt.-Major William Gardiner Yorston, R.M.C.
- Sergt. Cecil Platt Newman, R.M.C.
- Company Sergt.-Major John Northup Newcomb, R.M.C.
- Sergt. Charles Robert Foran Coutlee, R.M.C.
- Sergt. Roderick McColl, R.M.C.
- Lieut.-Corpl. Richard Logan Roe, R.M.C.

Gov.-Gen's. B. G. for Ontario.—Surgeon James Buchanan Baldwin resigns.

2nd Regt. Cavalry.—To be adjutant with rank of captain, James Buchanan Baldwin, C.S., from retired list of captains, vice Gregory, appointed Captain No. 1 troop.

10th Batt.—To be captain, Lieut. John Irvine Davidson, V.B., vice John Weir Anderson, who retires retaining rank.

To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. William Standish Lowe, S.I., vice Davidson.

12th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be lieutenant, prov., Robert Michael Hillary, vice William James Fleury, who resigns.

14th Batt.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., from 27th August, 1886, Sergt. Wilfred Hora, S.I. (1st B.), vice R. F. R. Strange, resigned.

16th Batt.—No. 5 Co.—The headquarters of this company are hereby changed from Milford to Consec.

To be lieutenant, prov., from 7th September, 1886, Sergt. Walter Henry Wright, vice McGuire.

To be assistant-surgeon, John Earle Jenner, M.D., vice Isaac Frederick Ingersoll, left limits.

24th Batt.—To be surgeon, George Areher Tye, M.D., vice Holmes.

To be assistant-surgeon, James Delmage Wilson.

35th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—Lieut. Edward Lewin Stevens resigns.

No. 7 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Henry Charles Schomberg Elliot, vice K. L. Burnet, promoted.

43rd Batt.—Adverting to No. 2 of general orders (15) 27th June, 1884, read 28th July, 1882, instead of 13th June, 1884, as the date from which Major William Patrick Anderson takes rank.

No. 3 Co.—Lieut. Elzear Robert Adolphe Taschereau resigns.

49th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be lieutenant, Lieut. William Hopkins, V.B., from No. 3 Co., vice John Alexander Foran, who resigns.

2nd Lieut. Horace Augustus Yeomans resigns.

To be paymaster, Bvt.-Major and Qr.-Mr. Robert Potts Fiddler, V.B., vice Hon. Major George H. Gordon, who retires retaining his honorary rank.

77th Batt.—No. 5 Co.—To be lieutenant, prov., John O. Ryckman, vice Wellington A. Young, left limits.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieut. Alexander D. Cartwright, S.I., No. 5 Co., 47th Batt., from 14th August, 1886.

Lieut. John Andrew Duff, S.I., No. 3 Co., 36th Batt., from 14th August, 1886.

2nd Lieut. Francis James Roche, S.I., No. 7 Co., 34th Batt., from 4th August, 1886.

2nd Lieut. William James Holden, S.I., No. 4 Co., 32nd Batt., from 14th August, 1886.

2nd Lieut. James J. Craig, S.I., No. 10 Co., 30th Batt., from 14th August, 1886.

2nd Lieut. Arthur Henry O'Brien, S.I., No. 1 Co., 35th Batt., from 14th August, 1886.

2nd Lieut. William J. Hamilton, S.I., No. 1 Co., 40th Batt., from 31st August, 1886.

2nd Lieut. Charles Sandwith Campbell, R.S.A., Montreal B.G.A., from 31st August, 1886.

2nd Lieut. Farquhar Stuart MacLennan, S.I., 5th Batt., from 3rd September, 1886.

2nd Lieut. George Kerr McLeod, R.S.A., No. 2 Bat. N. B. B. G. A., from 15th May, 1886.

2nd Lieut. Joseph Downing Seaman, S.I., No. 3 Co., 82nd Batt., from 20th July, 1886.

8th Batt.—To be captain, Lieut. John Forsyth Burstall, S.I., vice Frederick Christian Wurtele, who retires retaining rank.

58th Batt.—No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Sergt. William M. Bishop, vice Stacey.

83rd Batt.—To be adjutant, with the rank of lieutenant, Godfroi Coffin, V.B. (formerly 2nd Lieut. No. 3 Co.) vice Joseph Edouard Parent, who resigns.

88th Batt.—No. 6 Co.—The headquarters of this company are hereby changed from Les Eboulements to Haie St. Paul.

8th Regt. Cav.—A Troop.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Trooper Frederic Ernest Whelpley, vice Maunsell, promoted.

B Troop.—2nd Lieut. Joseph F. Whitaker resigns.

67th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. John Washington Adams, M.S., vice Isaac F. Adams, who retires retaining rank.

78th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Sergt. James Dover, vice Martin Dickie, who resigns.

No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Sergt. Thomas Alexander Lawrence, vice Henry Crowe Blair.

82nd Batt.—To be lieutenant, 2nd lieutenant Joseph Downing Seaman, S.I., vice Campbell, resigned.

To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Sergt. Arthur Edmund Crosby, vice Seamen.

No. 4.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF ARTILLERY.

First Class Special Course.

2nd Lieut. C. S. Campbell, Montreal Brigade; 2nd Lieut. G. K. McLeod, New Brunswick Brigade.

Memo.—The certificate issued to 2nd Lieut. J. A. Hesketh, London Field Battery, notified in general orders 21st May, 1886, should be should second class "long course."

SCHOOLS OF INFANTRY.

Second Class Short Course, Grade A.

2nd Lieut. W. J. Holden, 32nd Batt.; 2nd Lieut. C. Guillet, 40th Batt.

First Class Special Course.

2nd Lieut. F. S. MacLennan, 5th Batt.; Lieut. J. H. Scott, 32nd Batt.; Capt. F. H. Hartt., 62nd Batt.; Lieut. A. A. A. Adam, 84th Batt.

Second Class Special Course.

2nd Lieut. H. W. Mickle, 2nd Batt.; 2nd Lieut. J. J. Craig, 30th Batt.; 2nd Lieut. F. J. Roche, 34th Batt.; 2nd Lieut. H. O'Brien, 35th Batt.; Lieut. J. A. Duff, 36th Batt.; 2nd Lieut. W. J. Hamilton, 40th Batt.; Lieut. A. D. Cartwright, 47th Batt.; 2nd Lieut. J. D. Seamam, 82nd.

General Boulanger, French minister of war, has congratulated the commanding officers upon the results of the army manoeuvres. He says he rejoices that there is a tendency to substitute offensive for defensive strategy, as the former is more conformable with the national character.

Our Trading Column.

This column is established for the purpose of enabling our friends to exchange, purchase, sell, or otherwise advertise articles they desire either to acquire or dispose of. It is not available for commercial purposes.

The cost of announcements in this column for each insertion will be one cent per word for the first ten words one-half cent for each additional word. Each advertisement will have a register number in our books, and all communications regarding it must be forwarded through the GAZETTE, but it must be distinctly understood that this office incurs no other responsibility or liability in connection therewith. Address, with stamp for return postage, Canadian Militia Gazette, Box 316, Ottawa.

FOUND.—In 1885, north of Lake Superior, a medal. Owner can recover it by proving property and paying expenses. Register No. 1.

WILL THE COMPETITOR who, on the 26th August, took a Turner Snider out of the Grand Union at Ottawa, leaving his own in its place, communicate with a view to rectification of mistake. Register No. 2.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Rifle mounted officer's saddlery. Describe and quote prices. Register No. 3.

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Notice Respecting Passports.

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G. POWELL,
Under Secretary of State.

Ottawa, 19th Feb., 1886.

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for a Timber Berth," will be received at this office up to noon of Wednesday, the 1st day of December next, for three Timber Berths of fifty square miles each, situate on the west side of the Columbia River, near Golden City Station on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia.

Sketches showing the position, approximately, of these berths, together with the conditions upon which they will be licensed, and the forms of tender therefor, may be obtained at this department or at the Crown Timber Offices at Winnipeg, Calgary, N. W. T., and New Westminster, British Columbia.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the
Minister of the Interior.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 6th September, 1886.

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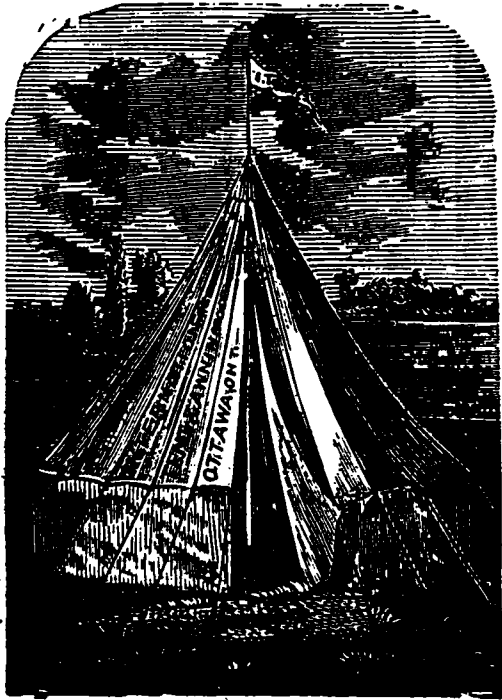
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For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

A. CAMPBELL,

Postmaster-General.

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

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