

# BOOSEY & CO., BAND INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS.

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

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

**BOOSEY & CO., 295 REGENT STREET, LONDON.**

MANUFACTORY—STANHOPE PLACE, HYDE PARK.

Lt.-Col. Davis, 37th, brought to the notice of the association the fact that one of its members, Color-Sergt. Proud, of his battalion, who had won a place on the Wimbledon team of this year, had not been afforded an opportunity of going. The speaker had repeatedly tried to ascertain the reason, but so far without success.

It was pointed out that the Provincial Association could do nothing in the matter, and Col. Davis was advised to make his inquiries at the Ottawa meeting, when no doubt all necessary information would be forthcoming.

Lt.-Col. Davis also introduced the subject of the present prescribed strength of eight for regimental teams, and complained that this number was too large, rural corps not being able to enter teams in the battalion match as they could not get the requisite number of men to Toronto.

A recommendation to the council that these teams should in future consist of five men only, was adopted on division, as was also another recommendation that an unlimited number of team entries should be accepted from any battalion.

The Chairman announced that the Dominion Government had appointed a board consisting of Lt.-Cols. Gzowski, Otter and Jackson to enquire into the suitability of the Garrison Common's range, and these gentlemen would, he understood, report before the Industrial Exhibition was over.

The whole question was by resolution referred to the council with full power to deal with it.

The meeting then adjourned, the members giving three hearty cheers for Lt.-Col. Gibson, the popular retiring president, before dispersing.

A "Major" is advertising in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, for "a man-servant, a discharged soldier who has been an officer, and who must be able to wait at table." The gallant major is apt, remarks a contemporary, to find some difficulty to lay his hand on the man he wants. A discharged soldier who has been an officer is difficult enough to find at any time—we doubt if we ever heard of one—but when to his other accomplishments is to be added that he "must know how to wait at table," this, we believe, will be an almost insuperable difficulty. It is to be hoped that when the major meets with this rare specimen of broken-down humanity, his character will be all he requires.

It is stated that there is living at Morton, Eng., a hale old man, named Hudson, who is over 90 years old, and who well remembers Lord Nelson as a visitor at Merton. Hudson tells us how he stood by the door of the postchaise in which, early on the morning of Sept. 13, 1805, the famous admiral drove away from Sir Wm. Hamilton's gates. He states that when a boy he often saw Nelson fishing in the Wandle, near the Abbey Mill, or walking about Sir William Hamilton's grounds with Lady Hamilton. Two cottages at the bottom of Abbey lane were built by Lord Nelson for his coachman and gardener, and in one of these old Hudson and his wife, who is a daughter of Cribb, Nelson's gardener, have lived for about fifty years. Over the mantelpiece in Hudson's little dwelling is a small mirror in a gilt frame, once a portion of the furniture of the room occupied by Nelson in Sir William Hamilton's house.

The Philadelphia *Press*, referring to the benefits accruing to young men from a system of military drill at colleges, says "Habits of command and organization are of advantage to all who have control of men in any walk of life. A graduate of one of these colleges, who was employed in a large engineering enterprise, was soon elevated to the position of foreman, and he attributed his promotion to the habit of commanding the college corps which he had acquired as an officer. Another was employed in one of the largest mercantile houses in an eastern city and he soon rose to a leading position, taking executive charge of the other employees. His experience in commanding the students in their military exercises was again cited as the reason for his promotion. It would seem then that even if the graduates of these colleges are never called to bear arms their training is likely to be of service in many other directions."

In Ireland everything is different to England, and so is the militia. Last year a rather smart regiment was being inspected by an easy-going colonel commanding the district. The march past had been gone through creditably, the manual and firing exercise had been pronounced a success by those looking on, and the colonel flattered himself that the battalion movements he had put his "regiment" through were done in A 1 style. The inspecting officer then desired that the several companies should be marched to different parts of the drill field to test the efficiency of the subalterns in company drill. All, according to order, moved off, except one—B company. "Why the devil" (*sotto voce*), said the inspecting officer, "does not he move off?" The orderly in attendance, a true Hibernian, replied, "Shure, sir, and Captain Maguire and his men had a difference yesterday, and they're not on speaking terms yit."—*Broad Arrow*.

The great parade of the British war fleet at Portsmouth was perhaps one of the most striking and distinguished naval spectacles in any age. Besides a great number of enormous troopships and transports which strictly belong to the naval establishment, there were in line, or rather in five lines, 128 armed and armored vessels, many of the largest class armed with the heaviest and most approved artillery. One of the prominent officers of the admiralty stated to an American journalist present that one of these ships, the Collingwood, between Coney Island and Fort Lafayette, would be able to destroy New York city in two hours, despite any resistance it is at present in the power of the United States to make. In view of these facts the spectacle of the Atlanta, the foremost warship in the United States navy, being racked to pieces by the shock and recoil of her own guns the first time they were fired, seems truly pitiful. Possibly there is nothing that ever has happened or existed so capable of mortifying and humiliating the American people as the present condition of their national navy.—*New York Times*.



## LYMAN'S FLUID COFFEE,

A HOME LUXURY FOR CAMPING OUT.

COFFEE of the FINEST FLAVOR can be made in a MOMENT, ANYWHERE, in ANY QUANTITY. As good with condensed milk as fresh, or as "Café Noir."

FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE.

## The Canadian Militia Gazette

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

OFFICE: 71½ SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA,

Room No. 3, First Floor.

This is the sole military publication in Canada. Its aim has been and will continue to be to voice the sentiments of the militia force of Canada upon all matters affecting the welfare of that body; to secure full discussion, through its columns, of all such topics; and to preserve a record of all important events in connection with the Canadian militia and of occurrences in military circles abroad in which our readers are likely to be interested.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

There ought to be few members of a volunteer force such as that of Canada so little interested in it as a whole that they should not be glad to make themselves acquainted with its doings in all parts of the country, and to possess in a handy form a record of notable events in their immediate districts, invaluable for future reference. The MILITIA GAZETTE supplies such a record—of annual inspections, of sports and games, of contests with the rifle and gun, company, regimental, provincial and Dominion; at Wimbledon and at Shoeburyness as well as at home in Canada.

What officer or non-commissioned officer is there, especially, who will not find it to his interest to subscribe? The subscription fee is only \$1.50 per annum, a figure so low that it is imperative it should be paid in advance.

### LET EACH SUBSCRIBER SEND ANOTHER.

Our present subscribers could without trouble double our circulation and secure a corresponding improvement in the paper, in size and otherwise, by each inducing a friend not already on the lists, to subscribe. We appeal to them to assist us in this respect.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly should promptly notify us. Missing numbers will gladly be supplied, so that files may be complete.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dealers in military requisites of all kinds can find no better means of advertising them than through our columns. Not only military requisites, but also other goods in demand by the class—the best portion of the population—constituting the militia force may be profitably advertised in the MILITIA GAZETTE. We respectfully invite our readers to assist us by patronizing our advertisers whenever convenient to do so. Advertising rates, which are low, forwarded on application.

### REMITTANCES.

These may be made by registered letter, post office order, or draft. Address, CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE, P. O. Box 316, Ottawa, Ont.

J. D. TAYLOR,  
Manager.



## Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Four Detached Residences at Experimental Farm, near Ottawa," will be received at this office until MONDAY, 29th August, for the several works required in the erection and completion of the

Four Detached Residences at Experimental Farm near Ottawa.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Monday, 15th August.

Intending contractors should personally visit the site and make themselves fully cognizant of the work to be done, according to the said plans and specifications, before putting in their tenders.

Persons tendering are further notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 10th August, 1887.



## TIMBER AND LAND SALE.

CERTAIN lots and the timber thereon situate in the Township of Allan, Assiginack, Bidwell, Billings, Carnarvon, Campbell, Howland, Sheguiandah, Tehkummah and Mills on the Manitoulin Island, in the District of Algoma, in the Province of Ontario, will be offered for Sale at Public Auction in blocks of 200 acres, more or less, on the first day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. at the Indian Land Office in the Village of Manitowaning.

Terms of Sale.—Bonus for timber payable in cash, price of land payable in cash, a license fee also payable in cash and dues to be paid according to Tariff upon the timber when cut.

The land on which the timber grows to be sold with the timber without conditions of settlement.

At the same time and place the Merchantable Timber of not less than nine inches in diameter at the butt, on the Spanish River Reserve and French River lower Reserve will be offered for sale for cash bonus and annual ground rent of \$1.00 per square mile, and dues to be paid on the timber as cut, according to Tariff of this Department.

For full particulars please apply to Jas. C. Phipps, Esq., Indian Superintendent, Manitowaning, or to the undersigned.

No other paper to insert this advertisement without authority through the Queen's Printer.

L. VANKOUGHNET,  
Deputy of the Supt. Gen'l.  
of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa, 2nd June, 1887.