

vices of the Imperial regiment that bore that number for so many years—now merged into the "Northamptonshire," of which it forms the first battalion. Its colours are rich in names of fights which were won by steady British valour, contending against superior numbers and surrounded by difficulty and privation. Two of the regiment's distinctions, "Louisburg" and "Quebec," make it one that should be highly honoured here as an instrument in the establishment of British rule in Canada. "Douro," "Talavera," "Albuhera," "Badajoz," "Sebastopol," are a few of the many glorious names borne on its colours; and any corps here may well be proud of a number with such distinguished associations. By a glance at recent militia returns, it will be seen how much Montreal is ahead of her sister city in the number of men enrolled, and the consequent excellent field that exists in Toronto for recruiting an additional battalion. In the former city 1655 men (not counting the 65th Batt.) passed inspection, out of an English-speaking population of about 100,000, while in Toronto 1125 militia men are reported, the same class of population being certainly not less than 160,000. To proportionately equal Montreal's military representatives the western city should have about 2,650 men under arms. In this comparison we exclude "C" Company I S.C. as being a regular corps and not exclusively from Toronto.

A Brilliant Number.

The coming Christmas Number of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED will be the most magnificent holiday souvenir ever issued in Canada. Splendid supplements, beautiful engravings, charming stories, sketches and poems will embellish this number. In literary features and artistic arrangement it will prove a source of the deepest pleasure to all. It will surpass the Christmas issue of last year, which was so heartily endorsed by the best critics throughout Canada.



A CAMPING PARTY NEAR PICTON, ONT.

There, perhaps, is no more beautiful sheet of water in Ontario than the picturesque and historic Bay of Quinte. It was along these shores that the United Empire Loyalists selected their homes, and their quaint old residences may still be seen where, a hundred years ago, these noble men began anew the battle of life. Those attractions which induced our forefathers to settle in this district have made it the favourite resort of campers ever since. During the hot weather hundreds from the neighbouring towns and cities pitch their tents on some sheltered point and give themselves up to that freedom that camping induces. So popular, indeed, is this pastime that old men enter into it with the vigour of school boys. No camp for the past few years has been more widely or favourably known than Camp Le Nid. It was organized in 1886 by a company of law students of Toronto, who selected Ruttan's Point, about seven miles from the town of Picton, as their camping ground. This location is within sight of the memorial church, commemorating the first landing of the U. E. Loyalists upon the spot where it is erected. About two miles distant is that freak of nature, the Lake on the Mountain, two hundred feet above the water's edge of the Bay. This is also the centre of the celebrated fishing grounds, where black bass and maskinonge never fail to respond to the inviting fly and spoon in the hands of an expert, and where perch and other small fish nibble at any bait that the unexperienced novice may throw to them. Le Nid has added to its numbers, until now there are nineteen upon its roll of membership, scattered over the Dominion and the United States, but they return regularly to the old spot, where they spend a month every summer. Their motto is: "Sans souci, sans cérémonie, sans peur et sans reproche." Nearly every profession is represented.

There are no ladies in the party, and they employ no servants. They house themselves and their belongings in six roomy tents, and pride themselves on their discipline and strict adherence to the somewhat rigid rules of camp. Professors, lawyers, doctors and merchants handle a ladle or a dish-cloth with as much seriousness as if engaged in their regular vocations. Le Nid has a welcome for everyone; their larder is always well filled, and it is not an uncommon thing for them to entertain large parties upon their grounds.

THE OLD MILL AT ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, P. Q.

It is ascertained from various documents and records connected with the history of Canada that M. Dollier, Superior of the Seminary, granted a *fief noble* to M. Sidrac du Gué, Sieur de Boisbriant, on the 19th January, 1672. The property so granted consisted of about two hundred acres, now belonging to Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, and is situated on the border of the Lake of Two Mountains. It forms the western extremity of the island. On this, as far as we can ascertain, du Gué had already built the mill; and close to the river bank, below this mill, a large fortified chateau, the ruins of which still appear. (See DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, vol. V., page 287.) This grant was made in consideration of M. du Gué's zeal and courage in the defence of the country, and of his having already constructed the mill and fort referred to. The mill, therefore, was probably built a few years before the granting of the fief and shortly after the arrival of the seigneur in the country, in 1665. The fief was named Boisbriant, and retained that name until it was sold by the seigneur, and his wife, Marie Moyon, to Charles LeMoyné de Longueuil and Jacques le Ber (greffe de Ville Marie, 20th June, 1679), who afterwards sold to M. le Ber de Sainville, who gave his name to the fort and seignior. The mill (see first page of this issue) is very strongly constructed of rough stone, the walls being about 2 ft. 6 in. thick. The walls on the first and second stories are loopholed, and over the two doors, on the ground floor, were built hoods, through which the defenders could fire from the first story upon any besiegers who might have gained the entrances, and who would then be out of reach of fire from the loopholes on either side of them. The roof was probably in the high conical form in vogue during that period. In the history of Canada by Abbé de Belmont, the burning of this mill by the Iroquois, on the 7th May, 1691, is specially mentioned, and it may be inferred that the fort below was also destroyed on that date. The particulars of the assault and burning were obtained by the historian from a manuscript in the Bibliotheque du Roi at Paris. Mention is there made of a defence of a breach in the wall of the courtyard of the fort by a Madame Gregoire, Madame Goulet and some others against the three hundred Iroquois who made the assault, during which Verchères and a soldier are mentioned as having been killed among the others. We have discovered no record of the rebuilding of the mill, but the fort was rebuilt shortly after it was taken on the above mentioned occasion, and appears to have been occupied by a family of the name of DeMontigny up to the time of the taking of Montreal, when Montgomery, hearing of its existence, sent a party of men up the river to destroy and dismantle it.

THE WINNER OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PRIZE.

We have pleasure in reproducing the portrait of Lieut. E. A. Smith, St. John Rifles, one of the best shots in Canada, and this year's winner of the prize of \$250 offered annually by His Excellency the Governor-General at the Dominion Rifle Association meeting. Mr. Smith's shooting record goes back to 1876, but it was not until 1880 that he first competed at the D. R. A. matches at Ottawa. Since then his success has been remarkable, he having won a place on the Wimbledon team no less than four times, going over with it in 1882, '87, '88 and '90, and has now every prospect of repeating the visit next summer. In 1887 he won the grand aggregate, in '88 was first on the team, and now comes off with the most valuable and useful prize of the year. Mr. Smith commenced his military career in the 71st Battalion, Fredericton, N.B., joining that corps in 1876 as a private, and being promoted through the several grades until he reached his present rank. In 1887 he exchanged from the 71st into the St. John Rifles, to which corps he now belongs. In business life Mr. Smith is a member of the firm of Harding & Smith, the well-known brokers, of St. John, N.B.

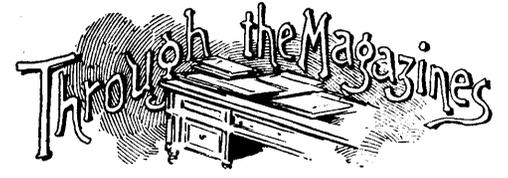
ON DUFFERIN LAKE, ORANGEVILLE.

Orangeville is a flourishing town of about 3,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated on a branch of the Credit river, Wellington County, Ont. It is about 50 miles west of Toronto, on what was formerly the Toronto, Grey & Bruce railway, but now part of the Canadian Pacific Railway system; a large business is done in the town, there being several factories,

mills and foundries and between 30 and 40 stores devoted to various branches of trade. Three weekly papers are issued from Orangeville, while the religious and educational interests of its people are well looked after, there being nine churches and a proportionate number of schools. The place is an excellent type of one of those busy, go-ahead small towns that abound in Ontario.

THE SHIP "CANADA."

For the photograph of the ship "Canada," lying on the stocks at Kingsport, we are indebted to Mr. Lewis Rice, photographer, Windsor, N. S.



ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY.

The number for July comprises a series devoted to subjects of great interest to all thoughtful readers. The article on "The Constitution of the United States of Mexico" gives details of a subject comparatively little known, and is of great value to any student of political economy. In his paper on "Land Transfer Reform," Professor Jenks pleads earnestly for the adoption by the United States of the Torrens system of transfer, pointing out how greatly that country is behind Canada and Australia in this important respect. The subject of "The Economic Basis of Prohibition" is ably treated by Professor Patten, followed by an article on "International Liability for Mob Injuries," which is of much value in view of the recent troubles at New Orleans. Professor Ritchie's account of "The Teaching of Political Science at Oxford" will found an extremely interesting summary of certain phases of life at the world's greatest university. Personal notes and book reviews close the number; among the latter will be found a lengthy notice of Mr. Aitkin's recent monograph on "The Dominion of Canada; a Study of Annexation," a work well spoken of as giving a concise view of Canadian matters past and present. The "Annals" are issued bi-monthly, and published by the "American Academy of Political and Social Science," Philadelphia.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

"A Woman's Number," the Cosmopolitan for September is styled, and among the contributors are Amelia Rives, Lady Dilke, Eleanor Lewis, Mary Bacon Ford, Countess Noraikow, and more than half a dozen other women whose names are associated with excellent literary work. This number is one of the deepest interest throughout, made all the more so that with each article is presented also a miniature portrait and brief biographical notice of the life of the authoress. Lady Dilke has a bright article on "France's Greatest Military Artist," a subject her experience as an art critic enables her to treat with skill. In "A Forgotten City," Eleanor Lewis recalls the glories of Soluntum and describes its ruins. "Malmaison in the Market," by Mary Bacon Ford, gives a charming picture of the home life of Josephine and Napoleon at that famous mansion, with a glimpse of its bitter ending, and the last visit of Napoleon to the place before his surrender to the English. "The Ladies' New York Club" is entertainingly described and championed by Julia Hayes Percy. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor deals with the "Evolution of the Society Journal," from the Roman Pasquinades to the "skim-milk" society journal of to-day, and has some very caustic things to say of the latter. In "Society Women as Authors," "Tattersall's," "Il Mandolinista," "The Romance of Count Korigsmark," "Woman's Share in Russian Nihilism," and other contributions, the great interest of the number is splendidly sustained.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The September number of this excellent magazine, which is devoted to the military and naval affairs of the United States, is an unusually interesting one. The articles that will be specially noted by the profession are: Capt. Brinkerhoff's paper on "Some Sequences of Rifle and Carbine Firing," in which suggestions are made for experiments well worth carrying out; "Ramming in Naval Duels," a concise article by Mr. Brainard, U.S.N., and an excellent article, reproduced from the "United Service Magazine," London, (written by Capt. Maude, of the Royal Engineers), on "Cavalry on the Battlefield." The series of papers devoted to the history of the United States frigate Constitution, is continued. There are also several clever and amusing stories, besides service notes and other items of interest. Philadelphia, L. R. Hamersley & Co.