

1877. Major Stevenson holds a first and second class Military School certificates.

BREVET LIEUT.-COLONEL ED. A. WHITEHEAD.

This gentleman, at present senior Major of the Victoria Rifles, has the honour of being one of its few remaining original members, having been an active member of the old Beaver La-crosse Club, from which sprang this now well-known Battalion. The subject of our sketch has filled, without exception, every grade in the corps up to his present rank, and has never failed to muster with the regiment when ordered on foreign duty. Was gazetted Ensign 20th October, 1861, and was almost immediately promoted to rank of Lieutenant; obtained his Company 5th October, 1866; rose to rank of Major 6th June, 1871, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel 6th June, 1876. Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead is a most popular officer, and from the great interest he has for years taken in our manly sports, commands the confidence of that class of young men most to be desired as citizen soldiers.

MAJOR FRANCOIS AUDET LAPOINTE

was born at Montreal on the 25th May, 1818, and performed his studies at Masson College, Terrebonne, after which he entered the Montreal Military School, where he obtained in a short time his 1st and 2nd class certificates. A few days later took place the first Fenian raid, and he enrolled himself in the St. Therese Company, Captain Chas. Oumet, which did duty on the frontier at Lacolle. During the second Fenian raid, he went with his Company to Frelighsburg, and on the 21th October was promoted to a Captain in the 65th Battalion. It was then that he strongly supported Lieut.-Colonel La Branche in his efforts to re-organize this body in order to make it worthy of representing the Canadian French. As a reward for this conduct, his superior officer recommended him for the rank of Senior Major to the 65th. It is now 14 years that Major Lapointe has been in the active militia; he is recognized as the best marksman of his regiment, and the Rifle Association of the Province of Quebec has just appointed him Executive officer for the coming match.

MR. GEORGE E. FENWICK

was gazetted Surgeon of the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery when it was first raised by the late Lieut.-Col. Coffin in 1854, and has held the position ever since. Was on active service during the first Fenian raid with the Battery in June, 1866, stationed at Huntingdon. Was out also in 1870.

CAPTAIN FEES

commanding the Montreal Cavalry, joined the volunteer force during the rebellion in 1837, and served in Col. Molson's Battalion, Captain Hunt's Company. Joined the Machine Cavalry in 1841, serving in that troop for 12 years, and at the re-organization of the Mounted Cavalry in 1857, joined the corps as a trooper, under the command of Captain, now Colonel, A. W. Ogilvie, and served as Sergeant and Sergeant-Major at the Fenian raids at Huntingdon and Pigeon Hill. At a tournament on Logan's Farm, in 1862, he was the winner of a gold medal, presented by the officers of the Cavalry for best pistol practice mounted. He went through a course of Cavalry instruction, and secured a 1st class certificate from Major Russell, of the 13th Hussars. He received his commission as Cornet in 1871, Lieutenant, 1872, and Captain in 1874. He is the only member now in the troop that joined in 1837.

CAPTAIN KIRWAN

has been, off and on, soldiering for 17 years. His father was a Major in the army, and Captain Kirwan was educated for the service. He joined the 44th Royal Glamorganshire Light Infantry when 17 years of age, in 1861. He afterwards served, for a short time, in a volunteer corps in New Zealand, and subsequently commanded the Irish contingent in the service of France during the Franco-German war, for which he was decorated with the Legion of Honour.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN MARTIN

6th Fusiliers, has been connected with this regiment since its formation, in 1862. Captain, November, 1862; Major, November, 1869. Lieut.-Col., November, 1872. The 6th Fusiliers is now in a state of efficiency that reflects great credit upon all its members—the men are well-dressed and smart and active, and the officers and non-commissioned officers are well posted in their duties.

CAPTAIN OSWALD

Montreal Field Battery of Artillery, has served 10 years in the Montreal Garrison Artillery and Montreal Field Battery. Was at Trent River in 1870.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ROSS

joined the volunteer force in the year 1839, and served for six months as a non-commissioned officer in No. 1 Company Montreal Rifles. In 1841 was appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, under command of Lieut.-Col. Maitland. On the removal of the Government from Montreal, was placed on the now attached list as Major. When the Civil Service corps was formed at the time of the Trent difficulty, was appointed Colour-Sergeant. In 1865 was appointed to the command of No. 2 Battery, Quebec Artillery. When the seat of

Government was removed to Ottawa, was authorized to raise a Battery of Garrison Artillery, which subsequently became No. 2 Battery of the Ottawa Brigade, of which, in due course, he became the Major. In 1872 received authority to raise the Guards.

MAJOR PENNINGTON MACPHERSON

joined the force as a private in the Cobourg Highland Light Infantry Company, in the year 1862. Afterwards became a member of the Civil Service Rifles, in which corps he remained until 1866. In that year he took a 1st class Military School certificate, and on his return to Ottawa was offered and accepted the position of Adjutant in the Ottawa Provisional Battalion. In 1871 raised No. 2 Company Civil Service Rifles, and when the Guards were formed, joined it with his Company. In May, 1876, was promoted to the rank of Major. Has always been an earnest promoter of rifle shooting and a successful shot, having won, besides many less important prizes, a silver cup for the aggregate of the Province of Ontario; two regimental gold medals, two Ontario silver badges, the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, the Civil Service Challenge Vase (twice), the Civil Service cup (twice), and the Civil Service Challenge Bugle. Last year won first prize in the All Corner's Match at Kingston, and was second in the same matches at Toronto and Ottawa. In 1874 was a member of the Wimbledon team, and a prize winner in the Queen's and Alexandra, and won the Dollond telescope, presented to the team for competition amongst themselves. In 1875 was again a successful competitor for a place on the team, but was unable to go. Is a representative of No. 4 District in the Council of the Ontario Rifle Association, and of the Province of Ontario in the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association.

BREVET-MAJOR JOHN WALSH

joined the force in May, 1861, as Ensign in the 5th Battalion, Quebec. In 1863 went into the ranks of the Civil Service corps, and served as a private and non-commissioned officer until 1866, when the corps was broken up and the Civil Service Rifle Regiment formed in its place. In the latter, was appointed Ensign, and was promoted the year following and served as such until the regiment was disbanded. Served as Colour-Sergeant and afterwards as Ensign in Civil Service Rifle Company No. 1, until it was merged in the Guards in 1872. Was promoted to the rank of Sergeant in May, 1872; Captain, 20th September, 1872; Adjutant, 27th March, 1874, and received his Brevet Majority on 20th September, 1877. Took a 2nd class Military School certificate in December, 1866, and a 1st class V.B. in February, 1877.

LIEUT.-COLONEL MACPHERSON

is a Canadian by birth, having been born in the County of Glengary, Province of Ontario. He is descended from a highly honorable and ancient Scottish family, who claim as their chief Cluny Macpherson. On his father's side, he is connected with the late Lieutenant-General Kenneth Macpherson, of the Honorable East India Company's Service, who served in the 71st or "Fraser Highlanders" at the taking of Quebec; as also of the late Lieutenant-General Robert Barclay Macpherson, C. B. and K. H., whose services in the East Indies, South America, the Peninsular, and Canada are on record. This officer, who died in 1863, was cousin-germain to the present Cluny Macpherson. He is descended, in his mother's side, from the ancient family of the "Rosses of Kilravock," in the County of Nairn, Scotland; and is also connected with the Mackenzies, his grandmother being a first cousin of the late Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Avonk, well known in Canada by his discoveries in the desert regions of North America, and who was a partner in the late North-West Company. Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson in 1849 received a commission in the 2nd Battalion Montreal Militia; and in 1856 organized the first Highland Company in the Province of Quebec, of which he was appointed Captain. This Company was afterwards attached to the 1st or "Prince of Wales" Regiment, Montreal, and formed one of the guards of honor during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in 1860. He retained this command until his promotion to the rank of Major in 1861. Was appointed Brigade-Major to the active Force of Montreal in the same year. In 1862, was selected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to fill the post of Brigade-Major of Military District No. 11, Lower Canada. In 1865, was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Militia; served with the Staff of Major General Lindsay at Montreal during the Fenian troubles in 1866. The same year, was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Militia, commanding one of the Military Districts in Lower Canada. In 1869, acted as Deputy-Adjutant-General, commanding Military District No. 3, in Ontario. In 1870, appointed Acting Superintendent of Military Schools in the Dominion, until the threatened Fenian troubles in April of the same year, when he was again selected by His Excellency the Governor-General for appointment on the Staff of Lieut.-General Lindsay, as Assistant Adjutant-General, and assumed command of the Militia Brigade concentrated in Montreal, accompanied the Staff of H. R. H. Prince Arthur to the scenes of action on the Missisquoi and Huntingdon frontiers. On the termination of this service, joined the Staff at Headquarters, and at present is in charge of the Finance Branch of the Militia Department.

LIEUT.-COL. FRASER

entered the Artillery in 1864; served as Adjutant under Lieut.-Cols. Lyman and Ferrier until 1872, when he became Major. Was promoted in October last to command of the regiment, which he has made very efficient. Lieut.-Colonel Fraser is prominent as a rifleman; is on the Executive, both of the Quebec Provincial and the Dominion Rifle Associations, and has been a successful team leader.

MAJOR KENNEDY

The Montreal Engineers were organized in 1861, at the time of the Trent affair. Major Kennedy was twice on the frontier, the last time under Col. Bagot, of the 69th regiment. On the 25th of June, 1869, he was promoted to Brevet-Major and to the command of the corps. The officers are, Lieut. Davies, Lieut. Contin, of No. 1 Company; Lieut. Duffy and Lieut. Wittesen, of No. 2 Company.

The members of the 5th Fusiliers will not impute blame to us if they are not represented in our group of portraits. The reason is that both the Colonel and one of the Majors were reluctant to appear in print.

VARIETIES.

ONLY WANTED TO KNOW.—"What makes that noise?" asked a little boy on the train the other day. "The cars," answered his mother. "What for?" "Because they are moving." "What are they moving for?" "The engine makes them." "What engine?" "The engine in front." "What's it in front for?" "To pull the train." "What train?" "This one." "This car?" repeated the youngster, pointing to the one in which they sat. "Yes." "What does it pull it for?" "The engineer makes it." "What engineer?" "The one in front." "What is that in front for?" "I told you that before." "Told who what?" "Told you." "What for?" "Oh, be still; you are a nuisance." "What's a nuisance?" "A boy who asks too many questions." "Whose boy?" "My boy." "What questions?" The conductor came through just then and took up the tickets, and the train pulled up to the station before we could get all of the conversation. The last we heard as the lady jerked the youngster off the platform, was: "What conductor?"

UMBRELLAS SEVENTY YEARS OLD.—Some seventy years ago a large umbrella was usually kept hanging in the hall at good houses to keep visitors dry as they passed to and from their carriages. Coffee-house keepers provided in this way for their frequenters; but men disinclined to carry such a convenience through the streets. It was held effeminate, indeed, to shirk a wetting.

"Take that thing away," said Lord Cornwallis, to a servant about to hold the house umbrella over him; "I am not sugar or salt in a shower."

It is hard to imagine the guards under fire and umbrella at the same time. Such a thing, however, was seen once. During the action at the mayor's house, near Bayonne, in 1813, the grenadiers under Col. Tynning occupied an unfinished redoubt near the high road. Wellington happening to ride that way, beheld the officers of the household regiment protecting themselves from the pelting rain with their umbrellas. This was too much for the great chief's equanimity, and he instantly sent off Lord A. Hill with the message:

"Lord Wellington does not approve of the use of umbrellas under fire, and cannot allow the gentlemen's sons to make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the army."

GERMAN WIVES.—The culinary art forms a part of the education of the women in Germany. The well-to-do tradesman, like the mechanic, takes pride in seeing his daughters good housekeepers. To effect this object the girl on leaving school, which she does when about fourteen years of age, goes through the ceremony of confirmation, and then is placed by her parents with a country gentleman, or in a large family, where she remains one or two years, filling what may also be termed the post of servant, or doing the work of one. This is looked upon as an apprenticeship in domestic economy. She differs from a servant, however, in this—she receives no wages; on the contrary, her parents often pay for the care taken of her as well as her clothing. This is the first step in her education as house-keeper. She next passes, on the same conditions, into the kitchen of a rich private family, or into that of a hotel of good repute. Here she has control of the expenditures of the servants employed in it, and assists personally in the cooking, but is always addressed as miss, and is treated by the family with deference and consideration. Many daughters of rich families receive similar training, with this difference, however, that they receive it in a princely mansion or a royal palace. There is a reigning queen in Germany at the present time who was educated in this way. Consequently the women in Germany are perfect models of economy.

STREET MUSIC IN ITALY.—And as for singing, Florence is one of the musical towns of Italy. Some are silent ones—their streets hushed in a perpetual Sunday's stillness, the footfall of the wayfarer rings hollow in their streets. Such are Verona, Pisa, Bologna, Rome, even Venice, where—

Tasso's echoes are no more,
And silent rows the timeless gondolier.

And here the stillness is really oppressive. But Florence and Naples are pre-eminently

noisy ones. All the street hawkers vend their wares with lone and long drawn cries, sometimes rolling off into a rather musical chant, and every-one going to or returning from work or running (no, sauntering) an errand, sings away as he goes, from lightness of heart or want of thought, or to drive dull care away. The streets are resonant with vocal sound from early dawn until far into the night. As for playing, there is not much outdoor music in Florence. At Naples they wheel around the streets great organs as grand as pianos, with one man to grind the crank and watch the winds and another to go about and collect the coppers, neither making the slightest pretense of poverty or need, but appealing to your sense of the beautiful. Here I have not met more than one or two hurdy gurdies. They tell me that the great majority of the organ grinders and the plaster cast men in America come from Lunca. But they were gambling, grinding and singing away at the foot of the hill as vigorously as if trying to make up for lost time.

THE CARAT.—Possibly many people have speculated upon the precise meaning of the word "carat." It is an imaginary weight, that expresses the fineness of gold, or the proportions of pure gold in a mass of metal. Thus, an ounce of gold of twenty-two carats fine is gold of which twenty-two parts out of twenty-four are pure, the other two parts being silver, copper, or other metal. The weight of four grains, used by jewelers in weighing precious stones and pearls, is sometimes called diamond weight—the carat consisting of four nominal grains, a little lighter than four grains troy, or seventy-four and one-sixteenth carat grains being equal to seventy two grains troy. The term of weighing carats derives its name from a bean, the fruit of an Abyssinian tree, called knara, varying little in its weight, and seems to have been, from a very remote period, used as a weight for gold in Africa. In India, also, the bean is used as a weight for gems and pearls.

HUMOROUS.

Is the midst of debt we are in life—most of us.

"THERE'S many a sip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

In some of our restaurants the waiters don't wait half so much as the customers.

MEISSONIER never painted a woman. Probably because women paint themselves.

A TEXAS man killed his opponent in a duel and is now writing a poem about it.—*Ex.* Happy dead man! He will never read that poem.

RUSSIA has secured a loan of \$10,000,000. *Ex.* We know it, we admit, and we begin to feel a little shaky about it. If we had it to do over again, by gracious, we would not let her have it!

"MONEY is so plenty in St. Louis," says the *Journal* of that city, "that young men are wearing pantaloons with checks on them." And when in next year or probably there will be droughts through them.

THE discouraged collector again presented that little matter. "Well," says his friend, "you are round again." "Yes," says the fellow with the account in his hand, "but I want to get square."

A NEW YORK reporter has just had a couple of our drivers arrested because they put him off a car on which he alleges he had paid his fare. It is understood that this is to be made a test case as to whether a reporter can ever be believed or not.

Two gentlemen were arguing in a pasture field, with only a goat for an audience. In reply to a statement of one the other said: "I know. But—" "The goat took him at his word, and the argument was continued on the other side of the fence."

"BEGGARS can't be choosers," says an old adage. We take notice that a beggar got into the hall-way the other day, and chose from the hat-rack forthwith—three hats, one umbrella and our best seal-skin overcoat. This knocks the sawdust out of that adage.

"VAT a monster language," said a Frenchman: "here I read in the 26 newspaper that a man committed a murder, was committed for trial and then committed himself to a reformatory. No wonder everything in America is done by committee."

The scales of justice are for the weigh of the transgressor.

Little notes from creditors.

Little bills on slate.

Make the average bank cashier

Rehypothecate.

"It is impossible!" said I to a French peasant lad who was telling me a tough story about a miracle-working chair in a neighbouring church. "There's nothing impossible," he answered, "but a stick with one end; and if you go to Chartres you'll see it." "See what the stick, or that there's nothing else impossible?" I replied. "Neither; but you will see Chartres."

STUTTERS are compelled to take life easily whether they will or not. Two men thus afflicted were at work at a forge. The iron was red-hot and placed on the anvil, when the first one said: "John, see, strike it hard." The other answered: "Wh-wh-where shall I hit?" "No m-m-matter now, it's got co-co-cool," was the reply, and the bar was put into the forge again.

A YANKEE humorist was giving an account of his experience as a hotel-keeper. "Did you clear anything by it?" asked a listener. "I cleared a six rail fence getting away from the sheriff," was the answer.

Hail, gentle spring! ethereal midday hail! Thus quoth the poet, and his prayer prevailed. For scarcely had he tuned his lyre to sing Before the weather altered and it hailed.

Conceit causes more conversation than wit. If you want a first-class fitting shirt, send for samples and cards for self-measurement to Treble's, 8 King street East, Hamilton. Six open back shirts for \$9.00; open front, collar attached, six for \$10.00.

Luck and temper rule the world. Choicest assortment of French Cambrie, Choret and Oxford Shirts in Canada at Treble's, 8 King Street E., Hamilton. Send for sample and price list, and have your shirts made properly. Treble's, 8 King Street E., Hamilton.