

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

A Weekly Journal devoted to the Interests of the Active Force of the Dominion.

Fourth Year.  
VOL. IV, No. 21.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 23rd MAY, 1889.

\$1.50 per annum in advance  
Single Copies Five Cents.

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## Topics of the Week.

A letter has been received by Lt.-Col. Thomas Bacon, Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association and the officer to command the Canadian team of 1889 for Wimbledon, from Lt.-Col. E. S. Roberts, commanding the Cambridge University Volunteers, cordially granting the team leave to camp on the drill grounds at Cambridge and to use the rifle range there for practice the week preceding the Wimbledon meeting. This has been the regular camping ground of the Canadian team for the past few years, and they have received many kind attentions from the officers of the Cambridge Volunteers.

The newly established Assiniboia Provincial Rifle Association, of Regina, N.W.T., has set an example which might profitably be followed by associations down east. Team matches, on the simultaneous principle, have been arranged to take place weekly throughout the season, between the Regina association and those of the various towns of Manitoba and the Northwest. The number of these associations is surprising. The programme contains the names of those of Edmonton, Calgary, Prince Albert, Battleford, Brandon, Fort Saskatchewan, Macleod, Winnipeg, Moosomin, and Lethbridge. The competitions will be between teams of eight men each, and will be about half at 200, 500 and 600 yards, and half at 200, 400 and 500.

It may be observed by reference to the orders for the annual drill, that the total strength authorized for drill this year is less than for a few years past, the reason being that there is not available for this purpose sufficient money to train more than the number specified. The appropriation for this year permits of the training of 53 per cent of the total strength in the Dominion. The city corps are allowed to drill every year, and as their strength is about 9,000, there remain this year but 10,225 men of all ranks to be trained in camp. Of necessity many rural corps not allowed to drill in 1888, are not called out for 1889 either, and will have but one season's drill in three years. To several of these the disappointment will be great, as in confident expectation of being ordered for camp they have put themselves to no little expense in preliminary preparations. To all such—and we believe the number is larger than usual this year—the MILITIA GAZETTE tenders its heartfelt sympathy. We trust that the misfortune will forcibly impress upon them the advisability of taking some such steps, before the year passes, as will ensure that when parliament is next asked to pass militia appropriations, there will be enough asked to provide for at least biennial drill of every corps in the service. The extra amount required is so small compared with even the total expenditure for the military service of Canada, that no one in House or country would object to granting it. If it is not available now, it is simply because it has not been asked for.

## The Late Major Short.

A hero in death as in life, the late Major Chas. J. Short, of "B" Battery, Regiment of Canadian Artillery, has won for himself an honoured name that will live in history. He was perhaps the officer most widely known, by reputation at least, of all those in the Dominion regular service, and wherever known he was warmly admired for his manly and soldierly characteristics. An enthusiast of the service, he possessed in an eminent degree the ability to turn his enthusiasm to the best practical account, and quickly became a valuable artillery officer. Idolized by the men of his command, courted and respected by every brother officer, the favourite of the masses as well as the classes of the general population wherever his battery was stationed, Major Short had in his brief career achieved such distinction as can fall to the lot of but few in the comparatively monotonous military service of the Dominion. But with him nothing in which he engaged was commonplace; his energy enlivened every undertaking, and he had the faculty of inspiring a confidence which seldom failed to ensure success. He could not stand idly by when there was work to be done. He would not expose a soldier to a danger which he might face himself instead. Thus we find him engaged in the hazardous task in which his noble life was taken—a task not part of his military service, zealously undertaken with the object of saving the poor people of the municipality from the ruin and desolation brought upon them by the shiftlessness, if not criminal carelessness, of those who had taken upon themselves the responsibility of managing the affairs of the community—a responsibility too often not realized by the wearers of municipal titles. His death was horrible indeed, but from the soldiers' standpoint glorious, for he died at the post of duty. There was doubtless one moment of agony, as, too late to avert the disaster, the brave man saw the spark float into the open keg of powder; and a thought of the dear ones about to be bereaved, of life friendships about to be ended, of the brave Sergeant who stood by him in his deadly peril, flashed across his mind—and then all was over. That there was this momentary warning was gathered from the delirious ravings of poor Sergeant Walleck, who lingered several hours in terrible agony, which his officer was spared, and whose constant exclamation as he lay upon his deathbed in the hospital was, "Look out, Major, there's a spark!" The Sergeant's sacrifice is none the less appreciated because he was comparatively unknown to the public. He gallantly followed his officer, and as their bearers were united in the face of death, so will the names of Major Short and Sergt. Walleck be coupled together when the sacrifice is commemorated.

A son of Judge Short, of Sherbrooke, Que., the deceased served as an officer with the local garrison artillery. When the Fenian raid occurred he was on active service, then holding the office of Adjutant of his corps of the militia. When the Regiment of Canadian Artillery was established in 1871, he joined the School of Gunnery for a course of instruction, and his experience there served to intensify his military ardour. His distinguished services won for him in 1874 a lieutenantancy in the permanent corps. He was attached to "B" Battery R. C. A.,

in which he served until his death. In 1882, when Major-Gen. Strange retired from the post of Commandant of the garrison, Lieut. Short was promoted to the position of Captain of the battery, in succession to Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, who took the place of Gen. Strange. Shortly after he received field rank as Major. His battery was instrumental in suppressing the labour riots in Quebec in 1879, when he was so severely wounded on the head as to have come near death. He subsequently passed through the campaign in the North-West in 1885, receiving the most honourable mention in the report of Gen. Sir Frederick Middleton. The deceased was about 42 years old. He leaves a widow, daughter of the late Mr. John Carruthers, of Kingston, and a young child.

#### HE STOOD BY HIS OFFICER.

Major Short's companion in death, Sergt. Walleck, is from Guelph, and was stationed at Kingston with "B" Battery in 1885. During the North-West rebellion he was in charge of one of the Gatling guns at Fort Pitt. He was bombardier while stationed here. Since the rebellion he was raised to the staff-sergeantry.

#### KINGSTON IN MOURNING.

The news of Major Short's death created a profound sensation in Kingston, where he had for years been stationed with "B" Battery, and the *Whig* thus voiced the general sorrow:

"Kingston grieves to-day over no uncommon loss. The feelings of the people have been stirred deeply and sincerely. Those who witnessed the scene upon the arrival of the news from Cut Knife Creek and knew the pride felt by the citizens in Major Short's gallantry, with their pleasure at his safety, can alone realize the sadness following the tragedy at Quebec this morning. Major Short died a martyr to an irrepressible public spirit coupled with the dash and self-abnegation which characterize the best type of British officer. As a representative Canadian from one of its oldest families, he was also a credit to the Dominion. For five years only a resident here, he yet became one of the city's favourites. His gallant bearing, activity and geniality were irresistible. United later to one of Kingston's most loved daughters, he was held in still higher personal regard, and therefore there is intense sympathy with the living, lately so deeply bereaved of father and husband, as well as sorrow for the dead."

#### IN THE REBELLION.

Major Short's worth was fully appreciated at the time of the North-West rebellion, when with "B" Battery he took part in the march of Col. Otter's column to Battleford. He commanded the artillery in the attack on Poundmaker at Cut Knife, when he served the Gatling gun himself. Once, when some half-breeds made a desperate attempt to capture the gun, he rushed out at the head of three or four gunners to meet the charge, and in the escapade very narrowly escaped death, an Indian bullet cutting the braid of his forage cap. He killed, by a shot from his revolver, the Indian foremost in the charge, which was so gallantly met that the Indians turned before reaching the guns. When withdrawing from the hill to the open prairie Major Short worked the Gatling with his own hands while the line of riflemen formed in rear. On his way back to Battleford he did his best to cheer the wounded. Afterwards he was a regular visitor at the hospital, and many a dainty morsel prepared for the wounded came from Major Short's own quarters.

No one will miss him more than the hardy little French-Canadian gunners and drivers of his battery. He was very strict, and some might say severe, yet his men loved him, and would go through fire and water if he were with them. On his return from the North-West they took his horses out of his carriage and drew him through the streets of Kingston.

The deceased was regarded as one of the best military riders in Canada. He was a splendid judge of horses. His own horse, King Tom, is known all over Canada by officers who have been attached to "B" Battery. Tom knew his master's step when he entered the stable.

The *United Service Gazette* says:—"The French stipulate that their subsidized merchant vessels shall always carry their guns in their hold. This has been denied, but we have very good reason to know that it is a fact. How much would it cost our Government to pay the small freightage requisite to secure a similar advantage? Again, in the matter of crews we should imagine that for a small extra payment the companies would undertake to man their ships entirely with Naval Reserve men instead of partly with Lascars. Under existing circumstances there would be grave danger of a ship falling a prize to the enemy before she could make a port where she could mount suitable guns and obtain an efficient crew."

## A SAD AFFAIR AT QUEBEC.

### Tragic Death of Major Short and Sergt. Walleck of "B" Battery

While helping to Check a Conflagration at St. Sauveur—Details of the Horrible Accident—The Coroner's Verdict—Imposing Funeral Demonstrations at Quebec and Kingston.

Quebec on Thursday last met with a disastrous loss in the destruction by fire of the greater part of the populous suburb of St. Sauveur, whereby six or seven thousand families were rendered homeless. But the misfortune of Quebec has throughout Canada been almost forgotten in the overshadowing loss to the Dominion in the tragic death of the ideal Canadian soldier, Major C. J. Short, of "B" Battery, Regt. Canadian Artillery. The despatches from Quebec give the particulars of his death, which "crowning catastrophe," as it is described, occurred at the corner of St. Gertrude and St. Sauveur streets. A detachment of men from the Battery, under command of Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, had been summoned from the Citadel, and by their coolness and steady discipline rendered material help to the firemen and the panic-stricken people. As the strong easterly wind impelled the fire further away from the only available water, the exertions of the firemen were directed more towards the salvation of the already burning houses, while the artillerymen went to the front to stop the progress of the fire by demolishing the houses in its course. Ropes and tackling were effectively used. Gunpowder was also called into requisition. Small kegs were exploded in the lower parts of the houses by fuzes, the officers freely exposing themselves to whatever danger this implied.

Major Short, the second in command, stepped into a little wooden house on St. Gertrude street, followed by Sergt. Walleck, to perfect arrangements for its destruction. This was at 6.45 a.m., and the importance of the work the soldiers were doing had fully impressed itself on the onlookers, of whom there were many near by. Hardly had the Major and Sergeant entered the doorway when the gunpowder exploded, presumably by a spark blown in through the open windows. The house was hurled intact several feet into the air, but when it fell a chaotic mass the horrified bystanders began to realize the fact that the universal favourite, the intrepid soldier, the gallant Major Short, and Sergt. Walleck, the riding master of the battery, lay probably dead or dying under the burning debris.

The artillerymen, with a dash, began a hasty life and death dislodgment of the boards and beams, and hauled from the ruin the still breathing but fearfully injured and disfigured body of what was three minutes before the stalwart, handsome young sergeant, whose bearing challenged general admiration. From one arm the ghastly white broken bone protruded, half of one foot had been blown away, both legs were badly broken, face and trunk were wounded, and it seemed almost a miracle to some near by when the pinched, nerveless lips framed a request for water. Further efforts to reach the spot where the Major lay were perforce suspended, and the battery men, unable in most instances to maintain their soldierly bearing from excess of feeling, were compelled to stand by with idle hands while the flames cracked and hissed over the remains of their officer and companion in arms. Together they had braved danger with unbroken front in riots and street troubles, when blood had freely flown, without a murmur; they had suffered the hardships and borne the brunt of the North-West campaign against the rebels under Riel; and now it was with tear-stained faces and tottering, bent frames that they stood around that blazing pyre, some in speechless horror, some with lamentations upon their lips, at being so near their hero and yet so helpless.

It was not until three hours had passed that even their impatience could approach the fatal pile, and then, when half-burnt beams and rubbish had been thrown aside, a crushed trunk with no legs adhering, with a fringe of the light hair at the back of the head, about all that remained to identify the body, was what they found and conveyed to their Citadel home. The Sergeant was tenderly carried to the Marine Hospital, where he revived sufficiently to state that the barrel of powder, open to receive the fuze, was ignited by a spark, and that a note of warning sprang to the lips of his superior just before the explosion hushed his lips forever.

#### THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Friday an inquest was held at which the following testimony was elicited:—

"Alfred Lyndon, sergeant-major of "B" Battery, was examined. He left the citadel on orders from the adjutant, Capt. Rutherford, be-

tween one and two o'clock Thursday morning for the scene of the fire at St. Sauveur, which was then reported burning down. He sounded the assembly and turned out the men to the number of about 130, the late Sergeant Walleck being amongst them, and the whole party in charge of the late Major Short. The men pulled down some houses and blew up others in order to prevent the spread of the fire, and some of the men assisted the people in removing their furniture. By six o'clock in the morning they had used all their powder but one barrel. At first, he thought, they had four barrels. The last barrel had been placed by witness for safe keeping in a house then out of range of the fire, at the corner of two streets which he was told were St. Sauveur and Gertrude Streets. He did not know the names of the streets in St. Sauveur himself. About half-past six or a quarter to seven Major Short sent to him for the barrel of powder, which he said he wanted for blowing up another house. He went to him with Sergeant Walleck and asked him which house, and the deceased, Major Short, pointed to a house which was then on fire. Witness told him it would be of no use to blow up that house as it was already on fire, but that if the next one was exploded a large gap would be left. The Major said "all right," and the men brought the powder, and Major Short and Walleck entered the house. Witness told Walleck to place the powder, which weighed 100 pounds, in the centre of the floor so that it would raise the house straight up. The windows were all open. There was no fire in that house, but the next house was on fire. He was in the house with them, but the Major sent him out to have the crowd kept back. To the best of his belief the Major and Walleck had each in their possession a portion of a port-fire stick. He had told Walleck before to break it as they could not cut it. Before he got to the door the Major called out "run." He ran, and when a few paces away looked to see if they were coming and the house went up. The explosion blew him across the street against a door. The first party he saw after that was Capt. Rutherford, who told him that Major Short and Walleck were blown up with the house. Rutherford called out "Major, Major." Witness told him it was no use to call him as he must be blown to pieces, and called up the men to assist in looking for the bodies. Walleck was found, he thought, in the back part of the house. There was a piece of wood in his face, but he was still alive, though covered with blood, and his arm was broken. They still looked for the Major, but at that time could not find him as the fire had made such headway. He was present when the remains were found in the debris of the same house about half past nine, by a detachment in charge of Master Gunner Lavie. He was found near the spot where witness saw him last in the centre of the house.

The barrel had its head on when sent into the house and he did not know who removed it. He thought it was Gunner Buleau who took it in. It was placed while he was absent keeping back the crowd, and when he returned he had only time to reach the door and see where the deceased was standing when he heard the Major cry "run." His opinion as to the cause of the explosion was that a spark had come in through the window from the adjoining building and entered the barrel. Fuzes are not employed by the battery. Deceased had a port-fire and slow match, but he did not believe they caused the explosion. There is no aqueduct in St. Sauveur, and where they were working they had no water at all. Both the Major and Walleck were on duty at the time of the accident. It was necessary to remove the head of the barrel to get at the powder.

There were four explosions altogether, and he believed it was Major Short, Sergeant Walleck and Master Gunner Lavie that fired the explosives. In exploding the powder the head of the barrel is removed, and one end of a slow match is placed in it, the other end being placed along the ground and then set fire to. He thought the barrel in question contained loose powder in bags. Witness produced and explained the working of a port-fire and slow match. He believed when he last saw the Major that he was stooping down as if in the act of lighting the slow match. He did not believe it was possible for the slow match to go off spontaneously. Both the deceased were close to the barrel. He believed that if there had been plenty of water the fire would have been confined, and not only so, but there would have been no necessity for blowing up the buildings.

Charles Lavie, master gunner in "B" Battery, deposed as follows: He had charge, under Col. Montizambert, of all ammunition. At 2.20 on the morning of the 16th the battery was turned out by telephone at the request of the mayor and councillors of St. Sauveur. Witness was ordered to go to a fire raging at the time in that village, and to stop behind with the express waggon and two men to bring down whatever might be necessary to blow up houses. All these orders came through the regular channel, the adjutant of the battery. He took down from the magazine five barrels of powder. Two barrels had 100 pounds each of loose powder, and three barrels made up in 24 pounder cartridges of 8 pounds each, being in each of the barrels about 96 pounds. He also took down some port-fires and slow match, and reported to the Colonel near St. Sauveur church after three o'clock. He was told to keep the

powder away from the fire, in a back street, where it could be sent for when wanted. There were several requests by St. Sauveur people to have the buildings blown up, but he was told to give out no ammunition unless under orders from the Colonel or Major Short. Some time after it was decided to blow up houses, and four were safely blown up. One barrel of loose powder was left, which he had handed to Sergeant-Major Lyndon by order of Major Short. It was that barrel that caused the accident. He had been sent to the citadel for more powder, and arrived, to report to the Major when, just as he made for the house, it went up. He had seen the Major and Walleck in the room, and when he heard the Sergeant-Major say, "The Major and Walleck are blown up with the house," he marked the spot that he might know where to look for the bodies. He was there when Walleck was taken out, and having marked where the Major was, he was deputed to the charge of the detachment that searched for his remains, and found them about half-past nine. After he returned home he dressed and went down to the Marine Hospital to see Walleck, who was still alive, and recognized him. He was conscious for a while, and witness asked him how the accident occurred, and how he got outside. He said: "I was not outside, but the Major was on one side of the barrel and myself on the other. I had the slow match, and the Major was trying to light the port-fire." Then he lost his head again, and amongst his ravings he cried several times, "Look out, Major, there's a spark coming," which witness thought were probably the last words the poor Major heard.

Louis Buleau, gunner of "B" Battery, being sworn, deposed that by order of Major Short he had removed the head of the barrel which was used to blow up the house where Major Short lost his life. This was about a minute before the explosion. Had there been a proper supply of water, he thought they would not have been obliged to blow up the houses. He and Walleck had together placed the barrel in the cellar; it was then he had removed the head of the barrel, or rather had loosened it on the top. All that time sparks were flying round the house.

Dr. Colin C. Sewell being called deposed that he had examined the body of Major Short and found both legs and one arm gone and the face completely smashed, the brains protruding on one side, and the chest smashed in. Was of the opinion that death was instantaneous and caused by an explosion of gunpowder or some other explosive.

Laurent Catellier being sworn deposed that he was the resident physician of the Marine and Emigrant hospital in this city. Deceased, George Walleck, was brought to said hospital by Hospital Sergeant Labat and others at about eight o'clock Thursday morning, the 16th inst. Ascertained that the left foot and forearm were frightfully mangled, the flesh being torn off and the face badly burned.

The jury returned the following verdict:—"That Charles John Short and George Walleck, on the 16th day of May, died from the wounds caused by the accidental explosion of a certain quantity of gunpowder from a spark from one of the adjacent burning houses in a house situated in the village of St. Sauveur. The jurors wish to place on record their high appreciation of the coolness and self-devotion displayed by Major Short and Sergeant Walleck in thus sacrificing themselves for the lives and property of their fellow citizens. Furthermore, the jurors regret that owing to the neglect and delay of the municipal council of St. Sauveur in obtaining a proper supply of water for that municipality a fire has occurred resulting in such a loss of valuable life and great destruction of property.

#### THE FUNERAL.

Never, probably, has Quebec been the scene of a more imposing demonstration than that which marked Major Short's funeral on Saturday. It was a day of general mourning in Quebec. Nearly all places of business were closed. Hundreds of citizens of all classes and creeds thronged the citadel square before the hour fixed for the funeral, and all the military corps of the city were represented in the group of officers that congregated at the entrance to the late quarters of the deceased. Sorrow was plainly marked on the countenances of all present, and all through the city were to be seen evidences of general mourning in the shape of flags at half-mast upon public and other buildings, including the Parliament House, the City Hall, Central Fire Station, the Citadel, the Custom House, Laval University, the United States, French, Spanish and Belgian Consulates, etc. Flags were also at half-mast at the St. Louis hotel and on board all the steamers in the harbour, including the Montreal boats and the Levis ferries. Flags were at half mast also upon a number of private residences and offices. The procession was formed up in the citadel square about eleven o'clock, in the following order:

Fifty men of the City Police Force, under Command of Col. Vohl, who brought up the rear, Deputy Chief Walsh leading.

The Firing Party, composed of the 8th Battalion Royal Rifles, 150 strong, under command of Major Jones.

Band of the 8th Royals.

"B" Battery Band.

The body came the body enclosed in a handsome casket covered with the Union Jack and literally buried beneath rich floral tributes. It was upon a gun carriage drawn by six horses. On the coffin were placed the helmet and sword of the deceased, and immediately behind it was "King Tom," his well known and now riderless charger. Following the horse was the private carriage of deceased, drawn by two horses driven by his servants in livery, and filled with floral offerings that could not be placed on the coffin.

Amongst the donors of flowers were Lord Lorne and Princess Louise, Lieut.-Governor Angers, the Governor-General and Lady Stanley of Preston, His Excellency's A. D. C.'s, Premier Mercier, the Mayor and City Council of Quebec, Lieut.-Col. Oswald, of Montreal; the Montreal Brigade of Artillery, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Allan, Montreal; the brother officers of deceased and the officers of all military corps in the city.

Mrs. Short's brothers, the Messrs. Carruthers, of Kingston, and a brother of deceased, were chief mourners, and after them came the full force of "B" Battery, officers in rear as mourners, followed by representative detachments from all the military bodies of the district and a brilliant group of officers. Then came civilians to the number of over a thousand, including Captain Colville, military secretary, who was sent specially from Ottawa to represent the Governor-General; Lieut.-Governor Angers, Premier Mercier and all the members of his Government; the Mayors and Councillors of Quebec and St. Sauveur; the Senators and M. P.'s of the district and all the resident judges, who adjourned the courts for the occasion. The foreign consuls also attended.

After an imposing service in the cathedral the body left by G.T.R. by special train for Kingston, with the relatives and a deputation of officers from the citadel.

#### THE REMAINS AT KINGSTON.

The funeral ceremonies at Kingston, on Monday the 20th, were attended by such pomp as perhaps never before was displayed there. The remains were borne from Annandale, J. B. Carruther's house, by the pallbearers, who were Lieut.-Col. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, Lt.-Col. Duff, Major Todd (Ottawa), Major Rigg, Surgeon-Major Neilson, Major Drennan, Major Prower and Capt. White, Quebec. The cortege was then silently formed, the firing party in front being composed of Cadets and men of the Battery, under command of Capt. Rivers. Then came the combined bands of the 14th and Battery, the floral tributes, gun carriage with the remains, mounted division under Capt. Hudon, 14th Battalion detachment under Capt. L. M. Shannon, cadets, N.C.O., officers in general, citizens and carriages. Among the other officers present besides those of Kingston were Lieut.-General Sir Fred Middleton, Lieut.-Col. Irwin, Ottawa; Col. McDonald, Guelph; Capt. Wise, A.D.C., Capt. Rutherford, Quebec; Capt. Bliss, Ottawa; Capt. Douglas, London; Capt. Denison, London; Lieut. Evans, Toronto; Lieut. Kortwright, Barrie; Lt.-Col. Mackenzie, Gananoque, and others.

Contributions of flowers were received from: The Princess Louise and Lord Lorne, the Governor General, officers of the Governor General's staff, brother officers of "B" Battery, "A" and "C" Batteries, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Premier Mercier, Attorney-General of Quebec, the Mayor of Quebec, Quebec Council, North-west Mounted Police, Cavalry School corps, Canadian Hussars, Quebec Field Battery, "D" Company I.S.C., Queen's Own Rifles, Victoria Rifles, 8th Royal Rifles, 10th Royal Grenadiers, 14th Battalion and other militia from Kingston, Judge Caron, the Guards Sharpshooters of the Battleford Column.

#### SERGEANT WALLECK'S FUNERAL.

An immense public ovation occurred at Quebec on Monday afternoon on the occasion of the funeral of Sergt. Walleck. All the military bodies were largely represented at the funeral, and all the staff officers of the district attended, as well as the mayors and city councils of Quebec and St. Sauveur, the judges, Premier Mercier, members of Parliament and leading citizens of all ranks. The floral offerings were very rich and numerous, and, as in the case of Major Short, had to be conveyed in a special carriage after the remains. In the Methodist church, which was handsomely decorated with exotics, and contained an overcrowded congregation, an impressive service was held, with exquisite music. Several of the clergy of sister Protestant churches assisted, and Rev. Mr. Jcliffe, the pastor, delivered a brief address in which he referred to the sad and tragic events of last week, when two brave and gallant soldiers fell at the post of duty. Sergt. Walleck had proved himself on the battlefield a true British soldier. He was highly esteemed by his comrades and by all who knew him, and would be remembered by thousands who to-day drop a tear of sorrow on his grave. He was interred immediately behind the grave and monument of Lieut. Baines, the hero of the St. Roch's fire of 1866, who similarly sacrificed his life while blowing up a house to stay the flames.

About fifteen or twenty years ago Lieut. Baines, of the Royal Artillery, met his death in a fire in St. Rochs, a suburb of Quebec, in a

similar manner. A large monument was erected to his memory in Mount Hermon Cemetery by the city of Quebec.

It is understood that measures will be at once taken with a view to the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Major Short and Sergeant Walleck.

### Regimental News.

Major John R. Cunningham, senior major of the 16th Battalion, was drowned last Friday afternoon by falling from a sail boat, in which he was crossing Robbin's Lake to his home in the 4th concession of Ameliasburg. He was about 50 years old, and leaves a widow, four sons, and one daughter.

The fourth anniversary of the fight at Batoche, was fittingly celebrated by the 90th Winnipeg Rifles on Sunday the 12th inst. by the regiment assembling at their armoury at 3 o'clock p.m., and marching to Holy Trinity church, where an eloquent sermon, appropriate to the occasion, was preached by Rev. Mr. Page. The crowds of people who filled the streets on the line of march were proof of the interest which the citizens take in the regiment, and there were many expressions of regret that the old members—the medal men—who took part in the fight, were not more noticeable in the parade. The band turned out in full strength, and played a number of new marches in a manner that reflects credit on the leader, Mr. Johnston.

#### Montreal.

The Victoria Rifles were inspected on the Champ de Mars Saturday afternoon, by Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G. The following is from the *Gazette*: The afternoon was intensely hot, and most of the movements having been done at the double, the men must have suffered a good deal, but, in spite of this, every movement was performed with the utmost precision, and the "Vics" can fairly claim to be the best drilled corps in Canada, perhaps on the continent. Following were the officers: Lieut.-Col. Henshaw, Major Radiger and Starke, Capt. Macpherson, adjutant; Capt. Sutherland, paymaster; Capt. Birks quartermaster; Dr. Wilson, assistant surgeon. No. 1 Company—Capt. Bagot and Lieut. Stewart; No. 2.—Capt. Sims, Lieuts. Badgley and Fidler; No. 3.—Capt. Meakin, Lieuts. Desbarats and Carter; No. 4.—Capt. Ross, Lieuts. Townsend and Rodden; No. 5.—Lieuts. Doucet, (commanding) and Guy. No. 6.—Capt. Busteed, and Lieut. Shaw. The regiment assembled in the armoury, 320 strong all told, and marched down to the Champ de Mars headed by their fine band and bicycle corps. There was a large crowd on the field, and when the regiment marched past with the precision of regulars, they were received with rounds of cheering which they well deserved. They were drawn up in line facing the Court House, and received the inspecting officer with the general salute. Col. Houghton then rode down the ranks inspecting each man minutely. He was riding a very spirited horse which went plunging around, bolting, wheeling, and doing everything in its power to throw its rider, but in vain, for the Colonel is a superb horseman, and though far from being in good health managed his steed admirably. The men being inspected, the regiment marched past in column, quarter column, and at the double. They then wheeled in quarter column and left formed into line on the rear company, after which, they were put through the manual and firing exercises by Major Radiger. The following movements were then gone through: Forming quarter column on No. 1 company; deploying to the left and firing one volley by companies; changing front to the right on the right company and to the left on No. 3; advancing in fours from the right of companies and front forming, retiring in fours from left of companies and rear forming; advancing at the double in echelon of companies from the right and left forming line on No. 3; retiring in echelon from the right front and right forming; forming line on No. 5; preparing for cavalry from the right in line; forming square on the two centre companies and reforming line; forming quarter column on No. 3, Nos. 1 and 2 directly in rear; moving to the right in fours at the double and deploying outwards two companies to the right and three to the left. The regiment were about to go through the new attack, but the D.A.G. thought, the weather being so warm, enough had been asked of the men. He called the officers to the front and made a brief address, complimenting the corps on their efficiency. This was the first time he had had the pleasure of inspecting the "Vics," though he had often heard about them as the crack corps of the Dominion, and their work that day proved they well deserved the title. This was the first time here, any regiment had been inspected in the new drill, and the result was most satisfactory. The regiment then marched to the Drill hall, where the roll was called by Lieut.-Col. Mattice, brigade major. While the roll was being called, Lieut.-Col. Massey, of the Sixth Fusiliers, entertained the officers in the Sixth's quarters, and Sergeant-Major Denison, of the Sixth, entertained the sergeants of the Vics, in the sergeants' mess room. The sergeants' mess of the Sixth has only been in existence one month, and they have already expended some \$300 in furnishings.

**Halifax.**

The following paragraphs are from the *Critic*, a weekly paper with a military man for editor:

We congratulate Lt.-Col. Macdonald, late of the 66th, on having, as we are informed, succeeded in being retained for service instead of being retired on relinquishing the command of his late regiment. We do not know by what name the list, if it become a list, will be known, but practically Col. Macdonald seems to have achieved success in a battle fought years ago by another officer without the like good result. The contention was that a serviceable officer compelled, say from change of residence, to relinquish his position, should be, if he wished it, placed, not on a "retired," but on an "unattached" list, as he might at any time take service again in another battalion.

We notice with pleasure the promotion to the command of the 66th P.L.F. of Major (now Lt.-Col.) W. M. Humphrey, and of Capt. Menger, the late excellent adjutant, to the junior majority. We are also glad to see Capt. Humphrey back in his old corps, and it speaks well for his military spirit that he is not above re-entering in a rank subordinate to that which he previously held. We fancy there are no more popular officers in the force than the Colonel and his brother. A good deal of "new blood" is gazetted at the same time, as well as the retirement of some gentlemen whose names we should have been glad to see remain on the list. It is further satisfactory to note the steady increase of officers who have passed the infantry schools.

**The Rifle.**

**ALLAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

This association held their regular practice last Saturday afternoon at Toronto, and were favoured with anything but a wind suitable for steady shooting, as the falling off in the scores will show for themselves. One of those "hard to get on to" left rear winds blew during the shoot with the usual unsteadiness peculiar to itself. The ranges will be closed next Saturday owing to the Queen's Own and Grenadiers being out of the city, but will be reopened Saturday, June 1st. The Wednesday morning shoots start June 5th, beginning at 5 a.m. sharp. Following are the scores over 60 points, the firing being with Sniders at 200, 500 and 600 yards:

Wm. Harp.....	27 30 24 81	J. H. Knifton.....	26 24 17 67
J. M. Major.....	29 27 24 80	G. M. Donnelly.....	28 24 15 67
John Agnew.....	29 26 21 76	W. H. Meadows.....	28 20 13 61
John Davison.....	30 21 22 73	Geo. Lewis.....	30 18 12 60
E. Westman.....	31 27 15 73	J. K. B. Turner.....	28 18 14 60

**OTTAWA RIFLE CLUB.**

The fifth weekly spoon competition of the season took place on Saturday afternoon. It was a Snider day, and the usual large attendance when the service arm is used was noted. The Snider is decidedly the favourite weapon now that good Canadian ammunition is procurable. The day was beautifully fine for shooting, a stiff breeze moderating the heat, as well as some scores whose makers were not careful in observing the wind changes. The shooting was at 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each.

W. A. Jamieson (sp. 1st cls.)	29 29 29 87	Lt.-Col. W. P. Anderson..	31 27 16 74
Lieut. E. D. Sutherland...	30 27 29 86	F. W. Smith.....	30 18 25 73
Dr. Geo. Hutchison.....	30 26 27 83	Capt. H. H. Gray.....	28 24 21 73
N. Macfarlane (Martini)...	28 28 26 82	T. Carroll.....	26 26 19 71
J. D. Taylor.....	29 24 28 81	R. Moodie.....	24 27 19 70
J. H. Ellis.....	28 26 26 80	Capt. B. Billings.....	29 17 22 68
T. McJanet (sp. 2nd cls.)...	32 22 26 80	J. D. Holbrook.....	25 23 20 68
Major A. P. Sherwood....	28 28 24 80	Capt. C. F. Cox.....	26 23 19 68
Lieut. J. W. O'Grady.....	29 25 25 79	C. S. Scott.....	24 22 20 66
Major H. F. Perley.....	30 25 24 79	W. G. Dial.....	30 25 11 66
Major J. Wright.....	31 28 20 79	M. Rolfe.....	21 24 20 65
T. C. Boville.....	28 26 24 78	G. H. Rogers (Martini)...	26 20 19 65
Capt. S. M. Rogers.....	27 27 21 75	W. E. Cooke.....	25 22 18 65
T. C. Slade (sp. 3rd cls.)...	26 24 24 74	S. Short.....	29 22 12 63

Owing to the Queen's Birthday falling on Friday the club will have no competition this week. The next, to be held on Saturday, 1st June, will be with Martinis at Queen's ranges.

**THE MONTREAL RANGES.**

Mr. F. W. White, of the engineering branch of the militia department, has been in the city for the past two or three days in connection with the extension of the rifle ranges. It is understood that the contract for the necessary works has been let to Mr. L. Cousineau, and that it will be pushed on for completion by the 1st of July. The contract includes all the improvements promised by Sir Adolphe Caron to the volunteer officers of the city on the occasion of his recent visit to Montreal. There are now eight targets erected out of the ten for the 200 to 600 yards ranges, and the targets for the 1,000 yards will be erected immediately behind the shorter ranges. The wood in rear of the butts prevents the targets from being seen as clearly as those at Point St. Charles. Most of those interested would prefer having them stand out in clear relief with the sky. When everything is completed there promises to be little left for complaint. A large number of riflemen visited the ranges for practice on Sunday.—*Gazette*.

**Militia General Orders (No. 9) of 17th May, 1889.**

**No. 1.—REGULATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL DRILL OF 1889-90.**

Adverting to General Orders (8) 10th May, 1889, the Welland Canal Field Battery has been added to the field batteries authorized to drill in camp near their local head quarters.

**ARTILLERY PRACTICE.**

*Field Batteries 9-pr., R. M. L. Guns.*—The following number of rounds are allowed for instructional practice, to batteries in camp where a suitable range is available, viz:

Common shell, percussion fuze.....	24
Shrapnel shell, time fuze.....	8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>32</b>

The following number of rounds are allowed to be expended by each detachment at a general meeting for field artillery practice, to be held at Kingston during September, viz:—

Eight n. c. officers or gunners selected as marksmen to fire six rounds each.

4 common shell, percussion fuze.....	32
2 shrapnel shell, time fuze.....	16
Officers' instructional practice—3 common shell, percussion fuze.....	12
Trial shots, common shell percussion fuse.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>62</b>

Detailed instructions for the above gun practice will be issued by the Inspector of Artillery.

*Garrison Batteries.*—The number of rounds allowed, to be expended as follows:—

Eight marksmen, selected as above, to fire—when S. B. guns are used—5 rounds each, viz:—

3 solid shot.....	24
1 common shell, with time fuze.....	8
1 shrapnel shell, with time fuze.....	8
Trial shots and instruction, solid shot.....	4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>44</b>

*64-32-pr. R. M. L. Guns.*—Eight competitors to be selected by the officer commanding the battery, from amongst the best and most efficient n. c. officers and men, to fire two rounds each, viz:—

2 common shell, plugged.....	16
Trial shots—common shell, plugged.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18</b>

The above rounds to be fired deliberately, and the result of each shot signalled from the range. Range to be at least 1,700 yards.

The four competitors making the highest score at above practice to fire three rounds each, viz:—

2 common shell, plugged.....	8
1 shrapnel shell, time fuze.....	4
Officers' instructional practice—common shell, plugged.....	9
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>21</b>

When 40 pr. R. B. L. guns are used in the preliminary practice each competitor will fire

2 common shell, plugged.....	16
1 shrapnel shell, time fuze.....	8
Trial shots—common shell, plugged.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>26</b>

And in subsequent competition

3 common shell.....	12
1 shrapnel shell.....	4
Officers' instructional practice—common shell plugged.....	9
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>25</b>

Total rounds per battery..... 51

Officers are not eligible as competitors, but should act as instructors, and note the result of each man's shooting.

Annual gun practice of garrison batteries will be held under arrangements similar to those in force for the past year. The Inspector of Artillery will make the necessary arrangements.

**CITY AND RURAL CORPS.**

*Memo.*—Adverting to 2nd paragraph of No. 1 of General Orders (8), 10th May, 1889, "D" Company Infantry School Corps will join the camp in Military District No. 1.

*Transport.*—Attention is requested to sub-section (2) of paragraph 608 of the Regulations and Orders, 1887, which reads as follows:

"(2) If the journey is to be made over more than one line of rail-or public conveyance, a separate requisition will be issued for the

transport required over each independent line. This is necessary in order to facilitate settlements, and prevent confusion in the accounts to be rendered by each company."

**No. 2.—PERMANENT CORPS.**

**CHEVRONS AND BADGES.**

The material of which chevrons and badges will be composed, will be as follows:—

*Cavalry.*—Gold, except the spurs for privates employed as rough-riders, crossed trumpets for the trumpeters, and horse shoes for shoeing smiths, which will be worsted.

*Artillery.*—Gold, except the crossed trumpets for the trumpeters or buglers, which will be worsted.

*Infantry.*—Gold, except for Lance Sergeants and the rank below these n. c. officers, which will be worsted.

**No. 3.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, 1887.**

The following is added as sub-section 3 to paragraph 497:—

"3. When the band accompanies the guard of honour its strength shall not exceed the Bandmaster, three n. c. officers and 21 bandmen. Their pay will be as follows:—

Band master.....	\$1 00 per diem.
Band sergeant.....	0 75 "
Drum major.....	0 75 "
Corporal.....	0 60 "
Bandsmen.....	0 50 "

**No. 4.**

**Gov. Gen.'s Body Guard.**—This corps, which consists of four troops, is formed into a regiment.

The headquarters of "C" Troop, Oak Ridges, and "D" Troop, Markham, are changed to Toronto.

The regiment will be a city corps, and promotion therein will be made according to seniority in the corps.

**Queen's Own Canadian Hussars.**—B Troop, Quebec.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., George Benjamin Lawrence, vice Clint, promoted.

**Hamilton Field Bat.**—To be veterinary surgeon, John Forbes Quinn, vice Craig.

**Gov. Gen.'s Foot Guards.**—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Donald Alma Macpherson, vice Fairweather, promoted.

**2nd Bn.**—To be 2nd lieuts., Herbert Macdonald Mowat, G.S.I., from retired list of captains, vice Rennie, promoted; Col. Sergt. Robert Ceugh Le Vescomte, vice Peuchen, promoted.

**28th Bn.**—Surgeon Donald B. Fraser resigns.

**1st Bn.**—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Edmond Thomas Bartlett, vice Godfrey, promoted.

**3rd Bn.**—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Edmond William Patrick Guerin, vice Stewart, promoted.

**8th Bn.**—To be 2nd lieut., prov., William Hughes Davidson, vice Burstall, promoted.

**50th Bn.**—Brevet Major and Adjt. William S. McLaren retires retaining his brevet rank.

**51st Bn.**—No. 5 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Staff Sergt. Buran Henry Clark, vice Thomas H. Dickinson, left limits.

**62nd Bn.**—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Howard Pentreath Wetmore, vice Francis Hamilton Benn, who resigns.

**64th Bn.**—No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Sergt. Louis Archambeault, vice Michel Cardinal, who resigns.

**65th Bn.**—Major Joseph Giroux retires with rank of captain.

*Memo.*—Adverting to appointment of surgeon in No. 7 of General Orders (7) 3rd May, 1889, read "Guillaume Ernest Roy," instead of "Guillaume Ernest Ray."

**76th Bn.**—No. 5 Co.—To be capt., Lieut. Narcisse Beaudreau, R.S.I., from No. 4 Co., vice Joseph Landry.

**85th Bn.**—To be adjt. with rank of lieut., Lieut. Arthur d'Odet d'Orsonnens, R.S.I., from No. 3 Co. 87th Bn., vice Jackson, appointed major.

**87th Bn.**—No. 3 Co.—The resignation of Lieut. Arthur d'Odet d'Orsonnens, published in No. 7 of General Orders (7), 3rd May, 1889, is cancelled.

**71st Bn.**—No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Francis Brook Gregory, vice John Douglas Hazen, who retires retaining rank.

No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Sergt. John Herbert Secord, vice George Rankin Burt, who failed to attend annual drill.

No. 6 Co.—To be lieut., Col. Sergt. George Percival Ryder, S.I. 1st b., vice Stevenson, promoted.

To be adjt., Lieut. John Vicars Johnson, S.I., from No. 1 Co., vice Howe, appointed capt. of No. 3 Co.

**BREVET.**

To be major, from 16th May, 1889, Capt. James Galloway, jr., M.S., adjutant 14th Bn.

*Erratum.*—In No. 7 of General Orders (7), 3rd May, 1889, read Capt. "James" Hiscott instead of Capt. "Thomas" Hiscott.

**CONFIRMATION OF RANK.**

Adverting to No. 7 of General Orders (7), 3rd May, 1889, the confirmation of 2nd Lieut. W. A. Collins, No. 1 Co., 19th Bn., is to be omitted, as that officer holds substantive rank from 30th November, 1888.

*Erratum.*—In No. 7 of General Orders (7), 3rd May, 1889, read "Lieut. Theodore Augustus McGillivray," instead of "Lieut. Thomas Augustus McGillivray."

*Erratum.*—In No. 7 of General Orders (7), 3rd May, 1889, read "No. 6" instead "No. 4" as the company of 54th Bn. to which Lieut. W. R. Stevens belongs.

Adverting to No. 7 of General Orders (7), 3rd May, 1889, the confirmation of rank of 2nd Lieut. H. C. Tilley, No. 5 Bat. N. B. Brig. Gar. Art., is to be omitted, as the Infantry School certificate obtained by that officer does not qualify for substantive rank in the artillery.

*Erratum.*—In No. 7 of General Orders (7), 3rd May, 1889, read "7th April, 1889," as the date of confirmation of rank of 2nd Lieut. C. H. Taylor, instead of "31st May, 1889," and read "5th April, 1889," as the date for 2nd Lieut. F. B. Black, instead of "31st March, 1889."

*Erratum.*—In No. 7 of General Orders (7), 3rd May, 1889, read "19th April, 1889," as the date of confirmation of rank of 2nd Lieut. A. A. Wilkins, instead of "31st May, 1889."

Lieut. Frederick Parker Carvell, R.S.A., No. 1 Bat. P. E. I. Brig. Gar. Art., from 30th April, 1889.

**No. 5.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.**

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of marks obtained		
				Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
<i>Royal School of Cavalry.</i>						
Pte. H. Gregory, Q. O. C. Hussars.....	I	S	B	74	72	73
<i>Royal Schools of Artillery.</i>						
Lieut. F. P. Carvell, P. E. I. Brig.....	I	Sp	A	86	87	87
Lieut. P. A. Ernst, Mahone Bay Bat.....	I	S	A	92	92	92
Bomb. F. Clements, "B" Bat., R.C.A.....	I	S	B	78	78	78
Act. Bomb. J. Staples, "B" Bat., R.C.A.....	I	S	B	95	94	94
Q.M. Sergt. J. Coombes, Hamilton F. B.....	I	S	B	85	91	88
Gunner W. A. Keizer, Montreal F. B.....	I	S	B	94	84	88
Corp. N. Crewe-Read, Sydney F. B.....	I	S	B	89	84	86
Gunner G. E. L. Baker, Woodstock F. B.....	I	S	B	76	77	77
Gunner W. Seaborn, Woodstock F. B.....	I	S	B	74	81	78
Gunner J. McKay, Halifax Brig.....	I	S	B	61	85	76
Gunner H. J. Johnston, Cobourg Bat.....	I	S	B	65	76	72
Gunner L. Foote, Pictou Bat.....	I	S	B	90	76	81
Sergt. R. Ryder, Yarmouth Bat.....	I	S	B	91	92	92
Corp. G. Kennedy, "C" Bat., R.C.A.....	2	S	B	60	71	67
Corp. T. Redding, "C" Bat., R.C.A.....	2	S	B	61	68	65
Bomb. F. Kains, "C" Bat., R.C.A.....	2	S	B	49	66	59
Bomb. E. Short, "C" Bat., R.C.A.....	2	S	B	57	66	62
Act. Bomb. A. Soper, "C" Bat., R.C.A.....	2	S	B	57	73	67
Gunner J. Pierce, Halifax Brig.....	2	S	B	41	77	64

**Special Announcement.**

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a copy of that valuable work *free* by sending their address (enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million copies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book. It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.

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(Late JOHN F. CREAN)

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In whole or in part, new or renewal, would do well to communicate with the above firm before ordering. MENTION THIS PAPER.



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Printed forms of tender containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application to the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. Patterns of articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for.

If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

FRED. WHITE, Comptroller, N. W. M. Police.

Ottawa, May 8th, 1889.

Rifle Uniform Wanted.

Wanted to purchase, an Officer's Uniform (Rifle) in good condition, height 5-10 1/2, chest 37 inches. Applicants will state, if uniform is not complete, any article wanting, and price asked. Address: D.W., CAN. MILITIA GAZETTE, Box 316.

WANTED.

INFANTRY OFFICER'S BRIDLE and Holsters in good condition. State price.

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North-West Mounted Police.

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APPLICANTS must be between the ages of Twenty-two and Forty, active, able-bodied men of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character and sobriety.

They must understand the care and management of horses, and be able to ride well.

The minimum height is 5 feet 8 inches, the minimum chest measurement 35 inches, and the maximum weight 175 pounds.

The term of engagement is five years.

The rates of pay are as follows:—

Staff-Sergeants ..... \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.

Other Non-Com. Officers.. 85c. to 1.00 "

Table with columns: Service, Good conduct pay, Total. Rows for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th year's service.

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters and other artisans.

Members of the force are supplied with fixtures, a free kit on joining and periodical issues during the term of service.

Applicants may be engaged at the office of the Comptroller of the Force, Ottawa; at the Immigration office, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or at the Headquarters of the Force, Regina, N.W.T.

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N.B.—Squad Drill Elucidated, will be revised and printed in a new and improved form. Send orders.

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CLASS D.

The 24th Monthly Drawing will take place

Wednesday, June 19th, 1889,

AT 2 P. M.

PRIZES VALUE.....\$50,000 0

CAPITAL PRIZE: 1 Real Estate Worth \$5,000 00

LIST OF PRIZES.

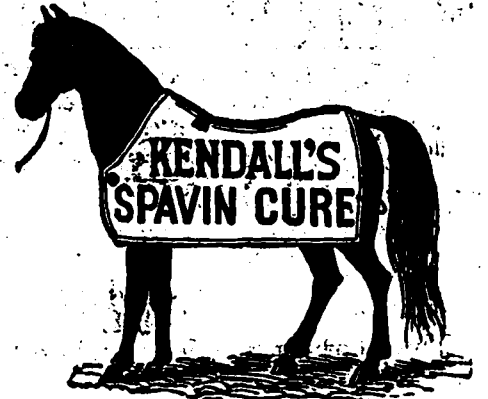
Table listing prizes: 1 Real Estate worth \$5,000, 1 Real Estate worth 2,000, 1 Real Estate worth 1,000, 4 Real Estates 500, 10 Real Estates 300, 30 Furniture Sets 200, 60 Furniture Sets 100, 200 Gold Watches 50, 1000 Silver Watches 10, 1000 Toilet Sets 5, 2307 Prizes worth \$50,000

TICKETS \$1.00

Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p.c. Winners' name not published unless specially authorized.

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OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER, BREEDER OF CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTER BREED HORSES, ELMWOOD, ILL., NOV. 20, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, I would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best liniments on earth. I have used it on my stables for three years. Yours truly, CHAR. A. SNYDER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 2, 1888. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness, Stiff Joints and Spavins, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all horsemen. Yours truly, A. H. GILBERT, Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SANT WINTON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of King Bone, nine afflicted with Big Head and seven of Big Jaw. Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a case of any kind. Yours truly, ANDREW TURNER, Horse Doctor.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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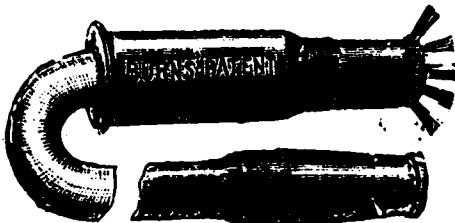
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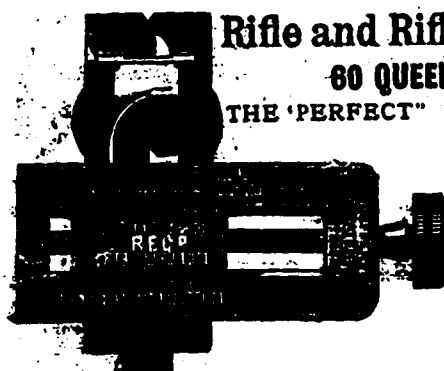
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