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

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Comment and Criticism.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10, issued on the 16th instant, contain some additions to the regulations and orders relating to transport, subsistence and pay of the active militia when called out for actual service. These would prove of infinite use in simplifying work in case an armed force should unfortunately be required to take the field in the future. We defer publishing them until next week in order to make room for the new appointments gazetted in General Orders No. 11, issued on the 17th.

THESE orders give a total of 18 promotions, 57 new appointments, including eight qualified officers, and the large proportion of 13 non-combatant staff officers, while the whole number of commissions lost to the service is 37; thus showing a net gain of 20 commissions, an unusually good showing. The 36 provisional appointments however, would scarcely seem to be counterbalanced by the four officers whose rank has been confirmed on obtaining certificates.

AMONGST officers above the rank of captain, concerned in the last order, we may mention the following: Dr. A. W. Bigelow, has been appointed surgeon to the Toronto Field Battery. Dr. Eakins has been promoted to the surgeoncy of the 39th Norfolk Rifles in the place of Surgeon Major Phelan, who has retired. Dr. Kincaid of the Peterboroughs, attains the rank of surgeon-major on the completion of 20 years service as surgeon. The Victorias take on two new medical officers, Dr. Ruttan being their new surgeon. Milton Macdonald, Esq., has been appointed provisional major in the St. Hyacinthe battalion. In this connection we would remark incidentally that we cannot conceive of any circumstances which justify the giving of a field officer's commission to an unqualified man. In the 72nd battalion Lt.-Col. Shippy Spurr assumes command in the place of Lt.-Col. Parker, who goes on the

retired list, after having had command over 17 years, and Dr. Miller takes the place of Dr. Woodbury, who retires with the rank of surgeon-major. Finally, we find that the headquarters of the 95th battalion have been changed from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, and that an outsider has been brought in as commanding officer. Lt.-Col. McMillan, however, is qualified, and has had considerable experience both as company and field officer.

IN addition to his regular annual prize, Mr. J. H. Steward, Strand, London, optician to the D. R. A., has generously presented two handsome prizes to that association. They are a mahogany revolving album and a carved oak aneroid barometer with silver dial. The council has added one to the first prize in extra series C and the other to series D, reducing the money prize accompanying them to \$10 in each case.

THERE are six military brigade camps in progress this week, but pressure on our space forbids extended notice of them. At London the camp for Military District No. 1 opened on the 14th under Lt.-Col. Jackson, D.A.G. There are about 2,250 men under canvas. Major-General Middleton paid a visit of inspection on Thursday last. The camp for No. 2 district was formed at Niagara on the 14th also. The number in attendance here is about the same as at London, 2,250 men. The camp, which is under the direction of Lt.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., has the benefit of the presence of "C" Co., I.S.C. It had a visit from the Major-General on Friday last. The camp for No. 3 district opened at Kingston, that for No. 4 district at Ottawa, No. 5 at Granby and No. 6 at Laprairie on Monday of this week. Several serious mishaps are reported in connection with the camps. At Niagara on Thursday last, Thos. Hornton, a private of the 19th Batt., from St. Catharines, fell dead from heart disease while leaving the Salvation Army barracks. At London Pte. Ralph Shaw of No. 1, the Chatham company, of the 24th Batt., was fatally stabbed by a man named Stevenson, who had been quarrelling with his wife, when a number of the volunteers passing stopped to hear what was going on. Some of them it is said, interfered, throwing missiles at the horse, and Stevenson rushing out stabbed Pte. Shaw, who had been merely an onlooker. At Spencerville on Tuesday as No. 6 company of the 56th Batt. were waiting for the arrival of the train to bear them to Ottawa, Corpl. Geo. Sturton undertook to turn a somersault on the railway platform. His bayonet dropped from his scabbard, and as he fell to the ground the point penetrated his body in the region of the kidneys to the depth of about an inch, inflicting a serious wound.

OUR readers, especially amongst the officers of the militia, will be glad to know that the grievance to which we alluded last week and the week before, removing military supplies for the militia from the free list, has been redressed, the last amendments to the tariff reinstating the militia in its old position. If there have been any abuses of the privilege we hope they will be punished, and we hope that in future every militia officer will restrict his free entries to indisputably military goods, and preferably to goods which cannot be readily procured in Canada.

In Parliament.

WE resume our account of the discussion of the militia estimates in the Commons on the 3rd inst., where we were obliged to leave off last week.

The item \$60,000 for armories and care of arms passed without a word. On the item of \$40,000 for drill instruction and \$250,000 for drill and training, Mr. Casey said the former amount was practically devoted to indemnify captains for their expenses, and thought it should be put under a changed heading. The Minister said the Department had reduced the amount to \$20 per company in cases where the corps had not drilled, but he thought that some allowance to help c.o.'s. to defray their expenses was only right. Mr. Casey thought so too, but the heading should show how the money was spent, and it was not for drill instruction. Col. O'Brien thought the \$40 per company should be given for drill instruction under conditions by which the country would get value for it. Now a man who never drills his company is as well treated as another who drills at every opportunity, but it would be easy to allot the money proportionately to the efficiency as shown in camp, on the same principle as the capitation grant to volunteers in England, and captains should show that they do something for their money in years that they do not go to camp. It was unfair to drill and pay the city corps every year and put the rural men, equally good material, in so inferior a position. He also complained that rural c.o.'s. had no control over the payments to their captains so that one not notoriously inefficient was equally well paid with the best. The item passed.

On the next item of \$38,000 for contingencies, including grants to artillery and rifle associations and bands, Mr. Davies asked why the P. E. I. team of 1885 to the D. R. A. matches had to travel second-class while the other maritime men had first-class tickets; and why in 1886 the P. E. I. men had only second-class single fares while the others, had double firsts. He thought there should be a distinct understanding that the men travelling to these matches should have passes over the Intercolonial Railway. Sir Adolphe Caron explained that the D. R. A. was not under militia control, but as its aims were considered important, the department had aided competitors from the Maritime provinces. Mr. Tupper joined in pressing the matter on the government. The men should not be dependent on any one department for transport, but should have passes by the authority of the whole government. The riflemen made considerable sacrifices, and deserved encouragement. Mr. Weldon endorsed this view. Mr. Jones backed up the riflemen's claims, and said there should be no necessity for a week's negotiations before passages were provided. Mr. Pope said his department would make no change. Competitors from Ontario and Manitoba had to pay their way, and so should the Maritime men. He would grant reduced rates. Mr. Davies suggested they had to pay their way for a long distance in any case. Mr. Tupper said free passes were always granted on government roads in Australia to the services.

Mr. Casey suggested, with regard to grants to rifle associations, that the grants should be in proportion to the work done, of which proof should be given, and that nominal rolls should be furnished of the several memberships, as he believed the same men obtained grants as members of several associations. He instanced Ottawa, where he said there were the Wimbledon association and the Guards' association, and two of other battalions, all said to be largely composed of the same individuals. Some of these grants might be saved, and applied to other places. The Minister said the grants were proportioned to the membership, and he did not believe the abuse reputed existed.

The grants to the D. R. A. and D. A. A. elicited no comment.

On the item of \$59,000 for the R. M. C., Sir R. Cartwright asked concerning certain fines of \$100 exacted for some cadets who left the college to take Imperial commissions before completing their course. Sir Adolphe said the college had the right to collect these fines, but as to collecting them from those who had refused to pay the Department of Justice doubted the power of the College. Sir Richard wanted to know who did pay, and who refused. as, for the credit of the college, all should be treated alike. The Minister promised the papers within a few days.

Col. Denison suggested giving three or four civil service positions to passed cadets. If the best men had the choice of the C. S. or the army it would be a good thing.

Mr. Jones explained how Imperial commissions first came to be offered, and said the R. M. C. graduates entered on a better footing as to training than Imperial cadets, but he thought it was not in the interest of Canada to allow cadets who had not completed their course to take commissions, as had been done lately. The college must maintain public confidence, which would not be the case if untrained men issued from its classes. He thought the civil service should be opened to graduates. The P. W. D. and Railways and Canals seemed specially fitted to provide posts for young engineers. Thus a trained civil service could be gradually formed. If graduates went to the States, or

even in large numbers entered the Imperial service, the largest proportion of the money spent in the college was thrown away. The Minister agreed with Mr. Jones' sentiments, and explained that the Imperial service took a large number of cadets last year well knowing their standing in the college. Graduates were employed in the civil service—one in the technical branch of his own department, several as officers in the active militia, and the mounted police, and some in the large railway companies and industrial establishments in Canada. If too much consideration were given to graduates it might create dissatisfaction. Col. Amyot saw no use in the college. It would have been better and cheaper to educate the cadets in England. But when a military college was demanded in the interests of the rich it was granted; when a school was desired for a much more useful class than the military there was no money for it. The marine school at Quebec was kept up by the Local government, when it chiefly concerned the Federal authorities. Capt. Labelle said he had seen the Minister of Marine about a school of navigation and thought the government should establish another at Sorel. Sir Richard Cartwright said the Minister had lost the point of Mr. Jones' suggestion, that positions in the civil service should be given, not indiscriminately, but as prizes to the best graduates, like the Imperial commissions. If an equal or greater number of places in the service of Canada were similarly offered it would enable that service to secure the best men. The very entrance examination to the R. M. C. was a guarantee that the cadets would be a picked class. Mr. Casey suggested the outside service as the preferable branch, so that the graduates' military knowledge could be utilized at need without crippling the departments. He also thought no one but graduates should be appointed to adjutantries, and that they should be paid, thus utilizing the college and increasing the efficiency of the force. Mr. Jones thought the college training would be invaluable in furnishing us with commanders in case of need. West Pointers had invariably come to the front in the American rebellion. Italy spent large sums in educating her sons who had emigrated to South America; it would be better to reduce the cost of training the men and increase that of educating commanders. Mr. Casey wound up the debate by reiterating and elaborating his views.

On the item of \$482,700 for permanent corps Sir Richard Cartwright enquired what the increase of \$47,000 was required for. The Minister explained that it was for the London school. Mr. Ellis drew attention to the difference in the charge for medicines for the several schools, and was promised details. Mr. Casey complained that Col. Holmes was paid \$2,920 a year for—as he put it—commanding Sergt. Kinsella—he should be paid as other D.A.G.'s.

Sir Adolphe said arrangements had been made by which Imperial marine pensioners would be sent out to form the battery. It was impossible to pay men in B. C. more than elsewhere without changing the law, and the labor market was so high that at the usual rates they could not be got to serve. Mr. Casey objected again to this salary paid Col. Holmes, as well as to the policy of importing worn-out pensioners to form the battery. Mr. Baker thought the amount of a D.A.G.'s salary should be charged against that vote, instead of C battery. He showed that besides those duties, Col. Holmes had organized a school of instruction and qualified several officers and n.c.o.'s. The Minister explained that the pensioners were not old men, but men of the reserve, and the very pick of England's trained artillerymen. Mr. Casey then read from the Militia report, showing that Col. Holmes had only 261 men in his district, of whom only 90 turned up at muster parade, and he read extracts from that officer's report to prove the limited nature of drill performed, and the dilapidated state of the armament in B.C.

On the item of \$3,000 for improved rifle ordnance Sir Richard Cartwright wanted to know how much that amount would buy. The Minister said the amount would purchase two 64-prs. and it was in the interest of Canada to buy a couple every year. Two were now in Quebec, one in Kingston and one was required in the Maritime provinces for training purposes. Sir Richard said for training they might be of use, but against modern armor they would be futile. Sir Adolphe said the inspector of artillery recommended these guns.

On the item of \$10,000 for drill sheds and rifle ranges, Mr. Burdette asked what proportion of that sum was intended for Belleville, and if no part of it what sum would be placed in the supplementary estimates for the purpose of accommodating the 15th battalion?

The Minister said the department would contribute its due proportion provided the municipality did its share also. Except in places where the force was very large the amount allowed by Government was regulated by the grant which the municipality made. Mr. Burdette thought this case was exceptional as his district contributed a large quota to the force, and the 15th battalion company of the Midland had two of its officers wounded at Batoche, and the municipalities had spent so much on railroads since assumed by Government that they could ill afford to subscribe for a drill shed. He also objected to the country importing pensioners (alluding to the proposal to man C battery). Canada could provide and

officer her own force, and if that course had been pursued in 1885 we would have been saved millions of money in the North-West campaign.

Col. Denison complained of the drill shed accomodation in Toronto when he was informed that the matter was provided for in the supplementary estimates.

Mr. Kenny said a drill shed was required at Halifax. The Minister said everything could not be done in one year. Sir Richard Cartwright alluded to the damage done the present one during the late election.

Mr. Shakespeare complained of the shed at Victoria, which was a mere barn. The population of the province was increasing rapidly, and the force could likewise be increased if treated with any consideration. Mr. Baker also spoke on this point.

Mr. Campbell drew attention to the claims of Chatham, Ont., to a drill shed. Then ensued a breeze over some remarks of Mr. Jones respecting the Halifax shed.

Sir Richard Cartwright took the item \$12,000 for the care of late Imperial properties as a text for an enquiry about the talked-of scheme of Imperial defence, and asked if Canada were in any way committed.

Sir Charles Tupper intimated that there was no intention of changing the present relations.

Mr. Mills, of Annapolis, ridiculed the idea of the Government preserving Fort Anne in its present condition. Let them either repair it or give it up. It was now a cow pasture, and had no guns, though it had had 135 pieces of ordnance. It should be restored, armed, and manned. Mr. Jones said there was a movement to induce the government to sell the old fort for some \$2,000, when it was worth \$20,000. Mr. Weldon accused Mr. Jones when in charge of Fort Cumberland of selling the old French cannon to be cast into stoves, which Mr. Jones repudiated.

On the item of \$10,000 for barracks in British Columbia, Mr. Baker asked whether it was the honest intention of the Government to spend that money this year, to which the Minister aptly retorted that Mr. Baker's political attitude showed his belief in the *bona fides* of the Government.

Records of our Militia Corps.—IX.

The Sixth Fusiliers.

COMPILED BY CAPT. R. G. PETTIGREW, ADJUTANT.

"Vestigia nulla retrorsum."

(Continued from page 787.)

THE formation of this battalion was an outcome of the excitement caused by the now historical "Trent" affair.

Among the general orders of 10th January, 1862, issued from Quebec, there appears:—

"No. 1. The formation of the following corps is hereby authorized, viz.: one volunteer militia rifle company to be styled 'the 7th Volunteer Militia Rifle Co., of Montreal.' To be captain, Ashley Hibbard, Esq.; to be lieutenant, Robert Wall, gentleman; to be ensign, Robert Newbald, gentleman."

In the next *Gazette*, 17th January, 1862, three other companies were authorized with the following officers: Captains Samuel Filer, Chas. Binmore and John Helder Isaacson; lieutenants, Thos. Binmore, Alex. Colquhoun, jr., and J. A. Rogers; ensigns, Chas. Radcliffe Dearnally, James Masters Primate and Geo. McGibbon.

Again, on 31st January, 1862, two other companies were gazetted with Captains John Porter and Ben. Ibbotson, Lieutenants Wm. Arnold Bates and Ed. Douglass Thompson, Ensigns Joseph Lee and Campbell Bryson as officers. On same date the six companies were formed into a battalion under the designation of the "6th Batt. Volunteer Militia Rifles, Canada," under the command of Major Ashley Hibbard. Nothing but accoutrements having been supplied by the militia authorities, the clothing was procured from Messrs. Hibbert & Co., London, Eng.

The *Gazette* of 7th February, 1862, contained the following promotions and appointments: "To be lieut.-colonel, Major Ashley Hibbard; to be majors, Sir Edward Graham, Bart., and Capt. Murdoch Morison, of 3rd. Batt., Montreal; to be adjutant, Ens. C. R. Dearnally; to be quarter-master, Hercules Ellis, gentleman; to be surgeon, J. P. Rottot, M.D.; to be asst.-surgeon, O. Raymond, M.D.;" and in *Gazette* of 21st February, 1862, Ensign Francis Crispo, from 6th Batt., Sedentary Militia, was appointed pay-master, thus completing staff of the battalion.

On 1st August, 1862, two additional companies were authorized with the following officers: Captains (Paymaster) F. Crispo and John Martin, Lieutenants Wm. Henry Manley and Rowland Wm. Mucklestone, and Ensigns Charles Arthur Rice and Samuel Perry.

The designation of the battalion having been changed from "Rifles" to the "6th Batt. Hochelaga Light Infantry," the ladies of the city presented a pair of colors, the formal presentation being made by Major-General Lord F. Paulet, commanding the district.

In December, 1864, the battalion was placed on active service, and one company, under Capt. Wall, proceeded on duty to Prescott, and was relieved therefrom early in 1865.

In January, 1865, Major R. P. Hawkes (late Lieut. H. M. 47th Foot) assumed command, replacing Major Theo. Lyman, who had been appointed to a position on the staff.

On 23rd March, 1866, one hundred n.c.o's. and men proceeded on frontier duty, one company with Capt. R. Wall, Lieut. A. Crawford and Ensign Beckett was stationed at Fort Lennox, Isle-aux-Noix, the other with Capt. H. H. Geddes and Lieut. J. M. H. Dixon was detailed to do duty at St. Valentine.

On 21st April, 1866, the afore-mentioned companies were changed, one under Capt. Geddes returning to headquarters, the other under Capt. Wall being stationed at Stottsville until May 1st, when it returned to Cornwall, and, with two other companies of the battalion, proceeded to Cornwall, the officers accompanying this, the right wing of the battalion being Lieut.-Colonel R. P. Hawkes, Captains R. Wall, John Martin and H. H. Geddes, Lieutenants A. Crawford, and J. M. H. Dixon and Ensigns J. C. Sinton, R. Gardner, jr., and J. Seebold. At Cornwall an administrative battalion was formed under command of Lieut.-Colonel Hawkes, Major D. Bergin being the Major. It was composed of three companies of the 6th, two companies rifles and one of infantry belonging to Cornwall, and was augmented later on by Nos. 1 and 3 companies of the Ottawa Rifles.

About the beginning of July the battalion was broken up, two companies of the 6th returning to Montreal, the other under command of Capt. Geddes remaining at Cornwall until July 14th, when it returned to Montreal and was dismissed from active service. The greater part of this company had been on duty for four months. During the time the right wing of the battalion was at Cornwall, the left was not altogether idle, as on 3rd June, under command of Major J. H. Isaacson, it assisted in garrisoning Fort Lennox and Stottsville.

On 30th November, 1866, Major J. H. Isaacson assumed command of the battalion, *vice* R. P. Hawkes, resigned.

On 1st July, 1867 (the first Dominion Day), the battalion was present at a grand review held at Logan's farm, Montreal, at which was present the whole of the Montreal garrison (regular and volunteer). It also acted as guard of honor on Victoria square during the reading of the "proclamation" by the Mayor (Hon. H. Starnes).

Under the new Dominion Militia Act it reorganized as a five-company battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Isaacson in command.

On 13th April, 1868, the battalion had the melancholy honor of assisting at the funeral of the Hon. T. D. McGee, who had been shot, by a Fenian assassin, while attending to his parliamentary duties at Ottawa.

On 23rd December, 1869, Lieut.-Colonel Isaacson resigned command and was succeeded by Major John Martin as major in command.

On Her Majesty's birthday, 1870, the battalion assembled to take part in the customary review. The day being wet orders were issued not to turn out, but await further orders. These came about one o'clock, and were for the battalion to form up in brigade. The brigade having formed a hollow square, Lieut.-Colonel W. Osborne Smith, D.A.G., made the following address: "The Fenians are on the border and I shall want a company from each battalion to proceed to the front this afternoon, whilst the rest of you will remain under arms ready to leave at a moment's notice. Men of the 5th district, you are now, from this moment, under pay and on active service. I will now dismiss you to your private parades, so that the companies leaving this afternoon can go home and get some clothing and something to eat. First of all I would ask you to give three cheers for Her Most Gracious Majesty, whose birthday this is." The cheers having been given, and three more for Colonel Smith (an officer whose soldier-like qualities are yet kindly remembered by the "old timers" of the 5th district), the brigade marched to private parades.

One company of the 6th being required for immediate service the whole battalion volunteered, but Capt. Gardner's (No. 3) was the lucky company chosen, and at 3 o'clock paraded. After inspection by the D.A.G. the company proceeded to Bonaventure station, and at 7 o'clock, accompanied by a company each of the 1st, 3rd and 5th battalions, started for St. Johns, P.Q. The officers were Capt. R. Gardner, Lieut. D. Seath and Ensign J. G. Seebold. The company was billeted at St. Johns and was joined by the rest of the battalion on the evening of the 25th. The force at St. Johns consisted of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, under Colonel Lord Alex. Russell, Capt. Glynn's battery of Royal Artillery, and the 1st, 3rd, 5th and 6th volunteer battalions.

About 11 o'clock on the night of the 25th the "assembly" sounded. The battalion was marched to the railway station and, along with its comrades of the Montreal brigade, proceeded to St. Armand's station *en route* for Eccles Hill, as it was reported that Colonel Smith's slender force was engaged with the Fenians. Arriving at St. Armand's the

column started for Eccles Hill. Having arrived at Pigeon Hill word was received from Colonel Smith that "he had fully repulsed the enemy and could hold his own and did not require reinforcements." The brigade was ordered back to St. Johns, which it reached at 5 p.m. on the 26th. The battalion remained on duty at St. Johns until 3rd June, when it returned to Montreal and was relieved from active service, after being inspected by Lieut.-General Lindsay, who was accompanied by H. R. H. Prince Arthur (serving as a lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade.) The officers on the above service were Major John Martin, Captains H. H. Geddes, H. Millen, J. C. Sinton and R. Gardner, jr., Lieuts. D. Seath and W. D. Dupont, Ensign J. G. Seebold, Lieut. David acting adjutant, Surgeon David and Paymaster Bates.

In June, 1871, the battalion was present at camp of instruction at Laprairie for 16 days, and in June, 1872, at St. Andrews for a like period.

On 13th June, 1873, the officers took part at the funeral of the late Sir G. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia.

On 14th Nov., 1874, inspected, along with remainder of Montreal brigade, by Major-General Smyth, commanding militia.

On 22nd May, 1875, a guard of honor was furnished for Lieut.-General O'Grady Haly, administrator of the government.

On 13th August, 1875, two companies were authorized to be added to the battalion, thus bringing it to a six-company battalion and entitling it to a lieut.-colonel and two majors. Those positions were filled by Major John Martin being appointed lieut.-colonel, and Captains and Brevet-Majors Robt. Gardner, Jr., and J. C. Sinton majors.

On 2nd September, 1875, a detachment attended the public funeral of late chief of the Montreal fire brigade, Alex. Bertram.

On duty in aid of civil power on 16th November, 1875, at burial of Guibord.

On 28th January, 1876, the designation of the battalion was changed to 6th Batt. Fusiliers, with permission to adopt uniform as worn by fusiliers of H. M. regular army.

On 16th November, 1876, at company drill competition, No. 4 Co. was first, No. 5 second and Nos. 1 and 6 equal for third place.

On 12th July, 1877, the battalion, along with other corps of Montreal brigade, were ordered out in aid of civil power, to assist in preserving peace, trouble having been caused by a collision between Roman Catholics and Orangemen.

On 16th July, 1877, the Montreal force again on duty, attending the funeral of Hackett, who had been shot on 12th July.

8th November, 1877, company drill competition at Victoria rink; No. 4 Co. first, No. 1 Co. second.

12th February, 1878, furnished a guard of honor for the Earl of Dufferin, at Windsor Hotel.

28th May, 1878, review in honor of Her Majesty's birthday. His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin and Major-General Smyth were present, the total force being 3,271 men, 204 horses and 10 guns. In addition to Montreal brigade there were contingents from Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec, also the Barlow Greys company from St. Alban's, Vermont, U.S., they being guests of the 6th.

On 4th July, 1878, the battalion, in response to an invitation from St. Alban's, Vermont, U.S., to take part in their national celebration, permission having been granted, left Montreal at 7 a.m. The officers present were Lieut.-Colonel J. Martin, Majors Gardner and Sinton, Captains Dupont, Blaiklock, Mackinnon and W. D. McLaren, Lieuts. S. D. Stewart, G. A. Mooney, W. M. Cushing, J. Raphael and J. Fair, jr., Ensigns J. Gray, P. Hood and F. E. Nelson; Lieut. F. Massey acting adjutant, Asst.-Surgeon Kennedy, Paymaster Bates, and Quartermaster Battersby. Among the guests accompanying were: Hon. J. Q. Smith, U. S. Consul-General, Montreal; C. O. Perrault, Vice-Consul for France; Lieut.-Col. T. Lyman, a former c. o. of the 6th; Alderman G. W. Stephens; Captains Sully and Stanley, 3rd Victoria Rifles; Capt. D. Seath, late 6th; Lieut. Jarvis, M.G.A.; Lieut.-Colonel Gilmour and Capt. Smith, 60th Batt.; Revs. S. Massey and J. B. Green, and Messrs. F. J. Hamilton, J. Harper, W. Jarvis, J. F. Norris and E. Beatty of the Montreal press. On arrival at St. Albans the reception was enthusiastic, and the day was spent in a round of enjoyment, the hospitality extended being something that no person present there that day can ever forget. The battalion took part in a procession and afterwards drilled in the park. The Adjutant-General of the State of Vermont, in addressing the 6th, said: "the men of it were every inch soldiers." Returning after a brilliant send-off, in which fireworks and volley firing by the State militia took a prominent part, Montreal was reached at 2.30 a.m. on the 5th. The eulogiums from all quarters were many, and of such a nature that the country, city and force were satisfied that the 6th had done its duty.

On 7th July following, at the Church of the Messiah, Montreal, the Rev. Mr. Green preached a discourse, suggested by his visit, in company with the 6th Fusiliers to St. Alban's, Vt. Concluding as follows, he said: "I wish here, publicly, to bear testimony, as an eye-witness, not

only to the soldierly bearing of the officers and men of the 6th Fusiliers, but what is more of importance, to my mind, under the circumstances, my testimony to their behavior as Christian men. Not a man was the worse of liquor there! I have no doubt that even in temperance Vermont, they could, without money and without price, have got more than would be good for them. But they were faithful to their promise to their officers to bear themselves as men of whom the city might not be ashamed. And when after a day's duty of nearly twenty hours, they returned, their ranks were as full and their steps as steady as when they left—a fact which reflects credit on both officers and men. No one ever doubted their ability or readiness to quit them well as fighting men, and henceforth there need be no doubt about their ability to quit them as cometh Christian men, under circumstances more than ordinarily trying. The city and country have reason to be proud of such citizen soldiery."

On 12th July, 1878, on duty in aid of civil power in anticipation of Orange vs. Roman Catholic riots. Strong guards were mounted on city armories for several days.

About beginning of September, 1878, detachments on duty on Q. M. O. & O. Railway, at different stations between Montreal and Hull; trouble between Quebec government and the railway contractors.

14th November, 1878, company drill competition, No. 4 being first, No. 1 second.

On the arrival of the new governor-general, the Marquis of Lorne, and his Royal wife, the Princess Louise, the Montreal brigade turned out, the 6th being present, at a drawing room held at Windsor Hotel, by the Princess, furnished the guard of honor.

On 24th May, 1879, took part in review at Montreal, the Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. Princess Louise being present; Major-General Smyth in command. The troops consisted of the Montreal brigade, and corps from Ottawa, Shefford, Quebec and Toronto, the Kingston Cadets and the 13th Brooklyn Regt. National Guard of New York State (550 men), in all 4,379 men and 14 guns.

Rifle match at Point St. Charles, shot 1st November, 1879, No. 1 Co., 6th, having issued a challenge to shoot five men of any company in the Montreal brigade, seven shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards. No. 6 Co. 1st Prince of Wales' Rifles and No. 3 Co. 5th Fusiliers accepted, the result being that No. 1 Co., 6th, won with 296 points, the Prince of Wales' 291 points and the 5th Fusiliers 248 points.

Annual company competition at Victoria rink. 1st, No. 1 Co. (Capt. F. Massey's), 93 points out of 100; 2nd, No. 3 Co. (Capt. G. A. Mooney's) 84 points out of 100.

(To be continued.)

Regimental Intelligence.

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

Halifax.—The 66th battalion had its first church parade on Sunday 20th inst., in honor of the Jubilee of Her Majesty. There were 24 officers and 297 men on parade. The battalion headed by its band marched to St. George's where the Protestant members attended, the Catholic members went to St. Patrick's. At St. Georges' Rev. Dr. Partridge preached an eloquent and practical sermon, and the music was specially attractive. At St. Patrick's Father Biggs preached an admirable sermon. Lieut.-Cols. Worsley, D.A.G., MacShane, B.M., and Murray, supt. stores, attended the service with the fusiliers.

Montreal. The garrison artillery, who have both infantry and artillery drill to study, have been working steadily lately to perfect themselves in this respect. On the 11th they had a field day on St. Helen's Island, executing their manoeuvres, a scheme of Major Atkinson's, in the presence of the senior officers of the other city corps and a large number of ladies. The muster was about 225 rank and file. Upon arriving at the grounds an officer's guard was detailed, and the brigade was then formed up to receive the inspecting officer, who subsequently visited the sentries and inspected the guard, which was then relieved. The brigade next practised route marching. No. 1 battery furnishing the advance and No. 6 the rear guard, and Nos. 2 and 3 the right and left flanking parties respectively. The brigade having been formed up in column facing the river, No. 1 battery furnished sentries for outpost duty. The officer in charge of the sentries having examined the ground removed every man that could be spared, leaving only the number of double sentries required to watch the front, and made a rough sketch of the ground occupied by the picquet. No. 2 battery acted as support. The officer commanding the picquet placed it in the most advantageous position to enable it to relieve or reinforce the sentries. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 batteries detailed one gun squad each, falling in six paces from the reserve flank of their respective batteries, the stores having been previously brought up ready for action. The enemy being seen advancing in force the sentries were reinforced by the picquet, which moved to the front in double time, extending on the march. A general attack all along the line then took place, a brisk fire being kept up by picquet and gun squads for a few minutes. On the order to retire they fell back gradually, so as to give time to the main body, to get under arms, disputing the ground to a position in rear which was occupied by the main body. The gun squads then double to the rear, and fall in with their respective batteries, spiking the guns before they were abandoned. The support had extended from the centre, lying down until they were joined by the advance line. They then rose up and retired together. When about 50 paces off the main body the assemble sounded. The extended line then ran to the rear of the main body and formed up, in the meantime the main body had deployed into line, and as soon as its front was clear was ordered to fire volleys by batteries, cease fire, fix swords and charge. After dislodging the enemy the brigade marched back to its original ground, formed into quarter column and extended for attack. The extended line firing

advanced and retired by alternate ranks the extended line was then reinforced by the supports, the reserve prolonging to the right and left respectively. The assemble was then sounded and square formed on commanding officer, after which column by the left was formed.

The brigade was then practised in pitching and striking tents by bugle call, which was very creditably done.

Ottawa.—On the evening of Monday, the 20th inst., about seventy-five veterans of the Imperial army and navy, residing in Ottawa, had a dinner at the Dominion Hall, kept by Geo. Simms, one of their number, in commemoration of the jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen. Lieut.-Col. Lewis, B.M., formerly of the 40th and of the 65th, presided, and the vice-chair was occupied by Capt. Costin, formerly of the 14th. A splendid time was spent, tales of the service being related with great gusto throughout the evening. It is proposed by the veterans to have an annual re-union after this. They propose taking part in the march past in the jubilee review here on the 30th inst. On Tuesday, at the jubilee thanksgiving service at Christ Church, the veterans formed a guard of honor to receive the Governor-General. Each man appeared in plain clothes, wearing his medals, if he were happy enough to possess any.

Militia General Orders, No. 11, of 17th June, 1887.

No. 1.—REGULATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL DRILL OF 1887-88.—CAMPS.

Memo.—Adverting to No. 1 of G. O. (8), 2nd June, 1887, read "6th Sept." instead of "1st Sept.," as the date of military district No. 9 camp at Aldershot.

Tents.—In camps of exercise when tents are available, one tent may be issued for each 8 men.

No. 2.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

2nd Regt. Cav.—No. 1 Troop.—To be 2nd lieut., Sergt. Williard Peter Stull, C.C. (3rd class), vice Leonard Seymour Bessey who resigns.

No. 8 Troop.—Lieut. James Alexander Gilchriese resigns.

3rd Prov. Regt. Cav.—B Troop.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. David Sutton, S.C., vice Hetherington, appointed adjutant.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Pte. David Fallis, vice Sutton promoted.

1st B. F. Art.—The word "provisional" is to be omitted in future in the designation of this brigade.

Toronto F. B. Art.—To be surgeon, from 14th June, 1887, Arthur Wellington Bigelow, vice Macdonald, resigned.

7th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Corpl. George Chapman, vice Bapty, resigned.

No. 3 Co.—Lieut. John Herbert Pope resigns.

13th Batt.—To be capt., Lieut. John Cowan Gillespie, V.B., vice Stewart, appointed adjutant.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Albert Edward Carpenter, vice Watson, promoted.

Lieut. Robert Bryson Osborne retires retaining rank.

15th Batt.—To be surgeon, Assist.-Surg. James Edwin Eakins, M.D., vice Burdett.

22nd Batt.—No. 3 Co.—To be lieut., Francis Baker Horner, M.S. (from retired list of captains), vice Geo. Benham, deceased.

No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., John Nesbitt vice Burgess.

24th Batt.—No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., William Reuben Hickey, vice Wm. Carson Shaw, who resigns.

26th Batt.—To be Asst.-Surg. John Margrave Thompson, M.D., vice Robert Renfrew Smith who resigns.

29th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—*Erratum.*—In No. 3 G. O. (9) 3rd June, 1887, read "J. Ross" instead of "J. Roos."

30th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Sergt.-Major Louis Conrad Wideman, vice Crowe, retired.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Sergt. Thomas Anderson, vice G. Anderson, resigned.

No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., John Jacob Drew, vice Ross.

31st Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., James Douglas Maclean, vice Chisholm, promoted.

To be payster William Edward Lech (late lieut. H.M.'s 57th Regt.), vice Wm. Heep, left limits.

To be Asst.-Surg. Wm. Geo. Dow, vice John Hanbury Parsons, left limits.

36th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be capt., Lieut. Alex. George Murray, S.I., vice Miller retired.

37th Batt.—No. 3 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Sergt. Charles Henry Pearson, vice Walker, resigns.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Sergt. Joseph Clench, vice W. H. Nelles, transferred to and appointed adjutant in 38th battalion.

No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., James Leonard Jones, vice Catherwood, resigned.

39th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Thomas Rolls Slaght, vice George Henry Luscombe, who resigns.

No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Harry Albert Carter, vice James S. Upper, left limits.

No. 3 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Sergt. Francis Dunn Coombs, vice Charles E. Boyd, who resigns.

No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov. Harry Percy Jackson, vice Grazett, transferred to No. 8 Co.

No. 7 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Thomas Bayley (formerly lieut. prov. in No. 2 Co.), vice Ward Louis Sovereign, who resigns.

No. 8 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., 2nd Lieut. prov., John Charles Covernton Grazett, from No. 4 Co., vice Clement Brook Marsland, left limits.

To be surgeon, Asst.-Surg. George Stewart, vice Surg.-Major John Phelan, who retires retaining rank of surgeon-major.

To be asst.-surg., David Adam Bowlby, M.D., vice Stewart, resigned.

44th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Corpl. Ed. H. Simson, vice Hender-shot, resigned.

56th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be captain, Capt. William Stitt, M.S., from No. 6 Co., vice Alpheus Adams, who resigns.

To be lieut. prov., Corpl. Wm. N. Wilson, vice Froom, resigned.

No. 5 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Herbert Albert McKibbin, S.I., vice Elliott, promoted.

No. 6 Co.—To be capt., Lieut. George A. Drummond, M.S., vice Stitt, transferred to No. 1 Co.

No. 7 Co.—Lieut. John Carson, retires retaining rank.

57th Batt.—Surg. Robert Kincaid to have the rank of surgeon-major, from 7th June, 1887.

Montreal B. G. A.—To be paymaster, Capt. and Q.-M. Wallace Cuthbert Trotter, G.S., vice Frederick Cole, deceased.

To be Q.-M. John Lewis, vice Trotter, promoted.

6th Regt. Cav.—To be Vet.-Surg. George Sangster, V.S., vice Clement J. Alloway, left limits.

Q. O. Canadian Hussars.—To be Vet.-Surg. P. Hector Cummins, V.S.

3rd Batt.—To be Surg. Robert Fulford Ruttan, M.D., vice Sutherland.

To be Asst.-Surg. Herbert Stanley Birkett, M.D., vice McLaren.

5th Batt.—To be 2nd lieut., as a special case, Frederick Samuel Vaughan, G.S., (formerly Lieut. Mont. B. G. Art.) vice MacLennan, promoted.

6th Batt.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Wellington Dixon, vice Lawson, resigned.

50th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Pay-Sergt. Robert McCurdy, vice Lucas, retired.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Sergt. David Baxter, vice William B. Ross, out of limits.

Memo.—Adverting to No. 3 of General Orders (9) 3rd June, 1887, in list of officers of this battalion placed on retired list retaining rank, omit the name of "2nd Lieut. William B. Ross (late) No. 7 Co.," whose appointment was prov.

60th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be captain from 2nd June, 1887, 2nd Lieut. Claude B. Jameson, M.S., from No. 1 Co., vice Henry Jameson, who retires retaining rank.

No. 3 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. Joel Homer Baker, R. M. C., vice James Robinson, who retires retaining rank.

To be lieut. prov., Elwin Ralph Guy, vice Hartley Fenwick Kimball, left limits.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., William Dwight Sharpe, vice Fred. Morton Stevens, left limits.

No. 4 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Joseph S. Poulin, vice Welch, retired.

65th Batt.—To be adjutant, Capt. Alex. Roy, V.B., vice Robert, retired.

81st Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., Sergt. Alfred Rochon, S.I., (1st B.) vice Gingras.

No. 4 Co.—To be capt., Lieut. Joseph G. Paquin, S.I., vice Alfred Paquette, deceased.

To be lieut., prov., Sergt. Honoré Perrault, vice Paquin, promoted.

83rd Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be capt. prov., Joseph Edward Bédard Normandeau, vice M. Granger who resigns.

To be lieut. prov., Louis Adélaré Ringuet, vice Séraphin Robichaud, deceased.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Arthur Joseph Edouard Loranger, vice Lapointe.

No. 4 Co.—To be lieut. prov., P. Chrysologue Lacasse, vice F. X. O. Lacasse, promoted.

84th Batt.—To be major, prov., Milton MacDonald.

85th Batt.—To be asst.-surg., Charles V. E. Marsil, vice Louis George Edmond Grignon, who resigns.

8th Regt. Cav.—E Troop—2nd Lieut. Isaac Duncan Pearson resigns.

F Troop.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. John Ardmaddy McDougall, S.C., vice John Hanington Murray, who resigns.

To be 2nd lieut., Corpl. Jas. Ed. Murray, C.S., (1st B.), vice McDougall, promoted.

G Troop—2nd Lieut. William Greenslade Scovill is hereby accepted.

N. B. B. G. Art.—No. 1 Batt.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Robert Rankin Ritchie, R.S.A., vice Crawford, transferred to and promoted in No. 3 battery.

Brighton Eng.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Alex. Nevers, vice Allison B. Connell who resigns.

67th Batt.—No. 6 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Sergt. David W. Picket, vice Kupkey, promoted.

71st Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., Sergt. Justin Stewart Burt, M.S., vice Frederiek Bird, who retires retaining rank.

St. John Rifle Co.—*Erratum.*—In No. 3 of G.O. (9), 3rd June, 1887, with reference to the appointment of Sergt. Smith, read "To be 2nd lieut." instead of "To be lieut."

72nd Batt.—To be lieut.-col., Major Shippy Spurr, S.I., vice Benjamin H. Parker, who retires retaining rank.

To be surgeon, Asst.-Surg. Samuel Nelson Miller, M.D., vice Jonathan Woodbury, who is placed on retired list with rank of surg.-major.

To be Asst.-Surg. John Addy Sponagle, vice Miller.

93rd Batt.—To be Q.-M., Q.M.-Sergt. Herbert J. Harrison, vice W. Martin Black, who having relative rank of captain retires with honorary rank of captain.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK FROM, 5TH JUNE, 1887.

2nd Lieut. F. W. Parker, R.S.A., 1st Halifax B.G.A.

2nd Lieut. Hugh Robert Little, R.S.A., 1st Halifax B.G.A.

2nd Lieut. John Charles De Wolf, R.S.A., 1st Halifax B.G.A.

2nd Lieut. Joshua Snowdon Dimock, R.S.A., 1st Halifax B.G.A.

P. E. I. Prov. B.G.A.—No. 4 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Henry Pope Wright, vice Moynagh.

82nd Batt.—No. 4 Co.—To be capt., Lieut. George Crockett, S.I., vice Ralph Rabon, deceased.

To be lieut. prov., Sergt. Hugh Robert Thompson, vice Crockett, promoted.

No. 8 Co.—To be lieut., Color-Sergt. Freeman Boulter, S.I. (1st B.), vice Sheriff promoted.

Winnipeg Cav.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Henry T. Shelton, S.C., vice Wm. Henry Disbrowe, who retires retaining rank.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Sergt.-Major Wm. Henry Schneider, vice Shelton, promoted.

95th Batt.—The headquarters of this battalion are changed to "Portage la Prairie."

To be lieut.-col., Daniel Hunter McMillan, M.S., from retired list of captains (formerly major of 90th Batt., and on service as major with this batt. in 1885), vice Scott, retired.

No. 3.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA—ENGINEERS.

First Class "Long Course," Grade "B."

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Percentage of Marks Obtained.		
		Military Engineering.	Infantry.	Aggregate Percentage.
Corporal J. J. Troy	Brighton Co	.82	.74	.80

First Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Sergt. E. Balfour	Montr'l Co	.8	.74	.79
Sapper T. Brown	do	.83	.81	.82

Second Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Sapper F. Burpee	Brighton Co	.73	.58	.69
do J. Hamilton	do	.6	.52	.58
do A. F. Mills	do	.71	.59	.68
do J. R. Young	do	.51	.51	.51
do J. R. Ronald	do	.68	.57	.65
do R. Turner	Montr'l Co	.6	.53	.58

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF ARTILLERY.

First Class "Special Course."

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Written.	Practical.	—
2nd Lieut. F. W. Parker	1st Halifax Brigade..	.88	.76	.82
do H. R. Little	do	.85	.61	.73
do J. C. DeWolfe	do	.88	.68	.78
do J. S. Dimock	do	.92	.63	.78

No. 4.—RESERVE MILITIA.

Regt. Div. Quebec.—No. 1 Co.—Adverting to No. 5 of G.O. (7), 13th May, 1887, add "No. 1 Co. Div."

No. 5.—ASSOCIATION FOR DRILL IN EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Laval Normal School of Quebec Drill Co.

To act as lieut., De Montarville Taschereau, vice Gidéon Bernier, left the school.

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MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 5th August, 1887, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Metcalfe and Ottawa, from the 1st September next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Metcalfe, Leirrim, South Gloucester, Greely, Billings' Bridge, Ottawa and at this office.

T. P. FRENCH,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, 2nd June, 1887.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 10th June, 1887, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Manotick and Manotick Railway Station, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Manotick and at this office.

T. P. FRENCH,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, 4th May, 1887.



CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

SEC.—STRAIT OF CANSO TO GRAND NARROWS.

Tender for the works of Construction.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Cape Breton Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on Wednesday, the 6th day of July 1887, for certain works of construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the office of the Chief Engineer and General Manager of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the Office of the Cape Breton Railway, at Port Hawkesbury, C.B., on and after the 6th day of June, 1887, when the general specification and form of tender by be obtained upon application.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 27th May, 1887.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for supplying Coal for the Public Buildings, Ottawa," will be received at this office until THURSDAY, 30th JUNE next.

Specification can be seen and Forms of Tender obtained, on and after Wednesday, the 15th June, at this office, where all necessary information can be had on application; also at the office of James Nelson, Architect, Montreal, and at the Dominion Public Works Office, Post Office Building, Quebec.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$200.00, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 23rd May, 1887.

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Superintendent's Residence at Experimental Farm, near Ottawa, Ont." will be received until FRIDAY, 24th JUNE next, for the several works required in the erection and completion of the

Superintendent's Residence at Experimental Farm, near Ottawa, Ont.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Friday, the 10th June next.

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

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

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

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

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 2nd June, 1887.

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

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

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

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

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Supt. Genl.
of Indian Affairs.

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

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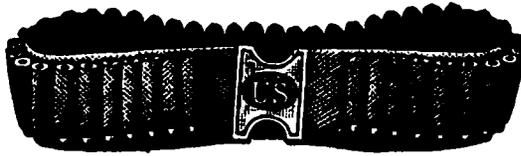
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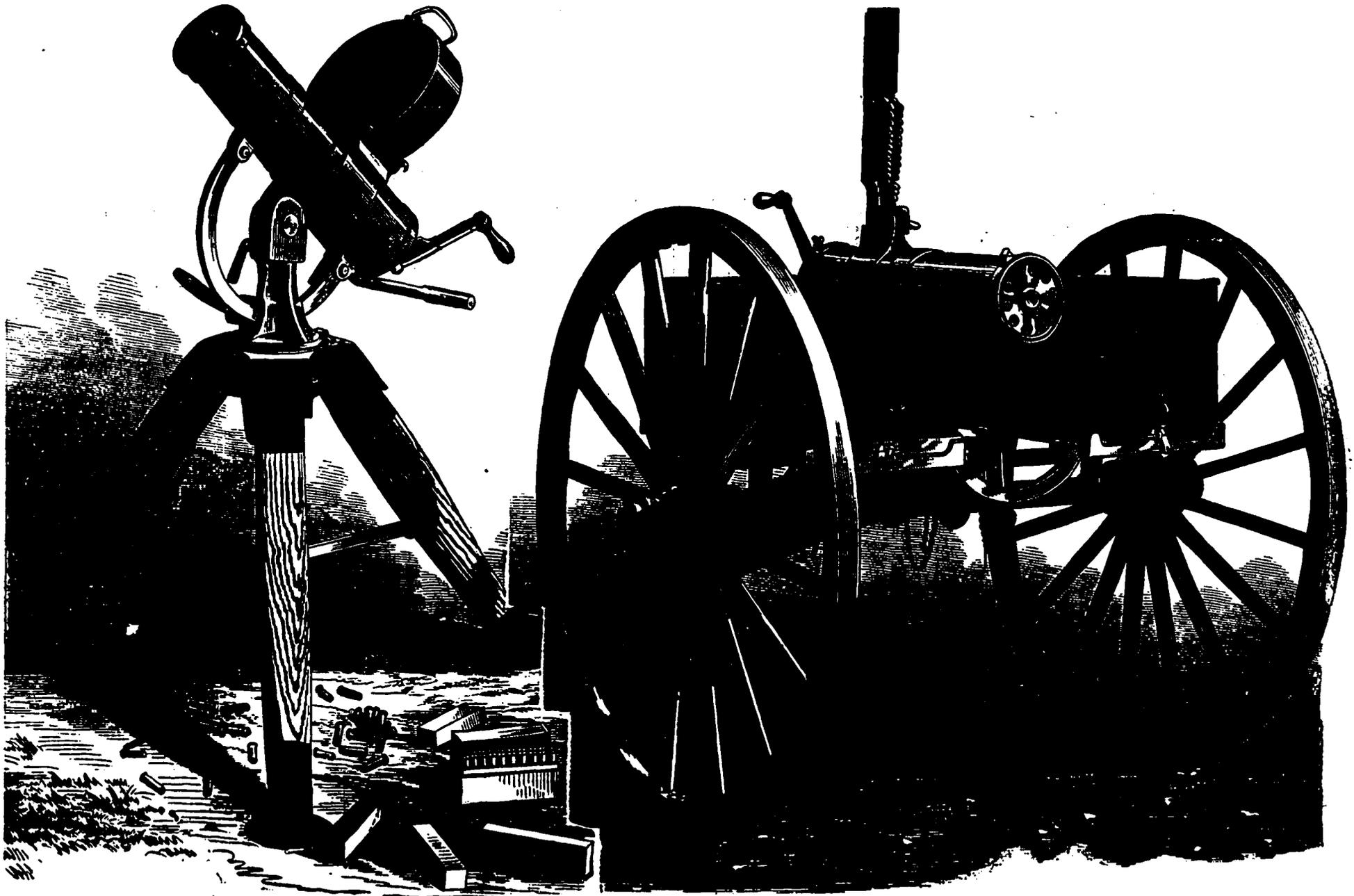
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