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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE NEW GERMAN DRILL BOOK—*United Service Gazette.*

THE PURPOSE OF THE PERMANENT CORPS—*By Linchpin.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Protest.—*Carpet Knight.*
The D. R. A. Prize Presentation—A Suggestion.—*John Crowe.*

REGIMENTAL NEWS.

SHERIDAN WITH THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE RIFLE—

Notice to Subscribers.

We would remind our subscribers, a large proportion of whom are in arrears—many we are sorry to say for two or three years, that the paper cannot be carried on without money, and that the subscription fees are its main source of income. It is hard to understand why men who pay their landlords or their tradesmen promptly, as a matter of course, should equally as a matter of course leave their newspaper bills unpaid year after year. We have an abiding faith that the intentions of our subscribers, most of whom are officers, are honourable, and that they would be sorry to unwittingly embarrass the paper, but we would prefer not to have our credulity put to a test much more severe than it has withstood up to the present. Send along your fees, gentlemen, please!

Topics of the Week.

A friend has been kind enough to send us a marked copy of the *Post*, of Montreal, in which our recent remarks on the subject of the R. M. C. cadets' football matches are editorially criticised at some length. The *Post* argues that if the parents of some of the cadets have not money enough to send them travelling to fulfil football engagements, the outlook for the sons will be poor when they are gazetted into the permanent military service. Now this is the possible destiny of only a very small proportion of the cadets, and with very few exceptions those who seek Imperial commissions, or to enter the Canadian permanent corps, are the sons of rich men, and would follow the profession of arms, not for a living, but because the life is one which their private means give them the opportunity of enjoying to the full. The Royal Military College gives such thorough engineering education, in addition to the military training, that its graduates are enabled to take high positions in civil life, and at the same time gratify the taste for soldiering resulting from their college course by connecting themselves with the Canadian militia, which is thereby greatly the gainer, as has time and again been shown in these columns by the citation of particular examples. We admire the principle upon which the College authorities have acted. If there be only one student even who can ill afford any expense in addition to that necessary for the course, he should not be allowed to feel the humiliation of being compelled to forego any sport carried on in the name of the College. And the regularly prescribed vacations are not so short that it is necessary to sandwich in extra holidays to keep the cadets from over-work.

The statue erected by the citizens of Ottawa as a tribute to the memory of Ptes. W. B. Osgood and John Rogers, killed at Cut Knife Hill on the 2nd of May, 1885, while serving with the company of Sharpshooters from that city, was unveiled on Thursday last by Lord Stanley. The ceremony was made the occasion of a great demonstration, and the people of Ottawa were present in thousands to hear the leading public men by whom addresses were to be delivered. These included His Excellency the Governor General, Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Lieut. Militia, General Sir Fred. Middleton, and Col. Walker Powell, Adjutant General. A report of the proceedings appears in another place in this issue.

It is gratifying to note the gradual abandonment by our city corps of the purely parade drill which has been too much practised in the past, for exercises of such a serviceable character as those which seem to have prevailed at the recent very creditable inspection of the Sixth Fusiliers, of Montreal, an account of which appeared in last issue. This regiment paraded on that occasion 308 strong, or 34 over the strength receiving pay. The corps is very complete in its organization. It had on parade a brass band of 30 pieces, a drum and fife corps of 20, and 6 buglers, so that music was not lacking. There were also pioneer, surgical and ambulance corps, and these decidedly useful adjuncts for serious work were all well up in their duties. The battalion appears to have been thoroughly instructed in the new drill recently prescribed, and at the inspection special attention was devoted to the attack exercises. The Sixth have always stood well up for general efficiency, and under their present popular commander, Lieut. Col. Wm. Massey, they are more than holding their own. He receives very hearty support from the officers of the regiment, than whom it would be hard to find any more zealous in maintaining the reputation of their corps.

Would it not be a good idea to get up a general efficiency competition for the other branches of the Canadian military service, after the fashion of that annually participated in by the artillery affiliated with the Dominion Association? It would give the corps something additional to drill for, after they had learned just enough perhaps to pass a fair inspection. And better still, the friendly rivalry would tend to bring about a greater intimacy between the various corps, and an exchange of ideas and comparison of methods which could not fail to be beneficial. Who will be the first to advance a feasible scheme?

We have it on the best authority, says the *United Service Gazette*, that the preliminary trials with the British new small-bore rifle have proved most satisfactory. Only one or two faults have been discovered, but they can be easily remedied, and were really foreseen. There is every probability that the manufacture of the rifle will commence early next year, and, as the government has already a large reserve of the Martini-Henry's, there is no reason why the whole of the manufacturing staff at the disposal of the War Office should not be put on for turning out the new arm. Trials of the rifle are still going on, but there is no

danger of any defects coming to light. We are also informed on the highest authority that the new Lebel rifle (French) is not, so far, a success. The magazine was made to hold seventeen cartridges, but never more than eight can be inserted for fear of jamming. A new magazine, holding only eight cartridges, is now in course of construction.

J. A. Huggins, of Pittsburg, one of the best of American shots, expects to take a team of twelve men to Europe next year. It will be a national team, and he expects it to win more than its share of the great European contests. He thinks that American rifle shooting is underestimated in Europe, and says: "The quality of rifle shooting in our country at present is surprisingly better to-day than it was even five years ago. Scores of men are now making averages that were considered extraordinary a few years ago. Why, about five years ago I went out to a local range and, in presence of several Pittsburgers, made an average of 75. This was considered wonderful, but now an average of that kind amounts to nothing in a contest. There are also nearly 50 per cent. more rifle shooters in America to-day than there were a few years ago. This shows that rifle shooting is increasing more in popularity in this country than anywhere else."

A French staff officer who witnessed the recent review of Italian troops before the Emperor William of Germany is quoted as saying: "Their formation was effected very slowly and with great difficulty. The staff officers galloped about not seeming to know exactly where they were going. The general officers talked loudly and angrily; the colonels shouted; the majors and captains followed the noisy examples of their superiors, and the march past of the infantry was very indifferent. The alignment was decidedly bad, and the men stared about to right and left as if the show was all for their special benefit. Although the officers were more correct they were too noisy. As a rule they were badly mounted and rode poorly. The pace was too rapid for the men, who seemed very much fatigued. The step of the infantry was too long, and the Bersaglieri marched past at almost racing speed. When the race past was stopped the men were all out of breath. The cavalry is badly mounted and the horses are not well trained. The artillery was badly horsed, but manoeuvred tolerably well."

The *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger* gives an interesting description of a new article of clothing just provided for the German infantry, and which serves the double purpose of cloak and camp tent. This cloak is made of waterproof material in the shape of a square, the sides of which measure 5 feet 6 inches, and it is provided, like the old French tent, with buttons and button-holes. By means of a cord which passes through the button-holes the cloak can be fastened round the neck, and it allows a certain portion of the stuff to overlap, thus forming a kind of hood-covering for the head. Another similar cord fastens the cloak round the soldier's waist, and the two corners that fall off from the hood form a kind of cape for the protection of his shoulders. Every man carries on his knapsack a tent-pole divided into three parts, and three small wooden pegs. Two such poles, six pegs, and two cloaks form a complete camp tent for two men. Each cloak, with its tent-pole and three pegs, weighs about 4½ lbs.

The *Akhbar* relates a series of ghastly experiments which were lately conducted at Rheims on corpses, in the presence of General de la Hayrie and of a number of military officers and medical students, to ascertain the effects produced by the bullet of the Lebel rifle. At a distance of 500 yards the head of a corpse was literally smashed to pieces as if an explosion had taken place within it. At 1,000 yards a Lebel bullet went through five bodies in succession. At 500 yards again, when firing at a man's foot, the bullet smashed that limb over a

space of eight inches. While the action of the old rifle bullet was, comparatively speaking, mild, the Lebel bullet fractures the bones in such a frightful manner as to render even amputation impossible!

The London *World* discusses the question whether or not a private soldier should be obliged to salute an officer when the latter is in plain clothes, and says: "He should not, for the obvious reason that the officer, when he puts on multi, lays aside for the time his military attributes, and disguises himself as a civilian. He does so to suit himself; and it is quite unreasonable that the soldier, who is himself prohibited from the assumption of a civilian disguise, should be compelled to be on the alert to recognize and identify persons who have for the time obliterated their military status."

Sir Henry Halford has published a volume on the "Art of Shooting with the Rifle," in which he says that the instructions in the English musketry drill book are both poor and incorrect, inasmuch as the head only (not the body) should be brought round to the target, the body and legs being in one line oblique to it. He also advocates the back position for military purposes, because the best results are thus attained, and hopes that the soldier's equipment may some day be such as to allow him to use "any position which will increase the accuracy of his fire."

The New German Drill-Book.

(United Service Gazette.)

The publication of the new German Infantry Drill Regulations is an event of unusual interest and importance, and this fact is clearly recognized not only in Germany, where "Nation and Army" are practically synonymous terms, but by the chief military authorities throughout Europe. The reform, great as it is, which the new drill-book embodies, is only one of an extensive series of reforms, or rather changes, in the German army which began almost the moment the aged Emperor William had breathed his last, and which had only been delayed by the strong conservatism and advanced years of that monarch.

It was Emperor Frederick, therefore, who suggested the reformation of the existing drill regulations, and it was his son who accomplished the work which the ill-fated father had begun—a work inaugurated by a large number of resignations and promotions in the highest appointments. The new drill-book has a preface signed "William," and bearing the date September 1, 1888, in which are the following words:—"In thankful remembrance of His Majesty my father, now resting in God, I herewith present the army with the new Infantry Drill Regulations, which were framed at his suggestion."

Simplicity and a more complete application of drill to the actual duties of war are the main points which the new regulations aim at, and this is best seen from a comparison of the old drill-book with the new. The alterations which have been made permit of far greater freedom being exercised in educating the soldier for actual fighting, and are in accordance with the progress which has been made within the past few years in the science of tactics generally. It is interesting to note that the number of steps per minute in quick marching has been increased from 112 to 114. Short distances forward or to the side are now taken out of step. Closing to the side, which formerly took up much time, has been done away with, and the difficulties of backward movement have been obviated by allowing the soldier to bend his knee when stepping back. Every possible simplification has been introduced into the method of saluting officers on the part of men marching with or without arms or standing on sentry duty. All the elaborate gymnastics of former times have been abandoned, and only "shoulder arms," and the "parade step" have been preserved. Arms are presented direct from the shoulder. A trifling alteration, the substitution of the German word *Laden* for the Frenchified *Chargirung*, is worthy of mention as being highly characteristic of the present Emperor, whose Pan-Germanic sympathies have already induced him to banish all foreign words from the royal *cuisine*, or *Kuche*, as it must now be called. A point well worthy of note is that the soldier has now invariably to fix the sight of his gun at a certain range, according to the command when practising loading, so that his practice in fixing sights rapidly at any given range is thus greatly increased. The gun is no longer to be lowered when rushing on the enemy for a hand-to-hand encounter. This lowering was extremely inconvenient.

An important innovation in the new drill-book is the introduction of no less than six pages devoted to the education of the individual soldier as a rifle-shot.

The character of the new regulations, viz., to regard the instruction of the private soldier on the drill-ground solely as a means to an end—as a preparation for the actual and chief mission of the warrior, is here very clearly seen. In no case is the soldier's drill permitted to be an end in itself, however important such drill might be in preserving or maintaining the physique of the men.

In the old drill-book only a few words were spent upon the instruction of the individual soldier in shooting; and the very fact that the new drill-book breaks the rule of brevity which otherwise distinguishes it in order to dilate on this subject proves how necessary it was for the German army that better and fuller instructions should be given. A German officer writes to the author of this article in connection with this:—“Every intelligent soldier greets with the liveliest satisfaction the various observations, instructions and explanations as to position of the body, aiming, bringing the rifle to the shoulder, carrying it, etc., in the open field.” In the small space at our disposal it is impossible to describe in detail the nature of these instructions. It is sufficient to remark that they are of the simplest and most practical kind which common sense could dictate. That they formed no part of the military instruction for the German army until the present year 1888 remains a fact of considerable historical interest.

In that part of the new regulations in which the instruction of troops is dealt with, numerous alterations have been made. The three-rank formation long ago recognized as antiquated, abandoned altogether in the case of the Jagers, and preserved otherwise only on the drill and parade ground, has now been finally done away with. Simplifications have been introduced wherever possible.

Careful instructions for firing while kneeling have been added for the first time. The use of the whistle for giving the order to “cease firing” is now enforced by rule, for, as is indeed obvious, a whistle is the only sound which is audible when firing is going on. It may be said generally that the new drill-book embodies the experiences gained in the late Franco-German war. The defects noticed then and since in the German drill system have hitherto been supplied at the discretion of the regimental commander. The unwritten law has now been clearly and definitely drawn up for uniform guidance in the future. The observations on firing—its effects and the observations of these effects—discipline while under fire, etc., are all new to the drill-book though they contain nothing intrinsically novel in themselves. It is just worth mentioning that the advance of troops in springs or bounds (*sprungweise*) which was first of all employed experimentally in the war of 1870-71, has now been definitely admitted into the German drill system. The formation of the square, which has been done away with for battalions, has been preserved for the companies. In forming the square, however, more importance is laid upon the men being quickly ready to fire than upon the regularity of the formation. The second part of the new drill-book, which contains the regulations and instructions to be observed in actual warfare, is not only most important in itself but embodies the principal innovation in the volume. In the old drill-book only a few brief and scattered remarks were devoted to this subject. Great weight is laid upon cultivating and maintaining the *moral* of the men. Open order is to be regarded as the rule and close order the exception. An Infantry engagement is generally decided according to the effect of the fire, the latter being greatest when open order is preserved. “It is the duty of the officer,” according to the drill-book, “above all things to convince his men that there is nothing more dangerous than to turn one's back to the enemy.” The use of magazine fire is restricted, though not by any fast rule. Suitable opportunities for employing the magazine are said to be at the last moment before storming and when receiving the charge of the enemy, also when repulsing cavalry, and on all occasions when a sudden and immediate encounter with the enemy is about to take place, when fighting in woods, and when pursuing a retreating foe. It is distinctly stated that in many cases the use of magazine fire must be left to the discretion of the individual soldier; but, to prevent the chief capabilities of the arm being frittered away at the wrong time, the soldier must be most carefully instructed to save the magazine for those moments when an immediate decision is sought to be obtained or a serious danger has to be averted. It may be taken as a definite rule that magazine fire is only of use and is only to be employed when there is no doubt that the enemy is within range. The numerous other additions and alterations contained in the second part of the drill-book have all been effected with the same object in view, to increase the efficiency of the soldier on the battle-field, and, above all, to widen the practical sphere of tactics.

By the new regulations every German soldier becomes more or less a tactician. The opportunity is given him to use his judgment and intelligence independently. The reproach has frequently been made

against the German military authorities by those whose desire to find fault was greater than their knowledge of facts, that the German soldier is too much of a machine, that his very soul has been drilled out of him. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Perfect as the discipline in the German army is, it still admits (a fact which the work before me abundantly proves) of the individual soldier, down to the meanest private, exercising both head and heart. At the same time the regulations are so exact, and deal with such minute points in detail, that while not hindering the use of intelligence, they do not altogether necessitate it.

It remains to be said that the new drill-book has been joyfully welcomed by officers of all ranks throughout the German army. The Emperor has commanded that the same system with certain modifications is to be employed in drilling sailors and marines. The reform of the German military system, which has thus been commenced under the most favourable auspices, will not, however, stop here. It is expected that before long the Artillery will undergo extensive reorganization.

The Purpose of the Permanent Corps.

(By “Linchpin.”)

In consequence of the withdrawal of Imperial troops Parliament has at different times sanctioned the raising and maintaining of one troop of cavalry, three batteries of artillery, four companies of infantry and one company of mounted infantry. These corps were raised for the dual purposes of providing for the care and protection of forts, magazines, stores, etc., and of serving as practical schools of military instruction by affording officers, n.c.o. and men opportunities of joining for courses of study. As these corps form schools of military instruction for the militia, they were to be models in the largest sense possible.

Such is the substance taken from a paragraph in the Militia Regulations; and as two of these schools have now been in existence some 17 years I purpose showing the improvements (?) which have taken place during that period, not only in these schools, but also in schools of more recent date, and showing that the dual purposes for which the schools were established have only in part been achieved.

OUR STRONG PLACES.

The first reason urged for the raising of these corps being “the care and protection of forts, magazines, stores, etc.,” I will submit a few extracts from official reports, and ask you if you have ever seen any dilapidated works in your vicinity. The forts alluded to in advocating the existence of these corps were, I presume, Quebec, including the Lévis forts; St. Helen's Island and stores there; Fort Chambly; Kingston, with Forts Henry and Frederick, the Towers included; the Old and New Forts at Toronto; Fort Mississauga (Niagara); the Forts at St. John, N.B.; Dorchester Battery, Partridge Island; Fort Dufferin, etc.; the works for the protection of Victoria, B.C., and Esquimalt, including the wooden magazine since burnt down; Fort Osborne, etc.

Does “the points of the outside wall of tower require taking out and refilling with Portland cement” and “the rapid deterioration of the magazine within the tower is the result,” sound as if forts or magazines were cared for and protected? The reports of the Architect, Engineer's Branch, for the years 1886 and 1887 will show you the amount and description in general terms of the repairs done during these years, but it does not say what is urgently needed—repairs, additions, etc., which have been recommended, asked for year in year out, without effect.

For instance, it is officially reported in 1886 that “the existing conditions of the Tête-du-Pont Barracks at Kingston is such as to render urgent the question of their immediate repair or removal.” The previous year the barracks had been reported as “unhealthy”; and in 1887 we are told by the Architect in his report that “at Tête-du-Pont Barracks a large number of small repairs have been made.” A big difference between “immediate repair or removal” and “small repairs made.” By “small repairs” might easily be understood glazing of broken window panes, repairing latch guard room door.

THE VICTORIA ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The second duty of the schools is to “serve as practical schools of artillery instruction” and “to be models in the largest sense possible.” If the authorities think they have realized this much their ideas and mine are far apart.

The General has recently returned from a tour of inspection extending as far as Victoria, B.C., where, according to the GAZETTE, he inspected, or shall I say inspected partially, “C” Battery R. C. A.

During that partial inspection, for it was nothing else according to the printed account, the battery was paraded, inspected, etc., as an infantry corps, even down to skirmishing. Where was their gun drill? Did the General, or did he not, propose that the battery should do a little repository drill? If he asked

for either, what was his answer? Has he made any special reports upon the equipment, stores—no, not those words, for such things do not exist in British Columbia? Did he inspect the school, informing himself that all necessary appliances were on hand for instruction in garrison work, and ascertaining that the course as laid down in regulations was carried out?

Is instruction given in shifting ordnance, in B. L. siege gun drill, transporting ordnance or in gyn drill? The course calls for these subjects. The garrison course consists of the foregoing, together with squad and company drill, rifle exercise, traversing platform drill, standing gun drill, knotting and lashing and regimental duties. The greater part of these may have been carried out, but it will be interesting to hear what the General says in his annual report upon this so-called school.

I am of opinion that, had the General made these enquiries, he would have been informed that the school—"a model in the largest sense"—did not boast of a gyn, nor of a sling waggon, nor of a siege gun, nor of rollers, nor of scotches, etc., all articles being decidedly necessary at even a school not aspiring to be a model in the largest sense.

Perhaps if the General were to read the annual reports for the last two years he would find that the same condition of things existed then as now. It must be apparent, then, that inspections which lead to nothing (but dinners) are useless.

THE PRIMARY OBJECT POORLY ATTAINED.

The regulations further tell us that "the primary object is that those instructed may become the instructors of others when they return to their several corps." No doubt it should be so, but if schools do not have issued to them the necessary articles, stores, etc., wherewith to be able, in the first place, to impart instruction to those who in after time are to be instructors, then "the instructee" might as well stay at home, read up his drill books, acquire such knowledge as he can by looking at the pictures in them, nurse the babies, and save the country his high pay of "the daily dollar" and transport expenses.

Apropos of "C" Battery R. C. A., we all know that an officer of that corps introduced a new equipment which was practically tested during the Skeena expedition. The battery paraded in this kit, and to everybody's horror the inspecting officer remarked, it is said, "That's old. I remember that 40 years ago." With such a memory it is a pity that he gave us such an old chestnut, to use a vulgar expression, in recommending in last year's report the introduction of brown leather belts. The two things would go well together—one 40 years old, the other 33 years! But "the kit officer's" suggestion has been brought into practical use, while realization of the other's is still in the very dim future.

Correspondence.

[This paper does not necessarily share the views expressed in correspondence published in its columns, the use of which is freely granted to writers on topics of interest to the militia.]

A PROTEST.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—It is to be hoped that the details in one particular as proposed in the *Empire* of yesterday for the field day on Thanksgiving Day will not be carried out. Fancy our *stalwart* Grenadiers being trundled off to the conflict in such an undignified and unsoldierly mode of conveyance as street cars while our *active* riflemen will be carried by rail. Do the gentlemen who have the arrangements in hand think that we are not equal to a tramp of four miles there and four back? For goodness sake, gentlemen, do not let us be made a laughing-stock of, unless we give you opportunities for that on parade. From present appearances we are at last going to have a sensible inspection. The inspecting officer will have a chance to judge of our soldierly qualities, and a good tramp will settle the men down to steady work. Besides, counting the time needed to pack three hundred men into street cars and five or six hundred into railway cars, and again the time that will be lost in detraining, if the idea is to gain time I am afraid it will result in a loss.

CARPET KNIGHT.

TORONTO, 3rd November, 1888.

THE D. R. A. PRIZE PRESENTATION—A SUGGESTION.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—I am sure that any friend of the Dominion Rifle Assn. who was present at the "presentation of prizes" must have been pained at the failure of that event. The very thorough and business like manner in which, I may say, all the other affairs of the Association are conducted proves to me that only a hint is needed to have the formal presentation made as successful as the other events in its programme.

There need be no fear but that the management would be supported by any of the competitors who are worthy of the name. I for one am proud that such gentlemen of position should interest themselves in the affairs of the society and plan as they do such generous things for us, and as the presentation is more particularly a thing the success of which would give pleasure to "the officials," I would all the more willingly yield to their wishes or commands in the matter, and I take the liberty to suggest:

1st. That first, second, third, and other principal individual or team prizes, duly specified, be paid at the "presentation," unless the winners thereof have been previously excused.

2nd. That 20 per cent. be deducted from such prizes as are not accepted at the "presentation," and the balance paid at the expiration of six months.

A good soldier knows how to give and obey a strict order, so let us have one.

JOHN CROWE, Corpl. 1st B. F. A.

GUELPH, ONT., 5th Nov., 1888.

Regimental News.

The Ottawa Sharpshooters' Memorial.

That the period of more than three years which have passed since their sacrifice has not dimmed Ottawa's sense of appreciation of the gallant sharpshooters Osgood and Rogers was made evident on Thursday last by the thousands who thronged Major's Hill Park and its vicinity to witness the ceremony of unveiling the monument there erected. Amongst those gathered in the vicinity of the monument were Sir Adolphe, Lady and Miss Caron, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. John Carling, Hon. Edgar and Mrs. Dewdney, Hon. C. H. and Mrs. Tupper, Hon. John Haggart, Chief Justice Sir Wm. and Lady Ritchie, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Gwynne, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Ross, Sir Fred. and Lady Middleton, Col. Walker Powell, Mrs. and Miss Powell, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. John Macpherson, Lieut.-Col. Irwin, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Bacon, Lieut.-Col., Mrs. and Miss White, E. H. Bronson, M.P.P., and Mrs. Bronson, Sheriff Sweetland, Acting-Mayor Erratt and members of the City Council, and hundreds of other leading residents. All four corps of the local militia turned out, the strength on parade being: Dragoon Guards, 35, under Capt. Gourdeau; Field Battery, 30, Major Stewart; Governor-General's Foot Guards, 150, Major Tilton; 43rd Rifles, 100, Capt. Sherwood.

Lieut.-Col. White, of the 43rd, being attached to the staff, the command of the brigade devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Pennington Macpherson, of the Guards. Sharp at 2.30, the appointed hour, the Governor-General and Lady Stanley and party arrived, His Excellency being received with a general salute from the brigade of militia. He was escorted to the platform by Col. Powell, chairman of the Monument Committee. On this platform there were also the Bishop of Ontario and Rev. Messrs. Pollard and Bogert in their clerical robes, Sir Adolphe Caron, Major-General Sir Fred. Middleton, Mr. Percy Wood, the sculptor, and others specially invited. As is customary on such occasions the proceedings opened with prayer, which was offered by Bishop Lewis after the form of the Ritual. The Benediction followed, and the Guards' Band added to the impressiveness of the occasion by playing a verse of the hymn commencing "All people that on earth do dwell."

Col. Powell, Adjutant-General, in a pithy speech declared the object of the demonstration. Having briefly outlined the circumstances connected with the calling out of the militia and the formation of a corps in Ottawa, he spoke in sympathetic terms of the death of Ptes. Osgood and Rogers, and paid a high tribute to their worth as citizens and as volunteers. As chairman of the committee he desired to thank the Minister of Public Works, Sir Hector Langevin, for permitting them to place the statue in such a favourable position.

His Excellency then pulled the cord attached to the Union Jack veiling the statue, and thus disclosed it to public view. The figure is that of a Guardsman, uniformed and equipped in full marching order; the position is standing easy, with hands folded over the reversed rifle and the head drooped in mourning attitude. The figure, which is in bronze and slightly above life size, is mounted upon a pedestal about 11 feet in height. Bronze medallions on the right and left side of the die show suppositious portraits of Osgood and Rogers, with the names attached. On the front there is a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:—

"Erected by the Citizens of Ottawa, to the memory of Wm. B. Osgood and John Rogers, of the Guards Company of Sharpshooters, who fell in action at Cut Knife Hill on the 2nd May, 1885."

When the murmur of approbation caused by the sight of the statue had subsided a speech from the Governor-General was announced. In this His Excellency concluded as follows:—"In all

times and places it has been felt to be becoming on the part of citizens to place among themselves some permanent memorial of those who have done their duty well, be it civil or military, and though I hope that the occasions may not frequently be of a military character which may lead to the erection of similar monuments amongst you, it is not too much to look forward in the future, distant but not less sure, to a period when in the growth of this great city her thoroughfares and public places shall be thronged by statues representing those who in a military or civil capacity have done their duties amongst you. The memorial to these men will stand here to public view, I hope, long to be gazed upon with feelings of respect. It represents those who cheerfully came forward in the service of their country, who were loyal to their Queen, true to their colours, and 'faithful even unto death.'

Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia, was next called on. He pronounced a glowing eulogy on the volunteers who had responded to the call in 1885, and concerning the memories of those for whom the monument was erected he was sure that no such memorial was necessary to keep green the remembrance of their sacrifice, though he was glad to see the beautiful work of art placed there as an indication to all comers of the estimation in which Canada held the valour of her citizens. Like other nations, she showed her gratitude and affection by erecting monuments to perpetuate the names of her distinguished sons. There had already risen in this country many noble memorials, not all of men who had fallen in the field, but statues to men who deserved to be kept in remembrance by their fellow countrymen. In this list he would mention the monument to Wolfe and Montcalm at Quebec; to the Braves of 1760 at St. Foye; to De Salaberry at Chambly; to Nelson at Montreal; to Brock at Queenston Heights; to Welsford and Parker at Halifax; at Winnipeg to the volunteers of that city who fell in 1885; to Sir George Cartier at Ottawa; to Hon. George Brown at Toronto; to Laviolette at Three Rivers; to Brant at Brantford; and now this monument to Ottawa's Sharpshooters made the twelfth of which Canada had reason to be proud. In conclusion he expressed the assurance that if the militia were again called upon to take the field they would respond with the same alacrity they had always shown.

The next speaker was Sir Frederick Middleton, who said the magnificent monument which Lord Stanley had so kindly unveiled would long remain as a standing proof that the citizens of Ottawa knew how to recognize the patriotism of their fellow citizens, who, at the call of their country, did not hesitate to leave home and family, give up their peaceful vocations, and undertake the hardships and trials of a campaign. As commander of the force he could freely state that the gallant volunteers who went to the front had carried out the duties devolving upon them in the most praiseworthy manner. He was sure that the brave men who had lost their lives in the cause of their country would always have their memory held in honour and esteem.

Mr. W. H. Rowley moved a vote of thanks to the Governor-General, which was seconded by Mr. Charles Magee, after which three rousing cheers were given for His Excellency, the National Anthem was played, the militia presented arms, and the ceremony was brought to a close.

Toronto.

The need of a new drill shed becomes painfully apparent when a regiment as deserving as the Queen's Own has to march through two miles of muddy streets to a poorly-lighted plot of wet grass to perform even the simplest company movements. The efficiency of the regiment is surprising, considering the disadvantages under which it labours.

The officer commanding has been pleased to make the following promotions:—

E Company.—To be Corporal: Pte. James Good.

K Company.—To be Sergeant: Corp. C. Patterson.

The annual inspection will take place on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 15th.

After E Company's prizes had been distributed by Capt. Mutton, the company marched to the Albion Hotel to partake of ex-Col. Sergt. Simpson's hospitality.

A number of three and six-years service badges have been distributed.

Speaking of badges, some men seem to have a mania for covering their arms with badges. Whilst it is, no doubt, very creditable to them to have passed the examinations necessary to obtain Signal Corps, Ambulance Corps and Instructor's badges, it looks bad to wear them all. What with the three badges mentioned and perhaps one or two for service and attendance, the sleeves of some men bear a striking resemblance to Chinese laundry checks.

A Company was given an oyster supper by its officers on Wednesday evening. A most enjoyable evening was spent by all.

"Queen's Own parade postponed on account of rain" was the concise legend posted in prominent places around the city on Saturday.

The Queen's Own paraded 453 strong on Wednesday evening, 31st, Col. Allan in command, and proceed to Moss Park Rink, where some skirmishing movements and square formations were creditably performed. It was, on the whole, the most satisfactory drill of the season.

The non-coms' class was formed on Monday evening under the superintendence of Capt. and Adj. Macdonald, and the instruction of Instructors Howard and Burns.

The ambulance corps parades every Monday evening, and, under the able guidance of Hospital Sergt. Torrance, undergoes two hours of stretcher drill and lecture.

KUNE SOHN.

PREPARING FOR THE SHAM FIGHT.

The great talk among Toronto military men at present is the coming sham fight at High Park on Thanksgiving Day. It is not yet known whether the Government will furnish transport for the 38th Dufferin Rifles, who are anxious to take part, but it is certain that the Q. O. R. and Grenadiers will be the main features. Col. Otter, D. A. G., has had the idea in his head for a long time and now sees his way to put it in practice. On Saturday afternoon, attended by Lt.-Col. Allan, Captains Thompson, Bennett and Mason, and Lieut. Peuchen, Q. O. R., and Majors Harrison and Mason and Adjutant Manley, of the Grenadiers, he rode to High Park and acquainted the officers with the plan of the battle. The D. A. G. evidently has every inch of ground between the lake and West Toronto under his thumb, and as the party cantered from point to point, he cleverly pointed out the best chances of defence and attack as they presented themselves. It is not yet decided which shall be the attacking or which the defending force, but should the weather prove fine a most interesting day may be expected. The D. A. G. has requested several military gentlemen of the city to act as umpires on the occasion. —*Toronto World.*

QUEEN'S OWN AND GRENADIERS AT CHURCH.

The Queen's Own attended St. Luke's Church, in St. Vincent st., Sunday afternoon 4th inst., about 481 strong and composed of these companies: "A," Captain Thomson, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 36 rank and file; "B," Capt. Pellatt, 2 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 41 rank and file; "C," Capt. Green, 3 sergeants, 26 rank and file; "D," Capt. Mason, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 39 rank and file; "E," Capt. Mutton, 2 subalterns, 5 sergeants, 38 rank and file; "F," Capt. McGee, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 28 rank and file; "G," Capt. Bennett, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 35 rank and file; "H," Capt. Sankey, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 31 rank and file; "I," Capt. Murray, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 34 rank and file; "K," Lieut. Brock, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 34 rank and file. The brass band, composed of thirty instruments, under Bandmaster Bayley, played Mozart's "Twelfth Mass," a march from Rossini's *Stabat Mater* and a number of hymn tunes. The bugle band was composed of 27 instruments. There were ten pioneers and nine staff-sergeants. The staff officers were Lieut.-Col. Allan, Major Delamere and Capt. Macdonald, adjutant, Surgeon Iesslie and Assistant-Surgeon Nattress were also present. The services at the church were conducted by Rev. John Langtry and Rev. Prof. Roper of Trinity College. Rev. James Mead preached from II. Timothy, chap. ii.

The Royal Grenadiers paraded in the Queen's Park on the same day, at 3.15, to attend divine service at St. Andrew's church, with the following strength; Lieut.-Col. Dawson, Majors Harrison and Mason, Capt. Manley, Adj. Surgeon Ryerson, Paymaster Bruce, Quarter-master Ellis, Assistant-Surgeon King; "A" Company, Capt. Davidson, Lieuts. Maclean and Lambe, and 39 n. c. o. and men; "B" Company, Capt. Howard, Lieut. Cameron and 34 men; "C" Company, Capt. Caston, 33 men; "D" Company, Capt. Morrow, 30 men; "E" Company, Lieut. Gibson (in command), and 25 men; "F" Company, Capt. Eliot, Lieuts. Hay and Fitzgerald, 32 men; "G" Company, Capt. Michie and Lieut. Mackay, 24 men; "H" Company, Capt. Trotter, 33 men. Six staff-sergeants, 60 bandsmen and eight pioneers. There were 346 of all ranks in the parade.

Headed by the bands they proceeded to the church by way of Queen st. avenue and York st. Rev. D. J. Macdonnell preached an earnest sermon on the Ten Commandments. The music under Mr. Fisher, assisted by the band of the regiment under Bandmaster Waldron, was exceptionally good. There was only one officer absent from the parade.

Sheridan with the German Army.

General Sheridan's story, in *Scribner's Magazine* for November, of his experiences from Gravelotte to Sedan is a striking narrative. The style is clear and graphic and the subject matter of exceptional interest. Armed with a most cordial letter of introduction from President Grant Sheridan proceeded direct with Forsythe to the German headquarters in the field, where he was received with the greatest cordiality and per-

mitted to see all that he would. He travelled and roomed with Bismarck, until he was able to make independent arrangements, and dined on one-half of a piece of stale black bread which the King's brother had fished from his coat-tail pocket and divided with him; he foraged with Count Bismarck-Bohler, who proudly exhibited a couple of eggs he had bought to which Sheridan, as a more experienced forager, was able to add the larger contribution of four Bologna sausages. He dined with the King on soup, a joint, and two or three vegetables, washed down by *vin ordinaire* and Burgundy; he joined Count Bismarck in alleviating the intense sufferings of a group of neglected German soldiers, "bringing the water and administering a little brandy," and running a narrow chance of being killed by a squad of German soldiers, who arrested him in the streets of Gravelotte, taking him for a French officer—his coat and forage cap resembling those of the French—and regarding his pantomimic attempts to explain himself as a ruse. They could not understand English, he could not speak German, and dared not utter explanations in French. After that he stuck close to headquarters, and was there when Napoleon was received as a prisoner of war after Sedan. He describes how Napoleon was startled by the quick brusque manner of Bismarck when he received him, in spite of his words, "I salute your Majesty, just as I would my King."

Sheridan evidently does not share the German confidence in the Krupp guns. When at Gravelotte the silence of the French guns led the German artillery officers to the jubilant assertion that they had dismounted the French batteries and knocked their mitrailleuses to pieces, Sheridan saw through his powerful field glass the French troops running to their right for the apparent purpose of making a vigorous fight on that flank, and concluded that their guns would be heard from. Sure enough, when the Germans approached within short range they suddenly found that the French artillery and mitrailleuses had by no means been silenced; about 200 pieces opening upon them with fearful effect, while at the same time the whole crest blazed with a deadly fire from the Chassepot rifles. He had the curiosity to visit this spot the next day, when he was astonished to observe how little harm had been done the defences by the German artillery, for he says: "Although I had not that serene faith in the effectiveness of their guns held by the German artillerists generally, yet I thought their terrific cannonading must have left marked results. All I could perceive, however, was a disabled gun, a broken mitrailleuse and two badly damaged caissons."

The Rifle.

The fourth annual matches of the Hamilton Rifle Association were held on the 24th ult., at the ranges of the Victoria Rifle Club. The weather was very unfavourable for good scores, the light wind being very changeable. Some fifteen of the best shots in Hamilton competed for the medals, which resulted in Mr. A. Pain and Mr. W. H. Clarke carrying off the honours of the day, this being the second time these gentlemen headed the scores in this association, having won the medals two years ago. The conditions of the match were—Snider rifle; 200 yards kneeling; 500 yards and 600 yards prone; seven rounds at each range.

A. Pain, D. R. A. Medal	29 30 34 83	\$4 H. Marris	29 25 21 75
W. H. Clarke, O. R. A.	30 32 21 83	3 D. Mitchell	26 31 16 73
\$5 W. Smith	30 29 19 78	2 P. Robertson	29 22 21 72

The twenty-fourth annual matches of the Victoria Rifle Club, of Hamilton, came off at their ranges on the 14th ult., and were especially well attended by members of clubs from Guelph, Bowmanville, Toronto, Suspension Bridge and Waterdown. The members of the V. R. C. did not turn out in such numbers as was expected, but, notwithstanding, the matches were in every way a decided success. The club has this year gone to a considerable expense in putting up new targets and butts and improving the ranges generally, and the riflemen of Hamilton who absented themselves lost what turned out one of the most enjoyable competitions ever held by the V. R. C. Says the *Spectator*: "There was no hitch from beginning to end, which reflects great credit on the Secretary, Mr. Pain, and also on the managing committee, whose efforts were more directed to the comforts of the other competitors than to running up big scores themselves."

The Thirteenth Battalion.

The twenty-second annual matches of the Thirteenth Battalion, Hamilton, took place on the 29th and 30th ult. They are described as the most successful ever held by the battalion. Lieut.-Col. Gibson was present the first day and participated in the senior match. Major Mason was present on both days and also fired in the same match, and from their scores it can be seen that although neither of them had any practice this season they have not lost the ability to run up as of yore, good scores. The managing committee wish to tender their thanks to

the donors of prizes to the battalion, and also to Mr. A. Pain for the very able assistance he rendered to them in helping to run the matches. the following is the senior prize list:

Match No. 2—200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each; kneeling position at 200 yards, any position at 500 and 600 yards.

\$20 and D. R. A. Medal,	Corp. Marris, D	28 29 24 81	\$3 00 Pte. Henderson, C.	27 26 9 62
\$10 and O. R. A. Medal,	Sergt. Robertson, E.	28 25 25 78	3 00 Corp. Garson, E.	22 21 18 61
\$16 00 Sergt. Goodwin, A.	29 25 24 78	3 00 Capt. Adam, F.	24 24 13 61	
14 00 Corp. Adam, C.	30 27 19 76	2 50 Pte. Lawrence, E.	25 19 16 60	
10 00 Staff-Sgt. Clarke, A.	27 23 24 74	2 50 Lieut. Pain, C.	27 19 14 60	
Lt. Col. Gibson, waived	prize	30 26 18 74	2 50 Staff-Sgt. Zealand, C.	26 27 7 60
\$9 00 Pte. Murdoch, C.	26 26 21 73	2 50 Bandsman Pryke, A.	26 26 8 60	
8 00 Sergt. Hartlock, E.	26 26 20 72	2 00 Pte. Crawford, B.	24 17 18 59	
8 00 Col. Sgt. Miller, D	24 18 29 71	2 00 Pte. Ray, A.	22 22 14 58	
8 00 Lieut. Ross, A.	29 27 15 71	2 00 Sergt. Bismarck, A	24 20 14 58	
6 00 Sergt. Skeddon, E.	24 22 24 70	2 00 Sergt. Madgetts, B.	26 18 14 58	
5 50 Staff-Sgt. Mitchell, C	29 23 18 70	1 50 Lieut. Tidswell, F.	23 14 20 57	
Major Mason, prize waved	26 19 21 66	1 50 Major Barnard, B.	26 20 11 57	
\$4 00 Staff-Sgt. Margetts, A	30 19 17 66	1 50 Corp. Harvey, A.	21 17 18 56	
4 00 Sergt. Greenley, B	26 23 15 64	1 50 Corp. Silk, C.	28 15 13 56	
4 00 Capt. Zealand, C.	25 21 17 63	1 00 Sergt. Waddell, G.	26 21 8 55	
3 50 Pte. Burniston, D.	26 25 11 62	1 00 Pte. Johns, E.	24 17 12 53	
		1 00 Capt. Stoneman, A.	22 21 9 52	

Match No. 4—Officers' Cup—Ranges 200 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each. To be competed for by twelve members of each company in the battalion. Any company winning this cup for three years consecutively, will be entitled to hold it in permanent possession.

A Company	221 174 395	B Company	180 125 305
C Company	223 161 384	F Company	181 110 291
E Company	194 131 325	D Company	289

Individual Prizes:

\$3 00 Sergt. A. Goodwin, A.	44	\$1 00 Corpl. Silk, C.	39
2 00 Sergt. Robinson, E.	43	1 00 Pte. D. Henderson, C.	38
2 00 Staff-Sergt. Clarke, A.	42	1 00 Pte. Ray, A.	38
1 50 Lieut. Ross, A.	41	Staff-Sergt. Mitchell, C.	38
1 50 Corpl. Harvey, A.	40	Corp. Adam, C.	37
1 00 Capt. Zealand, C.	40	\$1 00 Lieut. Pain, C.	37

Match No. 5—Non-commissioned Officers' Cup—Ranges 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each. To be competed for by six members of each company. Any company winning this cup for four years consecutively will be entitled to hold it in permanent possession.

C Company	180 120 300	F Company	145 85 230
D Company	147 107 254	B Company	121 89 210
A Company	143 103 246	G Company	66 27 93
E Company	139 98 237		

Individual Prizes:

\$3 00 Capt. Zealand, C.	56	\$1 00 Sergt. Goodwin, A.	51
2 00 Staff-Sergt. Clarke, A.	53	1 00 Staff-Sergt. Mitchell, C.	51
2 00 Corpl. Adams, C.	53	1 00 Pte. W. Southam, D.	49
1 50 Sergt. Robertson, E.	52	1 00 Pte. Hampson, F.	49
1 50 Corpl. Marris, D.	51	1 00 Pte. Murdoch, C.	48

Match No. 6—District Challenge Cup—Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards, three shots at each. To be competed for by three marksmen from any volunteer company in the 3rd Brigade Division. The cup to be held in trust for the association for one year by the company making the highest aggregate score each year, the name of the winning company to be engraved on it.

C Company, 13th	35 40 34 109	G Company	30 31 23 84
E Company	33 37 16 86	No. 2 Company, 77th Bn	29 27 20 76
D Company	25 38 22 85	B Company, 13th	27 25 17 69
A Company	36 23 25 84	F Company	24 26 16 66

Individual Prizes:

\$3 00 Corp. Adam, C.	40	\$1 00 Pte. Kuckow, 77th Btt.	32
2 00 Sergt. Robertson, E.	38	1 00 Pte. Best, G.	30
2 00 Corp. Marris, D.	37	1 00 Capt. Adam, F.	30
1 50 Staff-Sergt. Margetts, A.	37	Sergt. Goodwin, A.	29
1 50 Pte. Murdoch, C.	36	1 00 Sergt. Waddell, E.	28
1 00 Staff-Sergt. Mitchell, C.	33		

The Eighth Royal Rifles.

The D.R.A. medal for 1888, at the disposal of the 8th Royal Rifle Association, was won by Sergeant Goudie, Private Thomson second and Sergeant Hartley third. It is worthy of mention that this is the fifth of those medals Sergt. Goudie has won in succession in aggregate competitions with his comrades of the Eighth. The ten best scores made in the season's Saturdays comprise the aggregate for this medal—the most exhaustive test possible of the riflemen's respective abilities. The scoring compares most favourably with that of the old time winners, while the number of promising young shots got out this season gives

promise of a brilliant future for this popular corps' rifle association. The following are the seven highest totals for the season. Rifle Snider, ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards:—

	71	71	78	81	82	84	85	85	87	88	Total.
Sergt. Goudie.....	71	71	78	81	82	84	85	85	87	88	812
Pte. Thomson.....	66	69	74	74	76	78	80	80	81	84	762
Sergt. Hartley.....	67	67	68	68	74	75	75	76	80	86	736
Sergt. Dewfall.....	64	66	68	72	75	75	75	77	77	78	727
Lt.-Col. Miller.....	65	68	70	70	71	72	74	76	77	79	722
Corpl. Hawkins.....	63	66	66	66	73	74	74	75	76	82	715
Corpl. Douglas.....	57	61	64	65	66	66	67	69	76	80	665



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" 10, " " 20.....	10c.
" 20, " " 40.....	20c.
" 40, " " 60.....	30c.
" 60, " " 80.....	40c.
" 80, " " 100.....	50c.

On Money Orders payable abroad the commission is:

If not exceeding \$10.....	10c.
Over \$10, not exceeding \$20.....	20c.
" 20, " " 30.....	30c.
" 30, " " 40.....	40c.
" 40, " " 50.....	50c.

For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

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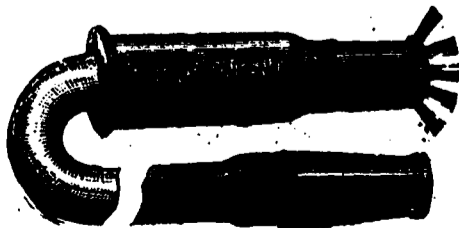
Amongst other prizes won this year in Canada with the Field Martini, were:

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- 1st Grand Aggregate at the P. Q. R. A. Matches.
- 1st place in London Merchants' Cup Match.
- 2nd and 3rd in Governor-General's Match
- 1st and 3rd on Wimbledon Team for 1889.

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4th "	50c.	20c.	70c.
5th "	50c.	20c.	70c.

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until Wednesday, the 14th instant, for the Clearing and Removal of Snow, etc., from the Public Buildings, Ottawa; and also for the Removal of Snow, etc., from the roofs of buildings, out-buildings, walks, avenues or roads, etc., etc., at Rideau Hall.

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had at this office, where all necessary information can be obtained.

Separate Tenders will be required for each work, and must be endorsed "Tender for Removal of Snow, Public Buildings," and "Removal of Snow, Rideau Hall," respectively.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 5th Nov., 1888.

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The 17th Monthly Drawing will take place

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AT 2 P. M.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth...	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth...	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth...	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets.....	200	6,000
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1000 Silver Watches.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

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