

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

Annual meetings of the D.R.A. and D.A.A.
Last week's Gazette.
Changes amongst field officers.
The resting place of the 100th's colors.
The Mills cartridge belt.
Want of uniformity at Kingston explained.
Too many Ottawa men on D.R.A. Council.
Change wanted in D.R.A. regulations.
Crowded out.

PERSONALS.

RECENT DEATHS.

CONTENTS OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

NORDENFELT GUN EXHIBITION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Suggestions concerning the Wimbledon Team and D. R. A. Council.—*The Old File*.
Ammunition for the D. R. A. Meeting.—*Fair Play*.
Corrections to the list of active service since Confederation.—*M*.
D. R. A. Prize Meeting.—*A Member*.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

THE TARGET.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Comment and Criticism.

THE annual general meeting of the Dominion rifle association will be held in the Railway committee room of the House of Commons at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 4th May, next; that of the Dominion artillery association at the same place and hour on the following day. Members, particularly those residing away from Ottawa, are particularly desired to attend, so as to make the meetings as representative as possible.

THE monthly batch of appointments which should have appeared on the 7th, was only published in last Saturday's *Gazette*. The list includes twenty-five promotions and twenty-two commissions. Of these two are qualified, two are non-combatants, and the remainder are appointed provisionally. The new appointments are more than counter-balanced by the resignations and removals, which number twenty-nine, leaving a net loss of seven commissions.

AMONGST the appointments and promotions made, the following affect commissions above the rank of captain: Major Weatherley, of the Guards, attains substantive rank, filling the vacancy caused by the promotion of Lieut.-Col. Macpherson; Major Loveys similarly attains substantive rank in the 22nd Oxford rifles, and Major Burgess, quartermaster of the same battalion retires; Major Biggar, of the 32nd Bruce battalion, succeeds to the command, rendered vacant by the retirement of Lieut.-Col. Cooper; Paymaster Jordan, of the 33rd Huron, is granted

the honorary rank of major from 1882; Major van Ingen assumes the paymastership of the 40th, and Captain Guillet, M.P., takes the quartermastership in his stead with the honorary rank of major, while Dr. Willoughby gets the rank of surgeon from 1882, when he had completed ten years' service as assistant; Major Davidson succeeds to the command of the 3rd Victoria rifles on the resignation of Colonel Crawford, and Captain and Adjutant Radiger to the vacant majority.

HARRY GORMAN, an old non-com. in the 100th, and one of its original members, writes to the *Globe* apropos of the presentation of new colors to his former regiment, recalling the first presentation by the Prince of Wales in 1859, he being then a boy of eighteen, and that his first public act. Mr. Gorman suggests, in the event of the old colors being returned to Canada, as is announced to be the wish of the regiment, that the Parliament buildings here would be the fittest depository for the original colors of the only Canadian regiment in the British service, and proposes that the occasion of their reception at Ottawa should be made a public one, at which as many old hundredth men as could be assembled at the Capital should attend, to see their old companions laid away with due honor and ceremony in their final resting place. We warmly endorse the suggestion, particularly as there are many veterans of the regiment in Ottawa, who always speak with pride and love of their British service, and who would be intensely gratified if such a plan were consummated.

THE Mills Woven Cartridge Belt, which is illustrated in our advertising columns, is one of those capital common sense ideas that should be adopted in our militia equipment whenever any active service is required of our troops. The present belts and pouches are absurd anachronisms; if we want any proof of that let us watch the next skirmishing competition at which we may be present, when we will find the competitors carrying their cartridges in their breasts, in their trousers pockets, in their mouths—anywhere, in fact, except in the receptacles intended for them, and whence they could not extract with sufficient celerity to comply with the conditions of the competition. Then see in what haste a man always is to get out of his stiff, heavy, hot belts. The Mills belt is the very opposite of all this. It is light and pliable, it holds the cartridges in the most convenient position and perfectly secure from damage, and it dispenses with every unnecessary ounce of weight both in receptacle and cartridge package. We are not led to say this because the belts are advertised with us, but from experience of the intrinsic merits of the belts themselves.

WE desire to explain the causes for the un-uniformity of great coats etc., at Kingston, to which a correspondent last week drew attention, and may add that we have our information on what may be considered reliable authority. The diversity of uniforms noticed by "Centurion" was partly due to the fact of there being at Kingston thirteen officers of various corps, cavalry, artillery and infantry, going through the long course, each wearing the dress of his own particular regiment. Also, in the garrison itself are officers of Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal

School of Artillery, Volunteer Artillery and Infantry, while the uniforms of no two of these corps are the same. There is no commanding officer of the garrison, the School of Artillery and Military College each having its own commandant; but these two commandants arrange with each other that the same order of dress shall be worn as far as possible. In the case of the cadets long boots are not worn on Sunday when it can be avoided.

A LETTER published to-day suggests, amongst other things, that there should be a greater number of outsiders, or a smaller proportion of Ottawa men, on the executive council of the D.R.A. We may say with regard to this that there used to be more from a distance, and the consequence was that often it was found impossible to secure a quorum. We know that the Ottawa men would gladly welcome any change that would relieve them from the great responsibility now imposed upon them, and we hope that this mention of the above criticism may be the means of suggesting to some member a scheme to remedy the defect, one which seems to us to be almost inseparable from any establishment with fixed headquarters. It should also be borne in mind that the Ottawa men, who are not so numerous as our correspondent states, are elected by various provinces, and usually correspond with members in those provinces and represent the opinions of their constituents rather than their individual preferences.

IMMEDIATELY after the D.R.A. prize meeting last year, Captain Kinnear wrote us criticizing the rules under which the meeting was conducted. As his letter was very much to the point, as no one has challenged a single statement, that he made, and as we heartily endorse his opinion and his conclusions, we reproduce the letter herewith for the consideration of the new D.R.A. Council, to be elected on the 4th. We would also direct attention to the letter in our correspondence columns to-day on kindred topics. Here is what Capt. Kinnear said:

SIR,—I have just returned home from our Canadian Wimbledon and wish to make a few remarks on the meeting. In the first place from the very start there was evidently a marked ignorance of the duties and of the rules of the association on the part of the great majority of the register keepers, markers and also, I am sorry to say, some of the range officers. I am going through the rules and will point out to you some of the blunders and breaking of rules that came under my own notice and that of some others of our men on whose story I could rely. Under the head of General Regulations, we find Sect. III, sub-Sect. *d* (dress). This rule was repeatedly broken through. Sect. V (inspection of rifles) of the same regulation was never once to my knowledge, or that of any one else, enforced at all. Now, I myself knew of several rifles which would not stand the test of pull. Sect. XIII of the same was a dead letter, as talking and coaching were continually indulged in. Sect. XIV (coaching) was a dead letter, as was also Sect. XVI (penalties). Under the head of Disallowance of Scores, Sect. *d* was often broken through. Under the head of Signalling, Sect. *f* was simply a dead letter, as no black disc was used at all. Misses were signalled with the ricochet bar which entirely misled many competitors, causing them to elevate their sights under the impression that the shot had gone low, whereas it may have gone high or on either side. Sect. 5. In a vast number of cases the signal disc was turned the wrong side out, and I know myself of two parties getting in one case seven more points and in the other four more points than they were entitled to. I stopped the register keeper several times from putting down the score signalled until the spotting disc came up showing the shot a different value from the signal disc. In all cases register keepers should delay marking the value of the shot signalled until the target comes up, but these men did not know any better, and one of them argued with me that he should put the value down as the signal disc showed it, no matter where the spotting disc appeared, until I got the range officer to convince him of his error. You may imagine how many mistakes there must have been made in this way. Under the head of military breechloaders, I would call attention again to the minimum pull of trigger.

Ammunition.—Sect. *a*.—Many of the competitors, and some of the most successful ones, used cartridges filled by themselves. If the ammunition was alike that would not matter, but Capt. Perley told me he had opened a large number and found the charge vary two to five grains in weight. One grain in his opinion being quite sufficient to give a man a very different shot, what a terrible difference four or five would make. I can put down at least twelve of my shots to the ammunition without any doubt, and at Sussex this year our shooting was simply abominable on that account. Now if we all had been notified of the fact that the cartridges were unevenly filled we could all have emptied and filled enough to put us through the shooting, in a short time, and I think that the results would have been very different in many cases.

Order of shooting.—This rule was not enforced at all as it ought to have been, and I would like to draw your attention to the spudding. We are supposed to do our shooting in pairs, each pair taking fifteen minutes. Many pairs, however, take a much longer time; others, again, are not on time, and consequently the shooting is delayed, and many competitors who are last on the list have to shoot, perhaps, twenty minutes or half an hour after their proper time, thus making it much harder for them.

Sect. 7.—Was broken through and I consider it a very important one. Sect. 9.—Applies to my previous remarks on the length of time taken by some of the men.

Now I am not making these remarks in a haggling spirit, or because I was particularly injured by the breaking of them in any way. I feel however, that among a large

number the impression was very strong that the whole meeting was conducted in a very loose way, and when we attend those matches, and some of us go a long way to do it, a strict enforcement of all the rules would meet with general satisfaction. We have the same rules here and they are strictly carried out, and also at Bedford. I am confident that any person inclined to roguery could have indulged in plenty of it at Ottawa without much fear of detection.

PRESSURE on our space has compelled us to hold over many communications from week to week as well as various news items. We hope our correspondents and subscribers will bear with us under the circumstances.

Personal.

The retirement of Lieut.-Col. J. M. Crawford from the command of the 3rd battalion Victoria rifles of Canada, which was gazetted last week, removes from the active list an esteemed and valued officer. Very few, if any, members of the Montreal brigade can boast of as long continuous service, his first commission, as ensign in the 11th battalion reserve militia, being dated 26th November, 1857; appointed lieutenant in same corps 2nd May, 1862. About this time he joined the active force, enlisting as private in No. 1 company of the Victoria rifles; was appointed ensign 20th October, 1864, and lieutenant 31st March, 1865, and in March of the following year was sent out to Lachine as senior subaltern of the service company furnished by the Victorias at that place to watch the canal, ferries, &c., during the threatened Fenian troubles; the detachment was on duty about a month. Was on active service with his regiment on the frontier in June, 1866, and in October of same year was promoted to be captain of No. 1 company, having taken a first-class V.B. certificate in the previous month. On 24th May, 1870, when the second and last Fenian raid took place, Capt. Crawford volunteered to take command of the service company from the Vics. which was sent out that afternoon to St. John's, pushed on to Stanbridge Station, marching at midnight to Stanbridge Village, and in the morning was hurried on to Eccles Hill on the frontier, and took part in the skirmish there, for which the name was permitted to be placed on the regimental colors. He received his brevet majority on 5th October, 1871, and rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel five years later, his commission as major bearing same date. On 3rd October, 1884, he succeeded Lieut.-Col. Whitehead in the command of the battalion, from which he now retires in favor of Major C. P. Davidson. Active militia service for twenty-five years, and participation in every regimental duty during that period, is Col. Crawford's record. Would that many more of our officers had a similar one.

Lieut.-Col. C. P. Davidson, the newly gazetted commanding officer of the Victoria Rifles, comes of a military family. His grandfather, Col. Davidson, commanded the Huntingdon volunteers, in which his father held a captaincy, and which formed part of the brigade under Major General Campbell. Col. Davidson, on the outbreak of the rebellion of 1837-8, was requested by Sir John Colborne to raise a regiment. He enrolled in Huntingdon about six hundred stalwart farmers, most of them immigrants, into a regiment known as the Huntingdon Frontier Volunteers. One company was stationed at Russeltown, one at Covey Hill and a third at Hemmingford. The regiment did good service and fought at St. Regis. The present Colonel Davidson was born in Huntingdon, educated at McGill, and adopted the legal profession, in which he has attained eminence, having been a Queen's counsel for many years past. He has always taken an active and prominent part in athletic exercises of every description, and has occupied the highest positions in the many city athletic associations. During the Trent affair in 1862 he was one of the first to enrol himself in the ranks of the newly formed Victoria rifles, of which he has continued a member, with the exception of a short interval, ever since. Seven years ago he was promoted major, and now succeeds to the command by seniority, on the retirement of Col. Crawford. We feel sure that with his great energy, activity, tact and popularity he will keep the Victorias up to their well-known state of efficiency and prove an unqualified success as a commanding officer. Col. Davidson has now in press a manual on the duties of officers and magistrates in relation to riots, which in consequence of the author's legal and military attainments will doubtless completely cover this somewhat difficult and always grave question.

Recent Deaths.

The death of Major-General Sir Richard Clement Moody, Royal Engineers, removes one whose name will long be remembered in British Columbia. So far back as 1858 the deceased officer, then Col. Moody, was selected for the appointment of chief commissioner of lands and works in British Columbia. Under his supervision New Westminster, then capital of British Columbia, was laid out, and Port Moody, the present western terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway, was named after him. He remained in British Columbia till December, 1863.

Contents of our Contemporaries.

The English weeklies of the 9th inst. are to hand. The following are amongst the principal articles of interest in them:—

Broad Arrow.—The Crimes Bill; Where shall we fight Russia; The Easter Monday Reviews; Mess Room Stories; Burmah; The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion; Commissions in the line for Militia Lieutenants; The Indian Relief; Regimental and Naval Notes; Editorial Notes; Reviews, Notices, &c.

United Service Gazette.—Great fire at Aldershot Barracks; The Suspension of the C. D. Acts; Imperial Conference; The Remount Question; Easter Marching Columns; Infantry Drill; Foreign Service Gossip; Greater Britain; What is said in the Services; The Court Martial on Lieut. Hall; The Services in the Senate; Naval and Military Intelligence; Reviews, Notes, &c.

Volunteer Service Gazette.—The Easter Manœuvres; Notes of the Week; Army Circulars; The Service Revolver; Reconnaissance; Miscellaneous Jottings.

Volunteer Record.—Biography of Col. Smith Richards; Long Range Rifle Fire; Easter Manœuvres; Editorials, Gossip, Gazettes.

Volunteer Service Review (Monthly).—The National Rifle Association; The Easter Manœuvres; The Past and Present of a London Volunteer Regiment; The Army Estimates; Miscellaneous Notes; Editorials, &c.

The Army and Navy Journal of the United States.—The Omaha Accident; Not all Brass Buttons and Uniforms; The Dynamite Gun; The Heavy Gun Question; To Settle National Disputes; The Trial of the Atlanta; A Drill with the Magazine Rifle.

Nordenfelt Gun Exhibition.

IN response to invitations by Capt. Douglas, R. N. R. agent of the Nordenfelt Gun Co., a large party by special train, proceeded to Aylmer on Monday afternoon to witness an exhibition of the powers of the guns. Amongst those present were Major-Generals Middleton and Strange, Col. Panet, Lieut.-Cols. Lamontagne, Lewis, Bacon, and Macdonald, Majors Anderson, Stewart, Harrison and Curren, R. Watson, M.P., A. H. Taylor, A. Z. Palmer and Prof. Carpmæl. Upon arriving at Aylmer the party proceeded to Goulet's wharf, where the guns—a three-pounder and a three-barrelled rifle calibre—had been placed in position ready for the test. Targets had been set up on the ice, one at 200 yards, one at 1,000 and one at 2,000 yards. Before firing began Capt. Douglas explained the mechanism of the three-pounder, this being its first test here. He then gave an exhibition of time firing with dummy cartridges, showing the working of the gun and its rapidity of fire. Fifteen to eighteen shots per minute are claimed as the capacity of the gun with careful aiming, which, using case shot, would mean nearly 1,500 bullets per minute. Without careful aiming a speed of 32 shots per minute may be attained. After some firing with the rifle calibre gun several rounds were fired from the 3-pr. by Capt. Douglas and Major Stewart and Lieut. Gordon of the O.F.B., including five rounds of case at 200 yards, which tore up the ice and riddled the target effectually, and several rounds of solid shot and common and shrapnel shell at the more remote targets. The results were satisfactory, a fair proportion of the shots hitting the targets. The calibre of this gun is 1.85 inches, its length 67 inches. The weight of the gun alone is 334 lbs., and of its trail with shield, etc., 1,232 lbs., its price, complete with limber carriage, is £640. The initial velocity at the muzzle is 1542 feet and at 3000 yards 653 feet; the elevations required are for 1000 yards $1^{\circ}47'$; 2000, $4^{\circ}27'$; 3000, $7^{\circ}36'$.

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it distinctly understood that he does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE WIMBLEDON TEAM AND D.R.A. COUNCIL.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

DEAR SIR,—As a shooting man I quite agree with your correspondent "Bar" as to the necessary qualifications for the selected adjutant of the team.

At the same time, I think care should be taken not to let a few monopolize the D.R.A. For instance, by page 62 of the report it will be seen that Ottawa men were sent in command in 1882, 1884, 1885, and as second in command in 1880, 1882, also 9 out of 16 of the council are of Ottawa. Please do not think for a moment that I want to get up a sectional cry or in any way depreciate the valuable services of the Ottawa men, without whom the D.R.A. would be probably non-existing, but I think it is of the highest importance to the D.R.A. to spread itself in every possible way, and I would much like to see the council more representative, and deeply as all the members of the D.R.A. are under obligations to these gentlemen of Ottawa, who have worked so hard and so successfully in our interests, knowing that they have only the interests of the association at heart, I would suggest to them whether it is not possible at the coming meeting to induce representatives from the shooting centres of the provinces to act upon the council, or better still to increase the number of the

council so as to retain the valuable services of the old members and add a number of non-resident members.

By this means we might largely increase the numbers of members, which is now absurdly small, and create a wider interest in its concerns, and do away with that entirely erroneous impression that has found some prevalence in country districts, that this is simply an Ottawa association.

I know how hard it is to get over a prejudice of that kind, and I have been surprised at times to hear on the range intelligent men expressing it.

Trusting my remarks will not be misunderstood, and hoping that our friends will make every allowance for the difficulty of approaching such a subject without giving offence.

THE OLD FILE.

AMMUNITION FOR THE D.R.A. MEETING.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

DEAR SIR,—No doubt at the annual meeting of the D.R.A., to be held on May 4th, the question of ammunition to be used at the next annual prize meeting will be brought up. Now, sir, would it not be a step in the right direction were our council to adopt the Wimbledon plan of including the price of the ammunition in the entrance fees, and allow the register keepers to issue the required number of rounds to each competitor as he takes up his position at the firing point. It would, I feel sure, give general satisfaction, and prevent the ammunition being tampered with as at the last annual matches.

FAIR PLAY.

Hamilton, April 19th, 1887.

CORRECTIONS TO THE LIST OF ACTIVE SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—On February 23rd, 1880, a strike among the miners of Drummond Colliery, in Pictou Co., Nova Scotia, was the means of calling out thirty-three n.c.o. and men of the Pictou Battery Garrison Artillery, who proceeded to Westville, under the command of Capt. Gordon, with Lieuts. Davis and Hislop. They were on duty two days. There is no credit for this in your list of corps called out for active service given in the GAZETTE three weeks ago.

M.

D. R. A. PRIZE MEETING.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

DEAR SIR,—Your editorial on 10th ult., induces me to state boldly that there are improvements desirable in the D.R.A., and discussion thereon is in place. I would mention four points:

- 1st. Match rules should contain nothing that *is* not, or *cannot* be carried out.
- 2nd. Adjutant of the Wimbledon team should have already *been* a member.
- 3rd. Ammunition should be served out *at the firing points*.
- 4th. Report should contain more information and *facts*.

A MEMBER.

Regimental Notes.

(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?)

Toronto.—The Royal Grenadiers had their first parade of the season last week. The regiment, about 300 strong, under Lieut.-Col. Grasett and headed by the brass and life and drum band marched through Jarvis, Adelaide, Yonge, Queen, York and King streets and back to the armory. The ranks are now almost complete, but a few recruits are being sworn in. Lieut.-Col. Grasett took occasion to contradict the rumor that the Industrial Association Committee had forgotten the Grenadiers in the matter of the cup for their services last fall. He informed the regiment that a cup exactly the same as that presented to the Queen's Own rifles would be presented to the Grenadiers on the first suitable occasion.

A meeting of British army and navy pensioners was held on the 18th inst. in Temperance Hall. Mr. T. Tyler acted as chairman. The pensioners decided to take an active part in Her Majesty's jubilee celebration, and the meeting put on record this resolution: "That all men who have served in the army or navy, and their sons, be invited to take part in the jubilee celebration.

James McAllister was convicted on the 19th inst. of neglecting to return his rifle into store when called upon by his commanding officer in the Royal Grenadiers. He was fined \$20 and costs or ten days. The officers of the city regiments complain of men getting rifles and uniforms and failing to turn out to drill. Even when called upon they neglect to return their arms. It is hoped that this case will prove a warning.

The Queen's Own had their first march-out of the season on the 20th inst., 430 strong. The roads were in good condition and the regiment was much admired as it marched along, both bands in attendance. Col. Allan was in command.

The Royal Grenadiers had a march-out on the 21st to the music of their life and drum band. Their route was by King, Parliament, Queen Victoria and King streets to the armory. Over 300 were in the ranks. Col. Grasett in command.

Cobourg.—The 40th battalion has recently been supplied with a new and handsome stand of colors by its friends throughout the county. The formal presentation and consecration will take place at the next brigade camp.

Quebec.—Both the 8th and 9th battalions had church parades on the 17th inst. The 8th marched from the drill shed to Trinity church, headed by its fine band, and there attended divine service, which was conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Bareham. The 9th attended mass at the church of the congregation. Both regiments made a magnificent appearance upon the streets, and attracted a good deal of attention.

Montreal.—The Vics. are drilling every fortnight, preparing for whatever parade or review may be decided on in honor of Her Majesty's jubilee, which we hope will be celebrated on the pooper day, 20th June. The idea of celebrating it on Dominion day, as our city council wish to do, is very unpopular with the battalion. The new armory is rapidly approaching completion, and it is hoped will be ready for occupation by the 1st July. Its total cost, with land, will be \$32,000. Early in the month as much as \$12,000 had been disbursed on the building.

Victoria, B.C.—A public meeting was held on the 16th ult., for the purpose of devising ways and means of keeping up the strength of the militia, and a series of resolutions was passed recommending that a more centrally located drill shed should be obtained, the control of the Clover Point rifle range put in militia hands, Saturday afternoons given as half holidays; a committee of officers formed to urge assistance, and a public meeting called by the mayor to consider these suggestions.

A team from the B. C. garrison artillery defeated a city team by 31 runs on the 9th. Both sides were expected to be weak in bowling, the warriors missing the brothers Martin; while from the Pacific contingent, who also played one man short, were absent Messrs. Eberts, Pooley, Handcock and Helmcken. Nevertheless, it was the bowlers who mainly distinguished themselves; Goepel and Campbell having each 4 wickets for 16 runs, Sinclair 4 for 18, Fennelly 4 for 26, Innes 2 for 17. Sinclair and Drake were the only successful batsmen. In the former's excellent innings were a five and two fours, while the latter also booked a pair of fours. Wilson's wicket-keeping was of great use to his side, and he hit a clean five in his brief innings.

B. C. G. A.		VICTORIA.	
Gr. J. W. Sinclair b. Campbell.....	28	G. M. Wilson b. Sinclair.....	8
Gr. P. D. Goepel c. Boulton b. Innes.....	1	E. A. Wylde b. Goepel.....	0
Lieut. P. E. Irving b. Innes.....	3	H. J. Campbell, run out.....	5
Capt. N. P. Snowden st. Wilson b. Fennelly.....	7	J. Fennelly b. Sinclair.....	0
Gr. B. T. Drake b. Campbell.....	15	H. Fiennes-Clinton b. Goepel.....	5
Gr. J. K. Worsfold b. Campfell.....	0	H. Hett b. Goepel.....	7
Gr. Vaudin b. Fennelly.....	0	W. Swinnerton b. Sinclair.....	0
Gr. F. R. A. Dennman st. Wilson b. Fennelly.....	8	F. C. Watson b. Goepel.....	3
Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden b. Campbell.....	0	H. Innes, not out.....	6
Gr. W. H. Langley c. Clinton b. Fennelly.....	0	H. E. Boulton c. Goepel b. Sinclair.....	0
Gr. L. A. Crease not out.....	0	Extras.....	5
Extras.....	8		—
Total.....	70	Total.....	39

It is understood that the militia authorities intend making a review one of the features of the forthcoming jubilee; that is, provided the members of the corps take sufficient interest in the matter to guarantee such a step. As there has been quite a lively interest created in the volunteers in this city, it is to be hoped that all hands will put forth every effort to attend drills.

No. 2 battery paraded for drill on the 14th April, and as Lieut. Lang, R. E., a graduate of the R.M.C. Canada, with a zeal characteristic of a British officer, has taken the battery in hand, it is expected that the men will do their part towards making the drills a success.

Winnipeg.—The 90th may probably have a church parade, the first of the season, on Sunday, the 8th of May.

They have a lacrosse club in full swing, which will begin practice this week, and Lieut. Tulloch is organizing an association football club; and intends to enter his team in the competition for the association cup offered on the Queen's birthday.

The handsomely engrossed and framed address sent up by the sergeants of the 10th Royal Grenadiers of Toronto, to the 90th battalion, expressing sympathy for the death of Lieut.-Col. Mackeand, will be hung up in the 90th rooms.

There is sudden promotion in view for the officers of the 90th. Capt. Wilkes, the senior on the roster, has returned to his old home in Brantford, Ont. Capt. Worsnop, it is said, may very likely cast his lot permanently in British Columbia; and there is also talk of Capt. Clark remaining in England, which would make four vacancies in the list of captains. Lieut. Stewart has decided to stay in the Southern states, where his business interests now occupy his attention. Lieut. Currie has gone to the Northwest to manage a branch office of the Canada Northwest Land company. Lieut. Brophy has resigned the adjutancy, and will take command of a company. Lieut. Arnold will succeed him as adjutant. The first lieutenants remaining are as follows: MacPhillips, Campbell and Healy, leaving three vacancies. The second lieuts. are Tulloch, Howden, Broughall and Talbot, with two vacancies; or, in all, about eight vacant commissions in the regiment. A number of very desirable new officers are being secured.

The inspection by Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., of the 91st W.L.I., which was announced to take place on the 20th was postponed.

Lieut. and Acting Adjutant Dow, of the 91st, is attending a special course of instruction at the school of mounted infantry. Capt. Feron, of the 91st, and Lieut. George Percival, of the 95th, are also going through the school.

A meeting of the officers of the 95th battalion was held on the 21st, for the purpose of re-organising the regiment and getting it into shape for drill. The following were present: Col. Scott, Major McMillan, Major Mulvey; Capt. Sheppard, Portage la Prairie; Capt. Wastie, Brandon; Capt. Jackson, Stonewall; Capt. Crawford, Neepawa; Capt. Rowe, Kennedy, Copeland and Bruce, Winnipeg; Lieuts. Read, Portage la Prairie, and Chambré, Bamford and Glines, and Adj. Rolph, Winnipeg. Col. Scott intimated his intention of resigning the command. It was then decided to thoroughly reorganise the battalion and get it in readiness for a sixteen days' drill this summer. It was also decided to have the headquarters of the battalion and three companies established in the city. There was some talk concerning Col. Scott's probable successor, and Major Mulvey, who is the next in seniority and by general precedent entitled to the colonelcy, informed the meeting that he did not desire the promotion and would prefer some one of the other officers to accept it. Major McMillan's name was mentioned and he was finally prevailed upon to take charge of the battalion pending his permanent appointment by the Government.

The class of instruction which has just completed its course at the school of mounted infantry has had a remarkable success. Of the applicants for certificates, some eleven in number, only two have been sent back to qualify in the next course, one of them an officer and the other a sergeant; both of them, however, joined the course late and were in this way handicapped. Of the remainder, all secured first-class certificates except one. Lieut. Geo. Broughall, of the 90th, headed the list of first-class certificates, with an aggregate of 83 per cent. Pte. Phillips, M.I.C., came next, and Lieut. Howden, 90th, secured third place. The remainder securing first were Pte. Brondgeest, 95th, and Lieut. Talbot, 90th. Pte. Burton, 95th, secured a second-class certificate. Seventy per cent. of the total marks of 850 in number have to be secured to gain a first-class certificate and fifty per cent. for a second-class.—*Call.*

The Target.

[We will gladly publish all scores sent in properly vouched for. Correspondents will remember that scores unaccompanied by full details as to conditions are useless. When no range or rifle is mentioned the record will be the result of seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards, kneeling at 200, Snider rifles, no sighting shots.]

Victoria, B.C.—It should have been noted, in the rifle match between the militia and men of H.M.S. *Cormorant*, which we recorded last week, that the latter used Martini-Henrys, while the former had Sniders. This makes the long lead of the militia the more creditable.

Hamilton.—The opening match of the Victoria rifle club for this season was held at the club ranges on Good Friday.

Thos. Mitchell.....	32	27	21	80	H. Graham.....	24	24	23	71
A. Pain.....	30	19	23	72	G. G. Zealand.....	30	15	25	70
W. H. Clarke.....	29	21	22	72	A. Murdoch.....	30	23	16	69
J. Henderson.....	27	18	26	71					

Capt. Douglas will be glad to exhibit the Nordenfolt guns, and explain their mechanism, to any gentlemen desiring so see them; and will make appointments for that purpose if word is left at the Rideau Club one day previously. The 3-pr. gun is at the drill hall, and the small 3-barrel one in the Militia stores.—ADVT.

Militia General Orders, No. 5, of 7th April, 1887.

No. 1.—DISTRICT STAFF.

No change will take place in the district staff appointments for another year. The military districts to be assigned to those whose services may be retained will be communicated to them in February, 1888.

No. 2.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE ACTIVE MILITIA, 1883.—ACTUAL SERVICE.

Instructions for Commanding Officers of Corps.

The following are added as sub-sections (2), (3), (4) and (5) to paragraph 665 of the regulations and orders, 1883, instead of sub-sections 2 and 3 as published in the general order of the 12th June, 1885:—

"(2.) Before the corps leaves its head quarters he will cause a copy of the service roll of the corps as it then exists, showing the names of the officers and men who are actually going out with it, to be made, in which each man's name in full, his usual place of residence, his age, whether he is married or single, and date of enrolment shall be recorded. And when the corps moves out this copy of the roll, a marching-out state in writing, (*see form*, paragraph 675) a certificate from the surgeon of the corps showing that the provisions of paragraphs 676 to 679 have been complied with, also a certificate from himself as commanding officer showing that the provisions of paragraphs 665, 666 and 679 have been complied with, must be forwarded by him through the proper channel of communication to the adjutant general at head quarters.

(3.) This is necessary in order that a registry may be kept of particulars regarding each man proceeding on service.

(4.) The horses belonging to the corps must be examined at the time, by a veterinary surgeon, only those found to be sound, well, and fit for work are to be taken on service.

(5.) The district staff officer will not permit any corps to leave its head quarters until after the requirements of the preceding sub-sections have been complied with. When the papers are received by him he will forward them without delay to head quarters."

No. 3.—PERMANENT CORPS.

Instruments for Bands of Military Schools.

The authorized establishment of instruments for bands of schools of military instruction are as follows:—

	Artillery Batteries.			Mounted Infantry.	Infantry Companies.			
	A	B	C		A	B	C	D
Cornets Eb Soprano.....				2	1	1	1	1
do Bb.....	3	3	2	4	2	2	2	2
Flugel Horns Bb.....					2	2	2	2
Tenors Eb (Alto Horn).....	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
Baritones Bb.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Trombones Tenors Bb.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
do G Bass.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Contra Bass Circular BBb.....					1	1	1	1
Bombardon Eb.....				2	1	1	1	1
Euphonim Bb.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Upright Bass Fb.....	1	1	1					
Cymbals Turkish prs.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Piccolo Db.....	1	1	1					
Clarinet Eb.....	1	1	1					
do Bb.....	3	3	3					
Drum Bass.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drum Side.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Issue of Stationery.

Only such articles of stationery or books as may be actually required for the orderly room and for instructional purposes of the permanent corps will be issued from the Government stores. All officers making requisition for books or stationery will be required to certify upon the requisition that the articles demanded are solely for the use, and absolutely necessary for, the orderly room and for instructional purposes of his corps.

No. 4.—SCHOOL OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Form (No. 199) return showing issues of stores to accompany each non-commissioned officer or man proceeding to a school of military instruction, may be obtained by the officer commanding a corps from the deputy adjutant general of his military district.

No. 5.—DRESS REGULATIONS FOR OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA OF CANADA. Infantry Trousers.

The gold lace for infantry trousers is "1 1/8 inch wide with 1/8 inch crimson silk stripe," instead of "1 1/8 inch wide and with 1/8 inch crimson stripe" as stated in line 7, second column, page 10, of the dress regulations published on the 1st May, 1886.

No. 6.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

Queen's O. C. H.—A troop.—To be 2nd Lieut. prov., Andrew H. D. W. Breakey, vice Temple, resigned.

Quebec F. B. Art.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Lieut. Gustave Théophile Faribault Hamel, S.I., from No. 1 Co., 9th Batt., vice Garneau, promoted.

N. B. B. G. Art.—To be 2nd lieutenant prov., Corpl. Thomas Edward Grindon Armstrong, vice Jones, promoted.

Gov.-Gen. Foot Guards.—To be major, Capt. and Bt. Maj. Henry Stuart Weatherley, V.B., vice Macpherson, promoted.

1st Batt.—Adverting to the appointments in No. 3 of General Orders (4), 11th March, 1887, the following is to be substituted therefor:

To be lieuts. prov., Herbert Story Hunter, vice Bradshaw, resigned; Robert Henry Wilson, vice Henshaw, promoted; Frederick Austin Bourne, vice Bousfield, resigned; Stanley Kinnear, vice Scott, promoted.

2nd Lieut., prov., Benjamin Taylor Andrew Bell having left the limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of Active Militia.

2nd Batt.—To be lieuts., 2nd Lieut. Henry Walter Mickle, S.I., vice Acheson, promoted. 2nd Lieut. Malcolm Smith Mercer, S.I., vice Bennet, promoted. 2nd Lieut. Wellington Wallace resigns.

Memo.—Adverting to No. 3 of general orders (4), 11th March, 1887, read vice "Kersteman retired" instead of "Kersteman promoted."

3rd Batt.—To be lieut.-col., Major Charles Peers Davidson, V.B., vice John Molson Crawford, who retires retaining rank.

To be major, Capt. Charles William Radiger, S.I., from the Adjutancy, vice Davidson, promoted.

8th Batt.—To be paymaster, Arthur Wellesley Colley, vice Montizambert, appointed captain.

9th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Sergeant Edouard LeBel, vice Emile Faucher de St. Maurice.

No. 3 Co.—To be lieut., Lieut. Lucien Gilber Elzéar Fiset, S.I., from the adjutancy, vice C. F. O. Fiset promoted.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Richard Alleyn, vice William Duval Baillargé, who resigns.

13th Batt.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., private Percy Donville, vice Marquis, resigned.

14th Batt.—To be capt., Lieut. Alexander Gray Farrell, S.I., vice Kerr, retired. To be lieuts., 2nd Lieut. Wilfred Hora, S.I., vice Skinner, promoted. 2nd lieut., Frank Strange, S.I., vice Fowler, resigned.

17th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be lieut., E. Tancrede Bourget, S.I., (1st B.), vice Arthur Bourget, left limits.

22nd Batt.—To be major, Capt. and B. Maj. William Loveys, V.B., from No. 2 Co., vice Munro, promoted.

No. 2 Co.—To be capt., 2nd Lieut. David Robert Ross, S.I., vice Loveys, promoted.

Lieut. and Adj. William Mahlon Davis, R.M.C., to have the rank of captain.

Q.-M. Samuel G. Burgess, having the relative rank of major, is placed on the retired list with the honorary rank of major.

24th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. George Harvey Douglas, S.I., from No. 4 Co., vice Northwood, resigned.

27th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—2nd Lieut. Thomas Ellison resigns. To be lieut. prov., Private Robert Mackenzie, vice John T. Clement, who resigns. To be 2nd lieut. prov., Color Sergeant John H. Wynne.

32nd Batt.—To be lieut.-col., Major John Walter Scott Biggar, V.B., vice James Graham Cooper who retires retaining rank.

33rd Batt.—Honorary Capt. and Paymaster Francis Jordan to have the honorary rank of major from the 5th April, 1882.

85th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Lambert Frédérick Maximilien Globensky, vice Antoine Alfred Auguste Dubord, who resigns.

No. 3 Co.—To be lieut. prov. Marie Joseph C. E. Dubord, vice Besaillon, transferred to and promoted in No. 4 Co.

2nd Lieut. Alexandre Trottier having left limits his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

No. 4 Co.—To be Capt. Ernest Médard Besaillon, V.B., from No. 3 Co., vice Toussaint Bourassa, who retires retaining rank.

No. 5 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. Charles Letourneux, V.B., from No. 2 Co., vice Dann, appointed paymaster.

To be lieutenant 2nd lieutenant Wilfred H. Jackson, vice Alexander Thompson Patterson, who resigns.

To be Paymaster, Capt. Joseph Dunn, from No. 5 Co., vice Aimé Joseph Achille Roberge, who having the relative rank of captain retires with the honorary rank of captain.

40th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—Lieut. William Alloway Deering resigns.

No. 2 Co.—To be capt. from 1st Jan., 1887, Lieut. John McCaughey, V.B., vice Guillet, appointed quarter-master.

To be lieut. from 1st Jan., 1887, 2nd Lieut. Cephas Guillet, S.I., vice McCaughey. To be 2nd lieut. prov. from 1st Jan., 1887, Staff-Sergt. William Henry Floyd, vice C. Guillet.

No. 6 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. William J. Hamilton, S.I., from No. 1 Co., vice Macdonald, retired.

No. 9 Co.—To be lieutenant prov., Henry Watt W. Fowlds, vice Hugh O'Neil, deceased.

To be 2nd lieut., Sergt.-Major George James Spencer, M.S., vice George Henry Boyce, left limits.

To be paymaster from 1st Jan., 1887, Hon. Major and Q.-M. Abraham John Van Ingen, vice William Henry Floyd, deceased.

To be quarter-master with honorary rank of major, from 1st Jan., 1887, Capt. George Guillet, from No. 2 Co., vice Van Ingen, appointed paymaster.

Assistant Surgeon William Armstrong Willoughby to have the rank of surgeon, from 19th April, 1882.

41st Batt.—No. 1 Co.—2nd Lieut. Thomas Arthur Elliott resigns.

50th Batt.—No. 4 Co.—2nd Lieut. George Wright retires retaining rank.

54th Batt.—No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Henry Mackay, vice Horatio Nelson Vicat, left limits.

59th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—*Erratum.*—In No. 5 of General Orders (3), 4th Feb., 1887, omit "2nd" in the appointment of Lieut. Schell.

60th Batt.—To be asst.-surgeon, Philip Bansford Young, vice William B. Gibson, left limits.

65th Batt.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., from 1st April, 1887, Charles Charest, vice Joseph Léandre A. C. Plinguet, who resigns.

76th Batt.—No. 5 Co.—To be capt. Joseph Landry, vice Alexandre Mallette, left limits.

To be lieut. Zénophile Mallette, vice Cryille Turcot, left limits.

No. 6 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. Zotique Reid, M.S., from No. 1 Co., vice Alfred Robert, who retires retaining rank.

86th Batt.—No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut. prov., Allan Phillips, vice Wilbrod A. Hénault.

8th Reg. Cav.—A Troop—Capt. George Otty Dickson Otty retires retaining rank.

Confirmation of Rank.

Major Samuel Wellington Ray, S.I., Algoma Provisional Battalion; from 31st March, 1887.

Lieut. George Munro, S.I., No. 4 Co., 35th Batt., from 31st March, 1887.

2nd Lieut. William Orlando Tidswell, S.I., 13th Batt., from 31st March, 1887.

2nd Lieut. Amos William Young, S.I., No. 6 Co., 24th Batt., from 31st March, 1887.

2nd Lieut. Robert George Johnson, S.I., 2nd Batt., from 31st March, 1887.

2nd Lieut. Francis Trousdale, S.I., No. 7 Co., 59th Batt., from 31st March, 1887.

2nd Lieut. Arnold R. McLaren, S.I., No. 6 Co., 36th Batt., from 31st March, 1887.

2nd Lieut. David Wellington Beckett, S.I., No. 4 Co., 56th Batt., from 31st March, 1887.

67th Batt.—No. 9 Co.—To be captain, 2nd Lieut. Joseph William Williams, M.S., vice Isaac Slason Carvell who retires retaining rank.

To be lieutenant, Sergt. John Franklin Williams, M.S., vice Charles Abraham West who retires retaining rank.

To be 2nd Lieut. Sergt. George Ripley Smith, M.S., vice Williams.

90th Batt.—To be captain, Hon. Capt. and Q.-M. Herbert Swinford, M.S., vice Whittla, appointed Quartermaster.

Lieut. Gerald Francis Brrophy resigns the adjutancy only.

Lieut. Franklin Robert Jackes, having left limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

To be Q.-Master, Capt. Robert Jones Whittla, S.I., vice Swinford appointed captain.

No. 7.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF ARTILLERY.

First Class Short Course, Grade B.

Acting Bombardier J. Turnbull, A Battery, R.S.A.; Gr. S. R. Capes, Gananoque Field Battery; Corpl. W. J. Homer, Hamilton do; Corpl. G. W. Blinkhorn, London do; Bomb. H. C. Secord, Welland Canal do.; Gr. W. Chamberlain, do.

Second Class Short Course, Grade B.

Bomb. B. Harrison, Hamilton Field Battery; Bomb. W. Stephen, Sault Ste. Marie do.; Bomb. E. Cameron, Toronto do.; Corpl. W. Hallatt, Welland Canal do.; Gr. S. Halliday, Welland Canal do.; Gr. W. M. Crawford, Winnipeg F. B.

Memo.—The certificates issued to Corpl. T. Willis and Acting Bomb. W. Fellows, B Battery, R.C.A., are short course and not as described in No. 4 of G.O., 11th March, 1887.

SCHOOL OF CAVALRY.

First Class Short Course, Grade B.

Corpl. G. Gerow, 3rd Provisional Regiment; Corpl. W. W. Sherman, 3rd do.; Pte. E. Warner, 3rd do.; Pte. W. Phinn, 3rd do.; Troop Sergt.-Major J. Caines, 4th do.; Corpl. J. Hunter, 4th do.; Sergt. C. E. Sheck, 8th do.; Pte. J. E. Murray, 8th do.; Corpl. W. D. Ross, Queen's Own Canadian Hussars; Sergt. R. W. Wood, King's Troop.

Second Class Short Course, Grade B.

Sergt. F. W. Wallace, 3rd Provisional Regiment; Corpl. C. E. Ryan, 8th Regt.; Pte. J. H. Wiles, 8th do.

SCHOOLS OF INFANTRY.

First Class Short Course Grade A.

2nd Lieut. A. W. Young, 24th Batt.; Capt. T. W. Sparham, 42nd do.; Major S. W. Ray, Algoma Provisional Batt.

Second Class Short Course, Grade A.

2nd Lieut. R. G. Johnson, 2nd Batt.; Capt. G. Munro, 35th Batt.; 2nd Lieut. A. R. McLaren, 36th do.; 2nd Lieut. D. W. Beckett, 56th do.; 2nd Lieut. F. Trousdale, 59th do.

First Class Special Course.

Lieut. H. Brock, 2nd Batt.; Capt. T. W. Fox, 29th do.; Lieut.-Col. J. H. Bredin, 59th.

Second Class Special Course.

2nd Lieut. W. O. Tidswell, 13th Batt.; Lieut. J. S. Varcoe, 33rd do.

First Class Short Course, Grade B.

Staff-Sergt. E. Watts, 47th Battalion.

Second Class Short Course, Grade B.

Col.-Sergt. J. E. Cullingworth, 20th Batt.; Sergt. L. J. Wright, 24th do.; Corpl. H. Robinson, 31st Batt.; Sergt. W. Horan, 34th do.; Sergt. W. K. Lloyd, 35th do.; Pte. J. R. Shea, 46th do.; Pte. W. Henry, 57th do.; Sergt. R. J. Moore, 59th do.; Sergt. W. H. Smith, 77th do.; Sergt. J. Clarke, Algoma Prov. Batt.

No 8. ASSOCIATION FOR DRILL IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Galt Collegiate Institute Drill Company.

The formation of this drill company is hereby authorized under the provisions of paragraph 565, regulations and orders for the militia of Canada, 1883:

To act as captain, Thomas Cranston; to act as lieutenant, John H. Clary; to act as 2nd lieutenant, John H. Ratz.



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FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 30th April, 1887, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, etc., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, etc., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Canadian bank in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Tenderers must make up in the money columns in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

When implements of a particular make are mentioned it is because the articles so designated suit the Department for the purpose required better than others; in such cases the competition between tenderers must, of course, be in the transportation to the place of delivery.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

Tenderers will please note carefully the following conditions—

- Supplies will not be paid for until the Department has been assured of the satisfactory delivery of each article for which payment is claimed.
- No tender for supplies of a description different to that given in the index will be considered, and supplies which are found, on delivery, to be of a kind or quality different to those described, will be rejected by the agents of the Department; and the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible for any loss entailed on the Department through failure to deliver in accordance with terms of contract.
- It must be distinctly understood that supplies are to be delivered at the various points for the prices named in the tender; that *no additional charge for packing or any other account will be entertained*, and that an invoice must accompany each separate delivery of supplies. An invoice for each separate delivery must also

be sent to the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and one to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, if the supplies are for the North-West Territories. When the supplies are for points in the Manitoba Superintendency the triplicate invoice should be sent to E. McColl, Winnipeg.

4. Prices must be given for articles to be delivered at each point of delivery named in the Schedule for each article for which a tender is submitted, and not an average price for each article at all points of delivery; no tender based on a system of averages will be considered.

5. Tenderers should understand that they must bear the cost, not only of sending their samples to the Department of Indian Affairs but also freight charges incurred in returning such samples to the tenderer.

6. When supplies are to be delivered "equal to sample," tenderers should understand that the sample is to be seen either at the Department of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina at the office of the Inspector in charge at Winnipeg, or at any one of the undermentioned Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA.

Agent. Agency.

- H. Martineau..... The Narrows, Lake Manitoba
- F. Ogletree..... Portage la Prairie.
- A. M. Muckle..... St. Peter's.
- R. J. N. Pither..... Fort Francis.
- Geo. McPherson..... Assabaskasing.
- John McIntyre..... Savanne.
- J. Reader..... Grand Rapids.
- A. MacKay..... Beren's River.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Agent. Agency.

- J. A. Markle..... Birtle.
- J. J. Campbell..... Moose Mountain.
- A. McDonald..... Crooked Lakes.
- W. S. Grant..... Assiniboine Reserve.
- P. J. Williams..... File Hills.
- J. B. Lash..... Muscowpetung's Reserve.
- H. Keith..... Touchwood Hills.
- J. M. Rae..... Prince Albert.
- J. A. MacKay..... Battleford.
- G. G. Mann..... Onion Lake.
- J. A. Mitchell..... Victoria.
- W. Anderson..... Edmonton.
- S. B. Lucas..... Peace Hills.
- W. Pocklington..... Blood Reserve.
- M. Begg..... Blackfoot Crossing.
- W. C. de Balinhard..... Sarcee Reserve.

7. These Schedules must not be mutilated—they must be returned to the Department entire even if the supply of one article only is tendered for—and tenderers should in the covering letter accompany their tender, name the pages of the Schedule on which are the articles for which they have tendered.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET.

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs

Department of Indian Affairs }
Ottawa, Feb., 1887.



TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Monday, May 30th, 1887.

Printed forms of tenders, containing full information as to the articles and approximate quantities required, may be had on application at any of the Mounted Police Posts in the North-West, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

FRED. WHITE,
Comptroller, N.-W. M. Police.
Ottawa, March 25th, 1887.

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References to all parts of the Dominion

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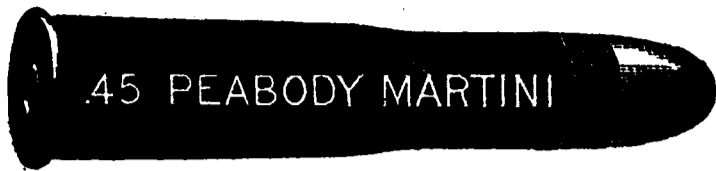
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DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS.

Under the Dominion Lands Regulations all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

Upon payment of an office fee of ten dollars, surveyed agricultural land, of the class open to homestead entry, may be homesteaded in any one of the three following methods:—

1. The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the 1st day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of homestead entry.

2. The homesteader shall begin actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry; and shall within the first year from date of entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter section, and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional; making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived during the three months next preceding his application for homestead patent.

3. The homesteader shall begin the cultivation of his homestead within six months after the date of entry, or if the entry was obtained after the first day of September in any year, then before the first day of June following; shall within the first year break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead; shall within the second year crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all; shall have erected a habitable house on his homestead before the expiration of the second year, and on or before the commencement of the third year shall have begun to reside in the said house, and shall have continued to reside therein and cultivate his homestead for not less than three years next prior to the date of his application for patent.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three or five years, as the case may be, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead, or homestead and pre-emption, as the case may be, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the homestead for at least twelve months subsequent to date of entry, and in case entry was made after the 25th day of May, 1883, has cultivated thirty acres thereof.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

Any homesteader may at the same time as he makes his homestead entry, obtain entry for an adjoining unoccupied quarter-section as a pre-emption, on payment of a fee of ten dollars.

The pre-emption right entitles the homesteader to purchase the land so pre-empted on becoming entitled to his homestead patent, but a failure to fulfil the homestead conditions forfeits the pre-emption right.

INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of the Regulations, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Land Agents in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

A. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster-General.

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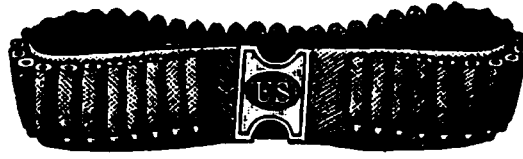
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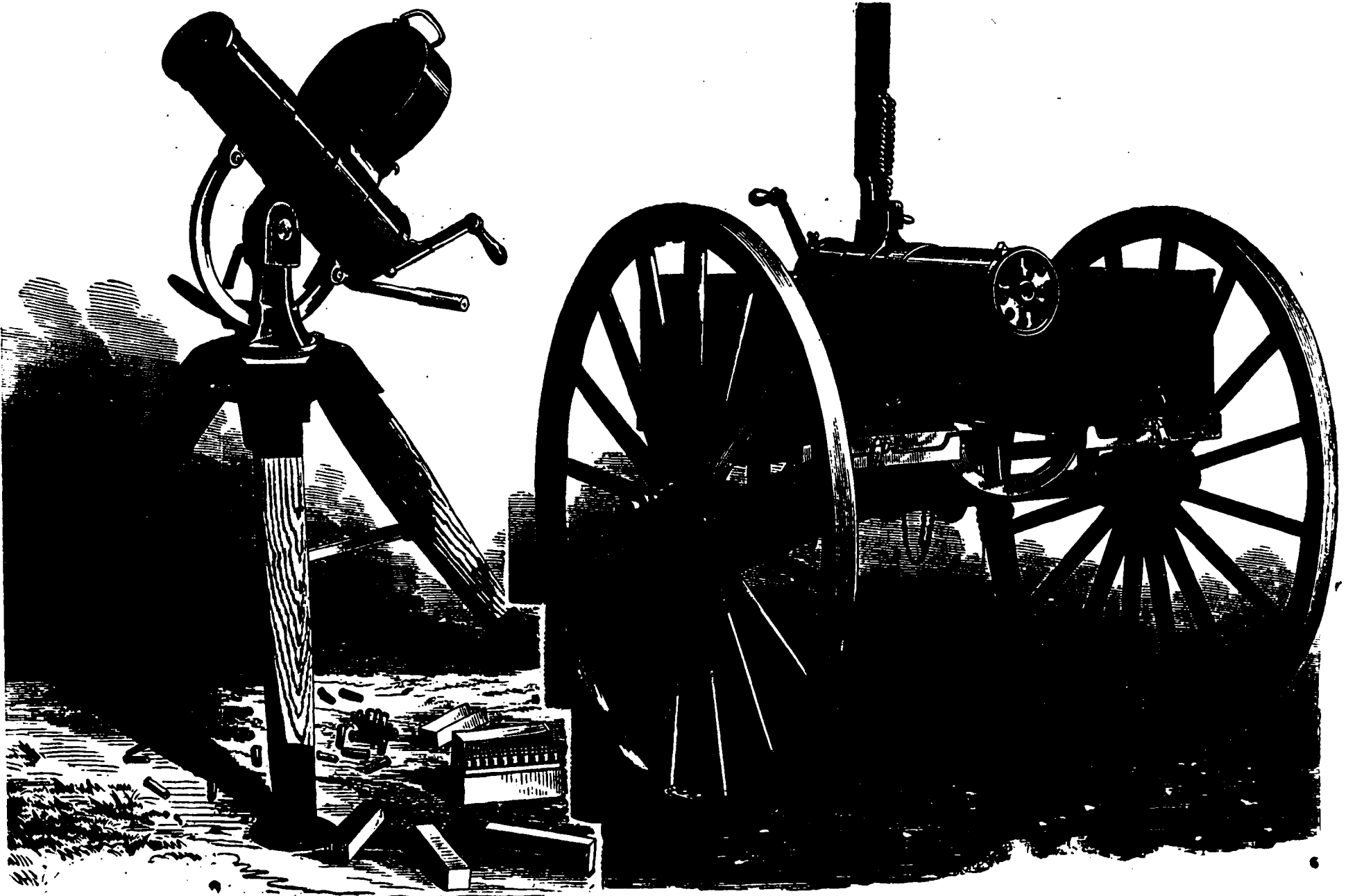
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