

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

Fourth Year.  
VOL. III, No. 64.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER, 1888.

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

## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

For rifle association secretaries.  
Personal.  
The Governor's medals for Ontario.  
Completion of the artillery practice.  
Customs duty on Wimbledon trophies.  
Our good ammunition.  
Wimbledon common for next year's meet.  
French experiments with new armes.  
No informants wanted in France's army.  
Lord Melgund's sudden promotion.  
The soldiers' headdress.  
A slight on the U. S. Navy.

### A HISTORY OF THE HALIFAX RIFLES.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY RESOURCES OF THE  
COLONIES—Robert O'Byrne, F.R.G.S.

### THE RIFLE—

N. B. Rifle Association Prize meeting.  
78th Bn. and Colchester county meet.

### REGIMENTAL NEWS.

WAR'S NEW HORRORS—London Standard.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

## Topics of the Week.

The secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association, Lieut.-Colonel Bacon, would like those secretaries of affiliated associations who have not already done so to lose no time in forwarding to him the names of winners of D. R. A. medals for this year.

Captain Henry Streatfeild, Grenadier Guards, who vacated the appointment of Military Secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne on his lordship's leaving Canada, will be restored to the army establishment in the vacancy created by the seconding of Captain the Hon. C. R. W. Colville as Military Secretary to Lord Stanley. Captain Streatfeild will be re-seconded when he accompanies the Marquis of Lansdowne to India.

A mistake occurred in our report of the Ontario Provincial rifle meeting which we desire to correct now. This was in the statement of the winners of the Governor-General's medals. Our report made Lieut. Conboy, 20th Bn. and Pte. Sutherland, Guards, with 161 points, tie for first and second place respectively; whereas Staff-Sergt. Alex. Wilson, 33rd Bn., was first with 163 points, taking His Excellency's silver medal; and the second prize, the bronze medal, went to Lieut. Conboy.

The artillery competition at the Island of Orleans has ended. No. 3 Battery Halifax G.A., tops the firing score with a total of 222 points, and takes the Quebec Merchants' Cup, worth \$200; No. 1 Levis comes next, with a total of 204 points; No. 4 New Brunswick stands third, with a total of 183, followed closely by No. 1 New Brunswick, with 182; No. 2 Quebec takes next rank, with 179; and No. 1 Prince Edward and the Digby detachment are ties, with 169 each. We hope to be able to print next week the complete scores of the competing detachments.

A good deal has appeared in the papers about the duty which Lieut. H. C. Chamberlin, 43rd Bn., had to pay on a cup he won this year at Wimbledon, but another case of the same kind has not yet been brought to public attention. This is that of another member of the team, Staff-Sergt. Alex. Wilson, of the 33rd Bn., who won the handsome cup presented by the London Corporation for competition by the Canadian twenty. He had to pay \$30.60 duty upon the trophy when he brought it into this country. It has been stated that these duties are likely to be remitted when the Minister of Customs returns home and has the matter submitted to him. It is to be hoped that this will indeed be done, for it looks a small piece of business to tax a man for the skill at arms he has shown while representing his country abroad.

Our present good fortune in the matter of the excellence of our Snider ammunition, has attracted some attention in the mother country, as witness the following from the *Volunteer Record*: "The Canadians seem to be greatly in advance of us in the art of manufacturing small-arm ammunition; the riflemen of that dependency being particularly fortunate in the 1888 issue, a "make" with which most satisfactory results are being obtained. It quite makes an old country shootist's mouth water to hear that an examination of several packages made at Ottawa has shown that there is not more than one grain variation in the powder charge, whilst four or five grains were allowed in the English cartridges, as demonstrated by the experiments made by an expert two or three years ago."

The *United Service Gazette* of the 1st instant states that rumours are current in Volunteer circles to the effect that the "Duke" has given his sanction to the next annual meeting of the National Rifle Association being held on Wimbledon Common. This on the condition that the new ground for the 1890 meeting be chosen and taken in hand as early as possible. The paper thus comments on the rumour: "We are somewhat sceptical as to the truth of the report. We know His Royal Highness too well."

President Carnot, before his late journey to Upper Savoy, officially inspected the military school of St. Cyr, and the pupils, according to his request, were directed to test the rapidity of fire between the modified Gras and the regulation Lebel rifles. In the space of 30 seconds the competitors provided with the new pattern firearm had discharged 150 cartridges more than the Gras section, both the parties numbering 50 barrels each. With the magazines in action for continued fire, it was found that the Lebel could deliver double the number of shots to the Gras for an equal lapse of time. The whole of the German army is now armed with the magazine rifle, and commentators have observed that the advent of some marked advance in war equipment in the German army has always been followed by war.

M. de Freycinet, the French War Minister, has just taken a step from which several of his predecessors recoiled. He has issued a circular to the commanders of the different Army Corps announcing his determination to place at once on the Retired List all the officers who may solicit leave for the purpose of shirking the fatigues of the manœuvres. But this is not all: commanders of Army Corps are further requested to note down the names of officers who, in their opinion, would not be sufficiently strong to serve in a campaign. This rule applies not only to the manœuvres, but, in a general way, to other periods of the year; so, in future, whenever an officer strikes the commander of an Army Corps as being "out of form," the fact will be jotted down and reported to the War Office, and he will be pensioned off.

His Canadian acquaintances will be interested in reading the *Broad Arrow's* contribution to the volume of criticism of the recent promotion of Lord Melgund to the post of a volunteer infantry brigadier: "There

is no doubt that the appointment of Lord Melgund, captain of the Roxburgh Mounted Rifles, to command the South of Scotland Volunteer Brigade, has not only caused a good deal of surprise, but much bitter feeling on the border. All must admire the confidence—we might almost say courage—which enabled Lord Melgund to accept such an appointment, but qualities other than this are required for the command of a large brigade. Anyone who knows the Scottish Border is well aware that there is no lack of men well qualified by military rank and service, as well as by social standing, to fill the position, and who certainly ought not to have been passed over." A correspondent of the same paper, in a letter on the subject, says: "Surely this promotion by leaps and bounds is selection gone mad."

An "Ex-Life Guardsman," writing to the English press as to the best form of head-dress for the soldier, points out that, in his opinion, the most workmanlike head-dress for troops, giving protection to the neck and shade to the eyes, is a strong, stiff, rather broad-brimmed wideawake, such as is worn, in various shapes, by the Austrian Jäger and the Italian Alpine regiments. This form of wideawake looks very smart, and has many advantages over the present head-dresses of the British Army. The writer also calls attention to the dress worn by the class of Reserves of the Italian Army that were out for training during the early part of last June. It is made of some useful-looking drab-coloured material, faced with scarlet, and with a broad-brimmed soft wideawake, and cut so as to give the men the full use of their limbs. It appeared to be the cheapest and most useful dress for volunteers that could be devised.

The latest slight on the much laughed at United States navy, coming from its own Admiral, is reprinted in the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*, with the following comment: "Undoubtedly there are some disadvantages in belonging to a new world consisting of all kinds of nationalities, and this especially applies to the fighting services. We have a fine old song of rather a boastful order declaring that Britons never shall be slaves, and many of us would die in upholding that sentiment. But in the United States there is no great family tie. Admiral Potter, U.S.N., in a letter on the fishery question says: 'The crews of our ships of war are generally made up of men from all parts of the world, largely from the Scandinavian race, who do not care what flag they serve under. These are the descendants of the Huns, Goths and other barbarians who once overran Europe. They enlist in our navy softened in character, but still free lances, as of old. They serve for money, with no sentiment for flag or nationality, and possibly if it came to an action with a ship of their own or a neighbouring nation, they would haul down the American flag and hoist that of their own country.'"

### A History of the Halifax Rifles.

Proud of the life story of his corps, and desirous to perpetuate it, Major Thomas J. Egan, of the 63rd Halifax Battalion of Rifles, has produced a comprehensive history of the Halifax Volunteer Battalion and Volunteer Companies now merged with it in the 63rd. The work, a bound copy of which is before us, gives a complete record since the organization of the first company, in 1859. It makes an exceedingly presentable volume, 172 pages in all, well printed from clear type, and highly entertaining as well for the information it contains as for the interesting manner in which the compiler presents the facts, to gather which must have been no small tax upon his time.

"It was the extreme difficulty," he says, "of obtaining any trustworthy information relative to the volunteers of twenty-five years ago that suggested the preparation of this book. The records of many of the companies have been looked for in vain, and they must be re-

garded as lost; and those to which the writer has had access, are not available for public use. \* \* \* The strongest motive actuating him—the motive which made the time pass lightly—has been the hope that the old members of the Volunteer Companies and of the Battalion, still resident in Halifax, may derive some little pleasure from the perusal of the work. It will help them to recall interesting reminiscences of other days, when the names of "Scottish," "Greys," "Mayflower," and "Halifax Rifles" were more familiar than they are to-day.

Amongst the most notable incidents chronicled are: The formation of the battalion in 1860, with Capt. Wm. Chearnley as captain commanding, and in the same year the appointment of Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Fenwick Williams to be honorary colonel; the visit of the Prince of Wales; preparations for service during the Trent difficulty; and during the Fenian scare; transfer of the provincial militia to the Dominion; the 63rd's quota to the Halifax provisional battalion for Northwest service in 1885, with a complete list of the members of the detachment. The last chapter of the main history is devoted to an explanation of the present government of the battalion, and to a list of its officers, showing the staff officers of the battalion from 1860, and the captains of companies since 1859. Then follow separate histories of each of the companies forming part of the battalion since its organization.

A couple of well executed illustrations add to the completeness of the work. These show the uniform in 1861 (of the Chebucto Greys) and in 1885. We hope later on, with the author's permission, to give our readers the benefit of some of the passages of more general interest.

### The Naval and Military Resources of the Colonies.

BY ROBERT O'BYRNE, F.R.G.S.

(Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette.)

As the subject of Imperial Federation is just now most appropriately occupying the attention of thoughtful men who are desirous to see our great empire so consolidated in all its parts, into one great Power, that every English-speaking community may unite together for the preservation of their liberties and their privileges, and thus anticipate the possible conjunction of other antagonistic Powers, we think the pages of this journal cannot be enlisted in a better cause than to aid in this great purpose by bringing together every information that can conduce to its advancement. Actuated by these motives, we propose, in the first instance, to discuss the present naval and military resources of our Colonies; and ultimately to proceed to work out the problem of Imperial Federation.

Commencing our series with what may be described as "The Victorian Forces," we have fortunately at our disposal some most interesting notes on this subject, communicated by Lieut.-Col. R. Elias, in a paper submitted to the Royal United Service Institution very recently.

Although, as that officer observes, more or less attention has for many years been paid to the "Defence Force" in each of the Australian Colonies, it can scarcely be said at present that there is an Australian Army. Moreover, nearly all the care and attention has, until lately, been given to the heavy guns, forts, submarine mines, and coast defences in general, and very little to the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, or any inland force and its requirements. This shortcoming is, however, now being recognized and rectified, and in each colony there exists at least the nucleus of corps of Foot, Horse and Field Artillery, so that should an enemy succeed in landing he has not entirely passed all lines of resistance. But each of the Colonies—South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and the others—has its own little separate force. What first strikes a visitor to Australia more, perhaps, than anything else is the absurd jealousy that exists between the different Colonies in everything, military matters included. But this will be remedied by time. Australia is rapidly growing into such a prominent figure in the world, and every day becoming so much more nearly associated and in touch with the old countries of Europe—becoming, indeed, itself gradually an old country—that anybody who will give the matter the slightest consideration must see that the present military arrangements are merely a beginning and a foundation on which to build a more expanded, and, at the same time, a more united system, when the distinctions and the difficulties arising from the forces of each colony being under separate rules and regulations shall be swept away, and when there really shall be an Australian Army. There are plenty of large-minded men in Aus

tralia who see this, and are above the petty jealousies just mentioned; and many propositions with a view to amalgamation and federation are being from time to time put forward. The subject is daily growing more and more into notice, and no doubt action will follow at the proper time. But as these remarks are only introduction to the subject, we will give some few notes of the Victorian Military Forces, and more especially the inland and more mobile part.

The Victorian forces are well commanded, have the advantage of an efficient staff of Imperial (*i.e.* British Army) officers, and are animated throughout by a strong and lively military spirit, a spirit which is hereditary in their race. The whole force is under a Minister of Defence, who belongs, like in England, to the Parliamentary party for the time in office. There is a "Council of Defence," consisting of the Defence Minister, the Naval and Military Commandants, and three or four of the senior local officers, which, under regulations issued by the Governor-in-Council, directs and controls the organization of the naval and military forces, a unity of plan which might be worth our own consideration. Similarly, they have no War Minister.

The Military Staff consists of the Commandant, his orderly officer, an Assistant Adjutant-General, a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Artillery, a Commanding Engineer, a Principal Medical Officer, a Chaplain to the Forces, a Veterinary Surgeon, and an officer commanding the Victorian Mounted Rifles.

Nearly the whole of the present organization has grown up under the present Commandant and Assistant Adjutant-General. When they first arrived in Melbourne, the Ministry having had no experience in military affairs, fixed their pay and that of the rest of the Staff, and then gave them *carte blanche* to arrange everything else, even to the rank to be assumed by the Commandant and by each member of his staff.

The forces in non-commissioned officers and men consist of seventy Cavalry, 1,000 Mounted Rifles, 685 Garrison Artillery, 260 Field Artillery, twenty-four Nordenfolt battery, 1,800 Infantry—consisting of four battalions of Victorian Rifles, with four companies to each battalion—sixty-two Field Engineers (one company), sixty-one Submarine (Torpedo) Company, 3,000 Cadet Corps, 300 Mounted Police available as Cavalry, sixteen Medical Staff, 200 Permanent Artillery, and twenty-one permanent secretaries to Engineers.

Of these, the backbone is the Militia, the only "permanent" (or what we should call "regular") forces being the 200 Artillerymen (Garrison), section of Engineers (twenty-one), and the non-commissioned officers and men, Headquarters Staff, and a few Drill Instructors. All the rest are Militia, except the Cadet Corps (Volunteers) and the Mounted Police.

The general character of the whole force is decidedly efficient. There is good training, good will, energy, and even enthusiasm. The members of the force, both officers and men, are most anxious to learn and practise everything they can. They look up with great respect to the British officers and non-commissioned officer instructors, and there is much intelligence among the men, and more among the officers, many of whom are managers of, or hold important positions in, large commercial firms, or are engaged in other civil employments which would apparently take up all their time. Why and how they find leisure to attend so perseveringly as they do to military duties and exercises is variously accounted for. Some say it is patriotism, others that they like wearing uniform and being called Colonels, Captains, etc.—it is probably a combination. There exists a very friendly feeling between the British and local officers. There is in Melbourne a military club (the United Service Club), where they frequently meet. This, like all the Victorian military institutions, is growing and developing, and will soon require larger premises than it occupies at present.

The physique of the men, both of the permanent and Militia forces, is good; in height they average somewhat more than Infantry and Cavalry of the Line in England; but they do not give the idea of being stronger, broader shouldered, or deeper-chested—perhaps even, in proportion to their height, a little less so—and we should imagine they do not weigh so much. People born in Australia, though strong and wiry, have, as a rule, less of that solid and somewhat beefy description of strength which is supposed to characterize the typical Britisher. The general intelligence of all ranks is remarkably good, nearly all the men being engaged in some business or occupation which obliges them to think. The men of the Militia, though active and serviceable-looking men, have not, either singly or in masses, that appearance of being "well set up" which marks our regulars at home. On the whole, their general turn-out, manner of marching and carrying themselves and their rifles, remind one very much of the best of our home Volunteer regiments.

The following is an outline of the conditions of service for the permanent force: Men to engage for five years, with the option, if approved of by the Commandant, of extending their service for a second period of five years. Recruits to be engaged and sworn in under the Discipline Act (of which more hereafter); to be not less than nineteen

or more than thirty years of age. Minimum height, 5 ft. 8 in., chest measurement not less than 35 in., of good character, able to read and write fairly well, and to pass medical examination. Men recently discharged from the British Service, under forty-five years of age, and men of special qualifications, may be engaged and sworn in if approved by the Commandant, provided they pass the medical examination, although they do not comply in every respect with the above conditions. The men receive a free kit on joining, and a yearly supply of clothing afterwards, much as in the English Army. Their pay, including deferred pay, and, on occasions, working pay, their rations, also regulations for married establishment, etc., are all arranged on principles similar to those in vogue in the British Army. The men of this force are generally well-conducted; but there are too many cases of desertion. The Commandant may summarily reduce in rank any warrant officer or non-commissioned officer, or may fine any warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, or private for misconduct, or discharge them, independently of any other punishment they may be liable to. The uniform of the Artillery and Engineers is almost exactly the same as that of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers at home. In hot weather they wear white helmets, as with us in India.

The groundwork of the whole structure (naval and military) is "The Discipline Act of 1870," which has been slightly altered and amended from time to time. It sets forth that the Governor may, on behalf of Her Majesty, place in commission any armed vessels that the Parliament of Victoria may direct to be maintained, and may engage the services of any persons to serve in the military and naval forces upon certain terms and conditions. Every person so engaged to take an oath of allegiance, becoming, thereby, subject to the provisions of this Act, and bound to serve Her Majesty as a member of the force in which he may have engaged. The Governor to appoint officers to the naval and military forces of Victoria, and issue commissions to such persons under his hand and the seal of the colony; and may withdraw, annul, alter, or amend all such commissions . . . and so on with regard to appointment of warrant officers and non-commissioned officers, fixing amount of pay and allowance, etc. Every person so engaged to be liable, by proclamation in the Government *Gazette*, to be called out for service when required, and to march or embark on board ship as ordered; and if, without good grounds, he neglect to do so, he is liable to punishment as a deserter. Clause 11 contains an important provision—*viz.*, that all persons so assembled to serve shall, from the time of such assembling until their services shall be legally dispensed with, be subject, if serving in the military forces, to all provisions contained in the Act of Parliament "now in force in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the government of Her Majesty's Army." Then follow clauses treating of court-martial, and empowering commanding officers of corps to deal with certain minor offences; for instance, "the commanding officer may take notice of any minor offence against discipline by fine not exceeding twenty shillings, or solitary confinement not exceeding twenty-four hours"; also clauses dealing with the arrest of deserters, and with other matters which cannot here be given *in toto*. These are briefly some of the chief provisions of the Act upon which the whole system is founded.

(To be continued.)

### War's New Horrors.

(London Standard, August 30.)

After all, it has been found impossible to leave the question of high explosives out of the programme of modern warfare; and we have just learnt by practical demonstration on our own shores that we have neglected to provide ourselves with a formidable weapon of war which is already in the hands of the foreigner. France has not neglected this question, and she is ahead of us. Her chosen explosive is melinite, and with this she has armed herself to an extent which may be known to our war office, but of which the British public have no conception. All the requisite materials, in the shape of steel projectiles and the melinite for filling them, have been provided for the French service, and distributed so as to furnish a complete supply for the army and navy. Whatever may be said as to the danger which besets the use of melinite, the French authorities are confident that they have mastered the problem of making this powerful compound subservient to the purposes of war. No doubt, they have some painful experiences to record. An accidental explosion of melinite shells took place last year at the government arsenal at Belfort, and it is acknowledged that five soldiers were killed and eleven seriously injured. But according to another account which reaches us, the mischief was more serious than this, and of those who were killed the destruction was so complete that only a few fragments of their remains could be found. Concerning the composition of this explosive great secrecy is observed by the French Government, as also with regard to the experiments that are made with it. But the Armstrong company at Elswick have secured possession of melinite by virtue

of a compact with M. Turpin, the inventor, and have supplied our government with projectiles containing this destructive compound. Colonel Majendie states that melinite is largely composed of picric acid in a fused or consolidated condition. Of the violence with which picric acid will explode an example was given on the occasion of a fire at some chemical works, near Manchester, a year ago. The shock was felt over a distance of two miles from the seat of the explosion, and the sound was heard for a distance of twenty miles.

The conduct of the French in committing themselves so absolutely to the use of melinite as a *matériel* of war clearly signifies that with them the use of such a substance has passed out of the region of doubt and experiment. They have not arrived at this point hastily. Their experimental investigations extended over a considerable period of time; but at last the stage of inquiry gave place to one of confidence and assurance. So great is the confidence of the French Government in the new shell that it is said the French forts are henceforth to be protected by a composite material better adapted than iron or steel to resist the force of a projectile charged with a high explosive. In naval warfare, the value of shells charged in this manner is likely to be more especially shown in connection with the rapid-fire guns which are now coming into use. The question is whether the ponderous staccato fire of monster ordnance may not be largely superseded by another mode of attack, in which a storm of shells charged with something far more potent than gunpowder, will be poured forth in a constant stream from numerous guns of comparatively small weight and calibre. Two new features in modern warfare have to be carefully considered—the greatly increased power in the shells, and an immense advance in rapidity of fire. When a violent explosive is used, the effect is intensely local. This is proved by various experiments, and was shown in the case of the dynamite outrages some time back, when everything close at hand was shattered and pulverized, but the more wide disturbance effected by gunpowder was singularly absent. It is the detonating character of a high explosive which makes it particularly formidable when launched against armour. Combined with rapidity of fire, these shells cannot but prove formidable to an armour-clad, independent of any damage inflicted on the plates. The great thickness now given to ship armour is accomplished by a mode of concentration which, while affecting to shield the vital parts, leaves a large portion of the ship entirely unprotected. On the unarmoured portion a tremendous effect will be produced by the quick-firing guns dashing their powerful shells in a fiery deluge on the ship. Should the vessel roll while under fire her deck will be a tempting mark. What this means may be exemplified in the case of the Victoria, with her seventy feet of beam. When she rolls ten degrees toward the enemy her deck will be equivalent to a thinly-armoured target twelve feet high. Altogether the new force which is now entering into the composition of artillery is one which demands the prompt attention of the British Government, not in the shape of a long and exhaustive enquiry, but rather in the form of prompt and vigorous action. While we are experimenting, others are arming.

The Austrian Government has ordered six first-class torpedo boats and two large torpedo hunters from Messrs. Schichaus, of Ebling.

The re-arming of the Native Army of India continues, and by the close of the year thirty-one regiments will be in possession of the Martini-Henry rifle.

Next to the "crank" of working out the life and body of all the soldiers and men-o'-war's men he can get together or find assembled on duty, the German Emperor is mad about having his likeness taken. He had the hardihood, recently, to enter a photographic studio at Berlin, and was blockaded therein for two long hours, whilst being shaded off in ten different attitudes. The same evening he was assaulted in an amicable way by two well known portrait painters of the capital, and in the course of a long interview was obliged to surrender his facial and physical presentment to their keeping. The whole of the German Empire, and every public house and barrack room, is already provided with the Imperial marks of identity.

Preparations for the organization of the great federal gymnastic fetes of France, in conjunction with the national shooting matches, by the various societies of the country to commemorate the glorious (?) Revolution of 1789, are being actively forwarded in Paris. The details of the rifle competition hang fire, and are not under arrangement, but the gymnastic feats, open to all national comers, will be performed at the Artillery Polygon of Vincennes, near Paris. For the sports, money prizes to the amount of 130,000 francs (£5,200) are to be collected, as well as numerous works of art to reward the best contortionists; and the gathering of all amateur acrobats and fancy shots of the country, initiated by the Paris Union, is promised to be of equal grandiose importance, in its way, as the Universal Exhibition itself, or the Eiffel Tower of 1,000 feet high, now rising "like some tall bully" in the Champ de Mars.

## The New Brunswick Rifle Association Prize Meeting.

Below will be found the winning scores at this year's prize meeting of the New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association, held on 29th August and following days. These were not forwarded in time for insertion before the more important scores of the Dominion meeting monopolized all the available space. We give them now not as a matter of news, but of history, as they will be valuable for future reference and comparison with the scores of other provincial meetings:

### NURSERY AND MAIDEN—400 AND 500 YARDS, 5 SHOTS.

Cup open to those who have never won a first prize at any previous provincial competition. Money prizes open to those who have never won a prize of \$5 or upwards at a Provincial or Dominion competition.

#### Prizes for teams of three:

\$15 74th Battalion.....	95	\$9 N. B. Artillery.....	49
12 67th Battalion.....	89	6 62nd Battalion.....	48

#### Individual prizes:

{ Capt. Perkins, 67th.....	41	\$3 Pte. Robinson, Rifles.....	36
{ Tpr. Booth, Cav.....	41	2 Lieut. Miller, 71st.....	35
\$6 Capt. Fairweather, 74th.....	39	2 Lieut. Fletcher, 67th.....	34
5 Lieut. Johnston, 71st.....	37	2 Sergt. McKay, 71st.....	33
4 Pte. Wetmore, 74th.....	37	2 Sergt. Oulton, 74th.....	32
4 Sergt. Wetmore, 62nd.....	36	2 Major Tucker, 62nd.....	32
3 Lieut. Wetmore, 74th.....	36	2 Sergt. Parlee, 8th Cav.....	30
3 Pte. Bent, 74th.....	36	2 Sergt. Carvell, 67th.....	29

The first prize in this match was the Maunsell Cup and \$10, and the second \$8. Capt. Perkins and Tpr. Booth had to shoot off for the cup, and the result of the shooting has not been forwarded.

### M'PHERSON CUP MATCH.—400 AND 500 YARDS. FIVE SHOTS.

Cup and \$15 Lieut. Perkins, 71st ...	45	3 Major R. Arnold, 74th.....	40
10 Lieut. Manning, 62nd.....	44	2 Capt. Kinnear, 74th.....	40
7 Lieut. Lordly, 62nd.....	43	2 Pte. Bent, 74th.....	39
7 Pte. Burns, 62nd.....	43	2 Capt. Kirkpatrick, 67th.....	39
5 Mr. Hunter.....	42	2 Lieut. S. Langstroth, 74th.....	39
5 Lieut. Weyman, 74th.....	42	2 Corpl. Fairweather, Cavalry.....	39
5 Lieut. Miller, 71st.....	42	2 Lieut. McFarlane, 71st.....	39
4 Sergt. Ewing, 62nd.....	41	2 Capt. Perkins, 67th.....	39
4 Capt. Thompson, 62nd.....	41	2 Capt. Fairweather, 74th.....	38
4 Sergt. Wetmore, 62nd.....	40	2 Mr. R. D. Jones.....	38
3 Capt. McRobbie, Cavalry.....	40	2 Lieut. Crossman, 74th.....	38
3 Sergt. Miner, 71st.....	40	2 Corpl. Lordly, 62nd.....	38
3 Sergt.-Major Carmichael, Rifles 40		Four 38's counted out.	

### DOMVILLE MATCH—500 AND 600 YARDS, 7 SHOTS.

Domville Cup and \$15—Lieut. Lordly, 62nd.....	58	\$4 Tpr. Bateman, Cav.....	49
\$10 Lieut. Langstroth, Cav.....	55	4 Capt. Kinnear, R.L.....	48
8 Lieut. Langstroth, 74th.....	54	4 Sergt.-Major Carmichael, Rifles ..	48
6 Lieut. Manning, 62nd.....	53	2 Capt. McRobbie, Cav.....	47
5 Lieut. McFarlane, 71st.....	52	2 Major Tucker, 62nd.....	46
5 Col. Sergt. Adams, 62nd.....	52	2 Sergt. Oulton, 74th.....	46
5 Corpl. Lordly, 62nd.....	51	2 Capt. Hartt, Rifles.....	46
5 Pte. Burns, 62nd.....	51	2 Lieut. Fletcher, 67th.....	45
5 Lieut. Miller, 71st.....	50	2 Sergt.-Major Gray, 74th.....	45
4 Pte. Bent, 74th.....	49	2 Lieut.-Col. Beer, 74th.....	45
4 Mr. Hunter.....	49	2 Major R. Arnold, 74th.....	45
		One 45 counted out.	

### PRINCE OF WALES CUP MATCH—200, 500 AND 600 YARDS, 7 SHOTS.

#### Position standing at 200 yards. Team prizes for teams of five.

\$20 62nd Fusiliers.....	359
15 74th Battalion.....	359
10 71st Battalion.....	339

#### Individual prizes:

Cup, medal and \$10—Capt. McRobbie, Cav.....	82	\$4 Sergt. Applebee, 67th.....	73
\$12 Lieut. McFarlane, 71st.....	81	3 Pte. Bent, 74th.....	73
8 Lieut. Manning, 62nd.....	78	3 Lieut. Miller, 71st.....	73
7 Lieut. Lordly, 62nd.....	77	3 Capt. Whelpley, Cav.....	72
5 Major Hartt, 62nd.....	77	3 Sergt. Oulton, 74th.....	72
5 Tpr. Booth, Cav.....	76	3 Lieut. Langstroth, 74th.....	72
5 Pte. Hollins, 71st.....	75	2 Capt. Thompson, 62nd.....	72
5 Gr. Loggie, N.F.B.....	75	2 Capt. Hartt, Rifles.....	72
4 Major R. Arnold, 74th.....	75	2 Major E. Arnold, 74th.....	72
4 Sergt. Parlee, Cav.....	74	2 Lieut. Johnston, 71st.....	69
4 Col. Beer, 74th.....	73	2 Capt. Kinnear, R.L.....	68
		2 Major Tucker, 62nd.....	68

### ASSOCIATION MATCH.—200, 400 AND 500 YARDS, 7 SHOTS.

Challenge cup and \$15, Lieut. Langstroth, Cavalry.....	93	\$4 Gr. McKay, N.B.G.A.....	84
\$10 Capt. Hartt, Rifles.....	92	4 Major Tucker, 62nd.....	84
9 Pte. Bigelow, 74th.....	89	4 Pte. Hollins, 71st.....	83
8 Lieut. Langstroth, 74th.....	89	4 Sergt. Applebee, 67th.....	82
7 Sergt. Adams, 62nd.....	89	4 Lieut. Miller, 71st.....	81
5 Capt. Thompson, 62nd.....	89	4 Lieut. Fowler, 71st.....	80
5 Lieut.-Col. Beer, 74th.....	89	4 Lieut. McDougall, Cav.....	80
5 Major Hartt, 62nd.....	88	4 Lieut. Manning, 62nd.....	80
5 Tpr. Bateman, Cav.....	88	3 Sergt. Ewing, 62nd.....	80
5 Capt. Kinnear, R. L.....	88	3 Mr. Jones, Moncton.....	79
5 Col. Sergt. Henderson, 62nd.....	88	3 Capt. Bixby, R.L.....	79
		3 Sergt. Manship, 74th.....	79

5 Lieut. Weyman, 74th..... 88	3 <sup>7</sup> Lieut. Parks, 62nd..... 79
5 Lieut. Lordly, 62nd..... 88	3 <sup>7</sup> Major R. Arnold, 74th..... 79
5 Sergt. Miner, 71st..... 88	3 Mr. Hunter..... 78
5 Pte. Bent, 74th..... 87	Tpr. Booth, Cav..... 78
5 Lieut. Johnston, 71st..... 86	3 Sergt. Carvell, 67th..... 78
5 Lieut. Perkins, 71st..... 86	2 Capt. Perkins, 67th..... 77
5 Pte. Burns, 62nd..... 86	2 Capt. Kirkpatrick, 67th..... 77
5 Gr. Loggie, N.F.B..... 85	2 Sergt.-Major Gray, 74th..... 77
5 Sergt. Lordly, 62nd..... 85	2 Corpl. Lordly, 62nd..... 76
5 Capt. McRobbie, Cav..... 84	Five 76's counted out.
4 Sergt. Parlee, Cav..... 84	

MAIDEN AGGREGATE

Prizes awarded for the scores in the Nursery, McPherson, Domville and Association matches, of competitors who have not attended a previous meeting of the association.

\$5 Pte. Bent, 74th..... 211	\$2 Gr. McKay, N.B.G.A..... 180
4 Capt. Perkins, 67th..... 198	2 Sergt. Carvell, 67th..... 177
2 Pte. Bigelow, 74th..... 192	

PROVINCIAL MATCH—600 YARDS, 7 SHOTS.

McLellan Cup and \$15—Lieut. Langstroth, 74th..... 31	\$4 Gr. Loggie, N.F.B..... 24
\$12 Lieut. Lordly, 62nd..... 29	2 Sergt. Kearney, I.S.C..... 23
10 Capt. McRobbie, Cav..... 28	2 Pte. Hollins, 71st..... 23
7 Corpl. McAvity, Rifles..... 27	2 Pte. Humphrey, Rifles..... 23
7 Major R. Arnold, 74th..... 27	2 Pte. Bent, 74th..... 22
5 Col.-Sergt. Adams, 62nd..... 27	2 Lieut. Weyman, 74th..... 22
5 Col.-Sergt. Henderson, 62nd..... 27	2 Lieut. Manning, 62nd..... 22
5 Pte. Bigelow, 71st..... 26	2 Corpl. Fairweather, Cav..... 22
4 Lieut. McFarlane, 71st..... 25	2 Sergt. McKay, 71st..... 22
4 Pte. Nason, I.S.C..... 25	2 Lieut.-Col. Beer, 74th..... 21
4 Lieut. Perkins, 71st..... 24	2 Pte. Brooks, 74th..... 21

GRAND AGGREGATE

Of scores in the McPherson, Domville, Association and Provincial matches, together with 500 and 600 yards ranges of Prince of Wales match:

N. R. A. medal and \$12, Lieut. Lordly, 62nd..... 270	\$5 Col.-Sergt. Adams, 62nd..... 248
D. R. A. medal and \$10, Lieut. S. Langstroth, 74th..... 260	5 Lieut. W. Langstroth, Cav..... 244
P. R. A. medal and \$8, Capt. McRobbie, Cav..... 257	5 Lieut. Miller, 71st..... 242
\$6 Lieut. Manning, 62nd..... 257	5 Col.-Sergt. Henderson, 62nd..... 241
5 Lieut. McFarlane, 71st..... 249	5 Major Arnold, 74th..... 241
5 Pte. Bent, 74th..... 249	5 Gr. Loggie, N.F.B..... 241
	5 Pte. Burns, 62nd..... 240
	5 Capt. Kinnear, R.L..... 239

ELDER MATCH—200, 500 AND 600 YARDS, 7 SHOTS.

For county teams of eight.

Elder Cup and \$40—St. John County..... 610
\$28 King's County..... 602
20 Westmoreland County..... 545

SNIDER EXTRA SERIES—500 YARDS, 5 SHOTS.

\$12 Gr. Loggie, N.F.B..... 25	\$4 Major Hartt, 62nd..... 24
10 Major Arnold, 74th..... 25	4 Capt. Kinnear, R.L..... 23
8 Lieut. Wetmore, 74th..... 25	2 Capt. Thompson, 62nd..... 23
7 Major R. Arnold, 74th..... 24	2 Sergt.-Major Gray, 74th..... 23
6 Sergt.-Major Carmichael..... 24	2 Sergt. Wetmore, 62nd..... 23
5 Sergt. Lordly..... 24	2 Capt. McRobbie, Cav..... 23
5 Capt. Whelpley, Cav..... 24	2 Lieut. S. Langstroth, 74th..... 23
4 Mr. Jones..... 24	Three 23's counted out.

MARTINI SERIES A—500 YARDS, 7 SHOTS.

\$15 Gr. Loggie, N.F.B..... 34	\$4 Mr. Hunter..... 32
12 Corpl. Lordly, 62nd..... 34	4 Corpl. Fairweather, Cav..... 31
10 Lieut. Perkins, 71st..... 33	4 Capt. Thompson, 62nd..... 31
8 Pte. Burns, 62nd..... 33	3 Lieut. S. Langstroth, 74th..... 31
7 Col.-Sergt. Henderson, 62nd..... 32	3 Pte. McAvity, Rifles..... 31
5 Mr. Jones..... 32	3 Major Hartt, 62nd..... 30
Major R. Arnold, 74th..... 32	3 Pte. Wetmore, 74th..... 30
4 Col.-Sergt. Miner, 71st..... 32	

MARTINI SERIES B—600 YARDS, 7 SHOTS.

\$10 Col.-Sergt. Henderson, 62nd..... 32	\$3 Pte. Hollins, 71st..... 28
8 Mr. Jones..... 29	3 Sergt. Miner, 71st..... 28
6 Sergt. Ewing, 62nd..... 29	3 Lieut. Parks, 62nd..... 28
5 Lieut. Beer, 74th..... 29	2 Sergt. Carter, 67th..... 27
4 Mr. Hunter..... 28	2 Gr. Loggie, N.F.B..... 27
4 Capt. Thompson, 62nd..... 28	

78th Battalion and Colchester County Rifle Matches.

The following were the prize winners in the annual matches of the Colchester County Rifle Association, held on the Gould range, on the 13th instant.

1st competition, Archibald medal—200 and 400 yards, 5 shots.

Medal and \$5—S. Sgt. H. C. Blair..... 45	2 Lt. J. Dover..... 40
\$4 Staff-Sergt. D. C. Blair..... 44	1 Lieut. T. B. Smith..... 39
3 Pte. Geo. Christie..... 42	1 Pte. R. Rood..... 39
2 Pte. D. Lynds..... 42	1 Pte. E. Cuttle..... 39
2 Sergt. G. McNutt..... 41	1 Sergt. E. Cribb..... 38
2 Lt. M. Dickie..... 41	1 Sergt. H. Cock..... 36

2nd competition—"Field Officers' Medal," 200 and 500 yards, 7 shots.	
Medal and \$5—Pte. D. Lynds..... 61	\$2 Lt. M. Dickie..... 52
\$4 Lt. J. Dover..... 57	1 Staff-sergt. G. H. Blair..... 52
3 Staff-Sergt. H. C. Blair..... 55	1 Capt. H. T. Laurence..... 51
2 Lt. T. B. Smith..... 54	1 Sergt. G. McNutt..... 50
2 Sergt. H. Cock..... 53	1 Staff-Sergt. D. C. Blair..... 50
2 Pte. E. Cuttle..... 52	1 Pte. R. Rood..... 49

Highest aggregate—Chambers medal—Pte. D. Lynds..... 103
2nd " " Box cigars—Staff-Sergt H. C. Blair..... 100

Regimental News.

Montreal.

Capt. R. J. Elliott, of the 6th Fusiliers, on Monday afternoon met with an accident which has since resulted fatally. Returning home from his office, he paused at the junction of Craig street and Victoria Square, where a large crowd had gathered, attracted by a runaway horse running down the street. Standing at the middle of the crossing he was watching the flight of the animal when a vehicle came up behind and knocked him down, the horse striking him on the temple bone, causing a fracture. He was picked up and taken to his residence, No. 56 University street, and Dr. G. T. Ross was sent for, who, realizing the seriousness of the patient's condition, called in Dr. Roddick. Shortly after Dr. Roddick's arrival Capt. Elliott's ear began to bleed, and then he began to vomit blood, the result of cerebral affection. Almost immediately after this the patient became unconscious. The doctors held a consultation and decided to send him to the hospital, where he remained in an unconscious state.

Capt. Elliott was a brilliant young man, full of promise and vigour. He was born at Ulverton, in the Eastern Townships, near Richmond, was about thirty years old, and was at one time a very conspicuous figure in the politics of Megantic County. He entered McGill College shortly after he came to Montreal, and graduated in law in the spring of 1887. During his course at McGill he was also a student in the law firm of Greenshields, Guerin & Greenshields, and about a year ago began to practise. He was one of the editors of the *McGill College Gazette*.

BALL AT THE VICS' ARMOURY.

A complimentary ball was tendered the officers of H. M. S. Pylades at the Victoria Armoury by the officers of the Montreal militia on Monday night, and was a very enjoyable affair. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, bunting and an admirable profusion of potted plants and cut flowers. There was not a large gathering, but quite enough to make it pleasant. The guests began to arrive at nine o'clock, and dancing began shortly after. The music was furnished by Gruenwald's string band. Madames Massey, Houghton, Frank Bond and Lamontagne received the guests upon their arrival, and a sergeant with a squad of Royal Scots in Highland costumes relieved them of their wraps. The quadrille of honour, which was led by Capt. Rolfe and Mrs. Lamontagne, was participated in by Dr. F. W. Campbell and Mrs. F. Bond, Lieut. Widmer and Mrs. Massey, Major Prevost and Mrs. Beaugrand, Lt.-Col. Houghton and Mrs. Simpson, Lt.-Col. Lamontagne and Mrs. Sims, Lt.-Col. Bond and Mrs. Sutherland, and Lt.-Col. Massey and Mrs. G. White, of Quebec. An elaborate supper was served in the music room at midnight.

The officers gave an "at home" on board the ship Monday afternoon. This was attended by about two hundred people, to whom invitations were issued. Among those entertained at luncheon by Capt. Rolfe were: Rev. Dr. Norton, Mr. Henry Bulmer, Lt.-Col. Bond, Dr. Bennett, Major Lyman, Ald. Grenier, Lieut. Umfreville, Mr. Justice Davidson, Lt.-Col. Houghton, Mr. H. Ogilvy, Lieut. Widmer, Mr. Lyman, Lt.-Col. Henshaw, Mr. J. A. Strathy.

The Royal Scots also paid a visit to the ship and were entertained by the crew. The vessel left Wednesday morning at 7.30 o'clock for Quebec.

Toronto.

Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Capt. Wise, arrived in the city Tuesday morning of last week, on an inspection trip. He was met at the Union Station by Col. Otter and Capt. Sears, and drove at once to the New Fort, where, during his stay in Toronto, he was the guest of Col. Otter. Shortly after nine o'clock the General began his inspection of the fort, going through the barracks and examining the books. He was occupied till nearly 2 p.m. on this business, and then drove over to the Exhibition grounds to be present at the opening ceremony.

Next day the General proceeded with the inspection of "C" Company, which went through route march and outpost duty. The company paraded at half-past seven in the morning and marched out to High Park as an advanced guard. There the General selected a piece of ground between the north end of the Grenadier pond and Bloor street, and instructed the company to occupy a line of outposts. The company

was exercised for two hours, the General going over the ground inspecting and correcting the dispositions. He dispensed with any other inspection, and the company marched back to the fort. Major Vidal was in command, assisted by Capt. Macdougall, of "C" Company; Capt. Mutton, Q.O.R., and Lieut. Shorey, of the 6th Fusiliers, Montreal.

In addition to the permanent staff of officers there are in the company eight attached officers and thirty non-commissioned officers and men attached. The parade was therefore about one hundred and twenty strong.

#### THE GRENADIERS.

Last week's battalion parade was held on Tuesday night instead of Thursday, as a large number of the men were wanted at the Exhibition grounds for the "Siege of Sebastopol" for that evening. There was a large turn-out, about 325 of all ranks being on parade. Lieut.-Colonel Dawson was in command. Both bands were present. The regiment made the first march-out of the season. The playing of the brass band was very satisfactory. Everyone was much pleased with the progress it has made under Mr. Waldron, the new instructor. At the shed Colonel Dawson expressed the thanks of His Excellency the Governor-General to the regiment for its kindness in forming the guard of honour Monday evening. Lord Stanley asked Colonel Dawson to say that he was very much pleased with their general appearance and fine soldierly bearing. He regretted that he had not time to inspect them. The Colonel also referred to the success of the regiment at the Dominion rifle matches, one of their members having proved himself the best shot in the Dominion, whilst they had three representatives on the Wimbledon team for 1889.

New waist belts have been served out to all those non-commissioned officers and men requiring them. Many of the old ones which were through the North-West campaign were exchanged for new ones. It is expected that a new issue of trousers will shortly be made. It will be none too soon, as many of the companies are over strength and commanding officers have some difficulty in uniforming their men.

A large number of men are seeking admission to the regiment and officers have therefore no difficulty in selecting good men. "A" Company got two well-drilled men last parade. One was in "B" Battery, R.C.A., and the other in a Scottish regiment.

#### QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.

The regular parade of the Queen's Own Rifles last week was an improvement in point of numbers and in the execution of their drill over that of the initial parade the week previous. Major Delamere was in command, Colonel Allen having to fulfil an engagement to dine with General Middleton at the New Fort. The companies were more equally divided, and including a large turn-out of the regimental band, there were 410 strong on parade. The regiment marched to Clarence square, where the usual evolutions were gone through. At the drill shed a large number of recruits are being instructed tri-weekly.

#### The Royal Infantry School at London.

General Middleton, accompanied by Capt. Wise, A. D. C., paid his first official visit of inspection to "D" company and Royal School of Infantry at London on Thursday last, arriving by the C. P. R. evening train.

"D" company was organized last December with Lieut.-Col. Smith, transferred from "C" company, in command. The first course of instruction for attached officers, n. c. o's and men commenced in April of this year, since when a large number of members of the force have taken advantage of the benefits to be derived from short or special courses. Already a marked improvement is visible among the regiments with headquarters in Western Ontario, and with the increased facilities for all ranks to make themselves efficient in their work, further good results may be looked for.

On Friday morning at ten o'clock the company divided—into two half companies—drawn up in line at open order, with the attached n.c.o's and men on the left, received the General with the usual salute, after which he made a careful inspection of the uniforms, arms and accoutrements of the men. Ranks were then closed, the line broken into column and the company marched past in column, quarter column and at "the double," which was done in remarkably good style. Line having been again formed, Capt. Freer put the company through the manual and firing exercises.

Lieuts. Wadmore, Denison and Evans, I.S.C., and Lieuts. Mitchell and Starr, the long course attached officers, also put the company through numerous movements, all of which were performed in a manner alike creditable to officers and men. The parade having been dismissed Sir Fred. Middleton examined the books, etc., in the orderly room, and afterwards visited the mess rooms, kitchens, sergeants' mess, hospital, etc., everything being found to be in first-class order.

On Friday morning at 8.30 o'clock the company are marched out

to the Iron Bridge, about three miles from the barracks, and the whole force disposed as outposts. This work proved very interesting and instructive, General Middleton superintending the whole and sparing no effort to have the objects of the different dispositions fully understood. Before returning to the barracks the General gave a brief lecture to the officers and men on the use and importance of outposts.

During his stay in London the General was the guest of Lieut.-Col. Smith, the commandant. On Friday the officers of the company, with General Middleton, Capt. Wise and Lieut.-Col. Aylmer, B.M., were photographed. In the evening the inspection dinner was held, and proved a very happy event.

The grand manoeuvres of the Russian troops of the Odessa and Charkoff military districts, in the neighbourhood of Elisahetgrad and Alexandria, in the Government of Kherson, are expected to be attended by the Emperor, and will last six days.

**MAYNARD, HARRIS & CO.,**  
*Military and Civil Service Outfitters,*  
CONTRACTORS AND AGENTS,  
126 and 127 Leadenhall Street, London, England

(ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.)

**UNIFORMS FOR ALL SERVICES.**

HELMETS, GLENGARRYS, NEW PATTERN GOLD LACE, ACCOUTREMENTS, BADGES, ETC.  
OF BEST QUALITY AND MANUFACTURED AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.

Estimates, Drawing, Patterns, &c.  
free on application.

References to all parts of the  
Dominion.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

#### FIELD MARTINI-HENRY RIFLES.

We have much pleasure in stating that we have appointed Mr. R. McVittie, the well known rifle-shot, our Sole Agent in Canada, for our famous rifles. All orders will come through him.

**THE FIELD RIFLE CO.,**  
BIRMINGHAM.

### FIELD MARTINI-HENRY RIFLES.

Having been appointed Sole Agent in Canada for the Celebrated Field Martini-Henry Rifles, I wish to say to the riflemen of the Dominion that every Rifle will be thoroughly tested by myself before being sent out. I shall keep but one quality—THE BEST—and will guarantee their excellence.

**PRICE: \$30.00 Nett at Toronto.**

I will have a supply about the 26th June, and a second consignment will reach here about a month later. Order early. I have a supply of the

#### BURNS BARREL COOLER.

A necessary article for moistening the Barrel of the Martini-Henry Rifle. Price, 40c. Post Free.

—ALSO—

Hints and Advice on Rifle Shooting, by R. McVittie. Price, 25c. Post Free.

With next consignment of Rifles I will have a full supply of Verniers, Wind Gauges, Sight Protectors, Barrel Cleaners, etc., etc.

**R. McVITTIE,**  
240 Major Street, Toronto.



### Money Orders.

MONEY ORDERS may be obtained at any Money Order Office in Canada, payable in the Dominion; also in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, India, the Australian Colonies, and other countries and British Colonies generally.

On Money Orders payable within Canada the commission is as follows:

If not exceeding \$4	.....	2c.
Over \$4, not exceeding \$10	.....	5c.
" 10, " "	.....	10c.
" 20, " "	.....	20c.
" 40, " "	.....	30c.
" 60, " "	.....	40c.
" 80, " "	.....	50c.

On Money Orders payable abroad the commission is:

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

For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

Post Office Department, Ottawa,  
21st May, 1886.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Goderich, Ont.," will be received at this office until Monday, 15th October, 1888, for the several works required in the erection of Post Office, &c., at Goderich, Ont.

Specifications and drawings can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of the Town Clerk, Goderich, Ont., on and after Wednesday, 5th Sept., and tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount 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, 31st August, 1888.

COMPLETE VOLUMES  
OF  
**THE MILITIA GAZETTE FOR 1886-87**

INDEXED FOR READY REFERENCE,  
ARE STILL ON HAND,  
**BOUND AND UNBOUND.**

THE VOLUME CONTAINS  
**A YEAR'S HISTORY OF THE MILITIA**  
AND OF

*MILITARY AFFAIRS IN CANADA AND ABROAD.*

**A RECORD OF INVENTION AND IMPROVEMENT**  
*IN ARMS, AMMUNITION AND GENERAL EQUIPMENT.*

AMONGST THE CONTENTS BEING:

A Historical Sketch of the Canadian Militia (from its foundation to the present)—Complete Sketches of Individual Regiments—The Active Service Roll—A series of papers on simplification of drill—Queries and replies on military topics—The year's Militia General Orders. Comprising all changes in and additions to Canadian regulations. Also all appointments and promotions of officers—The proceedings at the Camps of Instruction—Records of Reviews, Inspections, Drill Competitions and regimental holiday making—Interesting and valuable suggestions and criticism in letters to the Editor—Wit and humour of the Mess Room and Camping Ground.

**FOR THE ARTILLERY.**

A complete record of the Dominion and Ontario Associations: their business meetings; their prize competitions (with complete scores of field and garrison batteries).  
The Canadians at Shoeburyness.

**FOR THE ENGINEERS.**

Details of the Gzowski competitions, and the winners.  
A series of suggestions concerning the engineering course for officers.

**FOR THE RIFLEMEN.**

Full reports of the Dominion and Provincial gatherings, with all the scores compiled for ready reference.  
The proceedings at the annual business meetings, and lists of officers.  
Record of Canadian successes at Wimbledon.  
Prize scores of district and regimental associations.

**FOR ALL.**

A vast amount of useful information not elsewhere handily obtainable.

**BUY THE VOLUME!**

The Cost is only \$2.50.

Remember this is the bound edition of Volume II, from 22nd July, 1886, to 30th June, 1887.

**THE CURRENT YEAR.**

To meet the demand from subscribers who, preserving their files, find some copies to be missing, we have kept on hand a complete supply of back numbers, for issue at the same rate per copy as is the annual subscription price. That is, three cents each. Send stamps with order.

ADDRESS: **THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE,**  
BOX 316, OTTAWA, ONT.



**Sault Ste. Marie Canal.**

**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of October, next, for the formation and construction of a Canal on the Canadian side of the river, through the island of St. Mary.

The works will be let in two sections, one of which will embrace the formation of the canal through the island; the construction of locks, &c. The other, the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends of the canal; construction of piers, &c.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Intending contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits.

In the case of firms, there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$20,000 must accompany the tender for the canal and locks; and a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$7,500 must accompany the tender for the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends, piers, &c.

The respective deposit receipts—cheques will not be accepted—must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The deposit receipt thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tenders.

By order,  
A. P. BRADLEY,  
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,  
Ottawa, 8th August, 1888.



**North-West Mounted Police.**

**RECRUITS.**

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

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

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

The term of engagement is five years.

The rates of pay are as follows:—

Staff-Sergeants ..... \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.  
Other Non-Com. Officers.. 85c. to 1.00 "

	Service pay.	Good conduct pay.	Total.
1st year's service,	50c.	—	50c. per day.
2nd "	50	5c.	55 "
3rd "	50	10	60 "
4th "	50	15	65 "
5th "	50	20	

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

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

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

**N. McEACHREN,**  
**MILITARY TAILOR,**

ALBERT HALL BUILDINGS,

191 YONGE STREET - - - TORONTO

UNIFORMS of every description made to order and everything necessary to an

OFFICER'S OUTFIT SUPPLIED.

Send for List of Prices.

Terms strictly cash

**MORTIMER & CO.,**

Engravers, Lithographers, Printers,

Stationers and Bookbinders,

194, 196, 198 SPARKS ST., OTTAWA

Visiting and Invitation Cards neatly Engraved and Printed.

Send us your volumes of MILITIA GAZETTE for BINDING.



**St. Lawrence Canals**

**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Tuesday the 25th day of September next, for the construction of two locks and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Galops Canal. And for the deepening and enlargement of the summit level of the Cornwall Canal. The construction of a new lock at each of the three interior lock stations on the Cornwall Canal between the Town of Cornwall and Maple Grove; the deepening and widening the channel way of the canal; construction of bridges, etc.

A map of each of the localities together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen on and after Tuesday the 15th day of September next, at this office for all the works, and for the respective works at the following mentioned places:—

For the works at Galops, at the Lock-keeper's House, Galops. For deepening the summit level of the Cornwall Canal, at Dickenson's Landing; and for the new locks, &c., at lock-stations Nos. 18, 19 and 20, at the Town of Cornwall. Printed forms of tender can be obtained for the respective works at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same and further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$6,000 must accompany the tender for the Galops Canal Works, and a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$2,000 for each section of the works on the summit level of the Cornwall Canal; and for each of the lock sections on the Cornwall Canal a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$4,000.

The respective deposit receipts—cheques will not be accepted—must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,  
A. P. BRADLEY,  
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,  
Ottawa, 8th August, 1888.

# BOOSEY & CO., BAND INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS.

GOLD MEDAL, International Inventions Exhibition, London. GOLD MEDAL, Calcutta Exhibition, the only Gold Medal awarded to Band Instrument Manufacturers, English or Continental. SILVER MEDAL, Calcutta Exhibition, for Improvements in Brass Instruments.

BOOSEY & CO.'S Manufactory is the most complete in England, comprising as it does the manufacture of Brass Instruments of every kind—CLARIONETS, BASSOONS, OBOES, FLUTES and DRUM Illustrated Catalogues, Testimonials and Estimates sent upon application.

**BOOSEY & CO., 295 REGENT STREET, LONDON.**  
MANUFACTORY—STANHOPE PLACE, HYDE PARK.

The Prototype Instruments, being unequalled in musical quality and durability, are the best and cheapest for use abroad.



Write for Testimonials from CANADIAN MUSICIANS and Bands using the BESSON Instruments.

## F. BESSON & CO., 198 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, ENG.

The Besson Prototype Instruments are kept in stock by the following Canadian Music Sellers:—Grossman, Hamilton; Hubbard, Waterloo; Nye, Halifax; Orme & Son, Ottawa; Nordheimers, of Montreal, Toronto and London; Usner, of Brantford; Landry & Co., St. John, &c., &c., and of all leading Music Dealers in Canada.

## LYMAN'S FLUID COFFEE, A HOME LUXURY FOR CAMPING OUT.



COFFEE of the FINEST FLAVOR can be made in a MOMENT, ANYWHERE, in ANY QUANTITY. As good with condensed milk as fresh, or as "Café Noir."

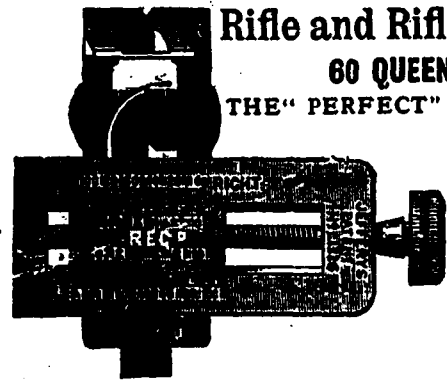
FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE

It is the Great Convenience and Luxury of the day. Rich and Full Flavored. Wholesome, Stimulating, Easy of Use, Economical, the General Favorite. No cheap substitute of Peas, Wheat or Barley, but Genuine Mocha and Old Government Java.

For Sale by Grocers and Druggists in lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. Bottles. TRIAL SIZE, 5 CTS. Mention this paper.

## W. J. JEFFERY,

Rifle and Rifle Requisites Manufacturer,  
60 QUEEN VICTORIA ST., LONDON, E.C.



THE "PERFECT" SIGHT ELEVATOR AND WIND GAUGE, Hanging Pattern, made of a special quality Hard German Silver, divided in 150ths of an inch, with complete Tables of Elevation and Wind Allowance, for the Martini Rifle,

\$2.15. Postage, 25c. for 1 to 6.

N.B.—These Verniers do not alter the position of the Sliding Bar, nor is it necessary to lower the Slide when detaching the Vernier from the Back Sight. Jeffery's Patent Sight Elevators are being used by the majority of the most well known rifle shots.

MR. M'VITTIE, who uses one of these Elevators, says: "Your German Silver Elevators are a great improvement on the Gun Metal, as they do not discolour, and the Scales are therefore more easily read. They are made on the right principle—viz., Hanging Pattern, and with the 150th Scales. All who make any pretensions to Shooting should possess one of these Verniers."

MR. C. H. JACKSON, winner of the Queen's Prize, 1886, says: "I unhesitatingly pronounce your Sight Elevator and Wind Gauge the best I have hitherto seen. Absence of play in the screw, and firm attachment to bar when drawing the line are noteworthy features. I predict that the Perfect Vernier will command a ready sale."

A Volunteer's Shooting "Kit" should comprise one of each of the following Articles, in addition to the Rifle:

1. Best Quality Leather Shooting Case, to hold Cartridges, and all accessories required on the range \$6.20	Post- age. 36c.	14. White Pencil for marking lines on Bar	Post. 4c.
2. Japanned Tin Shooting Case	2.55	15. Bottle of White Paint	25
3. Waterproof Rifle Bag \$1.10 and	1.85	16. Pair of Orthoptics	1.50
4. Back Sight Cover	25c. and	17. Jeffery's Patent Barrel Reflector	61
5. Front Sight Protector (plated)	17c. and	18. Jeffery's Improved Sight Definer	61
6. Pull-through Pocket Barrel Cleaner, in Pouch	70	19. Jeffery's Patent Sight Elevator and Wind Gauge	2.15
7. Bristle Brush to scrow on Ramrod	25	20. A pair of Jeffery's "Imperial" Binoculars	8.53
8. Wire Brush	25	If with 6 Lenses	24
9. Wool Mop	18	If with 12 Lenses	9.75
10. Jag	18	These Binoculars have been specially designed for Rifle shooting, and are guaranteed equal in power and quality to those supplied by Opticians at often double the prices above quoted.	
11. Burns' Patent Barrel Cooler	36	Telescopes, from \$1.60 to \$12.30.	
12. Box of Sight Paints	32		
13. Bottle of "Nigerine" Sight Black	12		

W. J. J. has several Turner Barrel Snider Rifles, with rifling in perfect order. Price \$15.00. These rifles originally belonged to some of the best rifle shots in England, prior to the adoption of the Martini-Henri rifle. They have been taken care of, and are practically as good as new. Also several New Webley Barrel Snider rifles, shot and regulated by the late Frank Osborne. These rifles were the favorite weapons among the volunteers of Great Britain, and were used by the majority of competitors at Wimbledon. Price, \$17.50.

Illustrated Price List Post Free on Application.

## CREAN & HOUSTON, (Late JOHN F. CREAN)

Civil and Military Tailors and Outfitters  
85 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

The goods supplied by this firm cannot be excelled for quality of material and workmanship. The cloth for uniforms is imported, the best qualities alone being used, and all uniforms are made to the minutest detail in conformity with the latest regulation patterns.

Only skilled hands are employed in making up the goods, and the firm guarantee satisfaction.

EVERY REQUISITE FURNISHED:

Swords, Accoutrements, Regulation Waterproofs, Laçes, Badges, Embroidery, etc.

Remember, Crean & Houston guarantee every article equal to the best Old Country product, and are in a position to fill orders with the greatest promptitude.

Estimates and all other information cheerfully furnished on application.

## OFFICERS REQUIRING OUTFITS

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

## Hamilton Powder Co. JOHN MARTIN & Co

(Incorporated 1867)

MANUFACTURE

### MILITARY POWDER

of any required velocity, density or grain

### SPORTING POWDER,

"Ducking," "Caribou," and other choice grades.

### BLASTING POWDER

in every variety.

### DYNAMITE

And all other modern "High Explosives."

SOLE LICENSEES FOR

### H. Julius Smith's Magneto-Battery,

The best for accurate Electric Firing of Shots, Blasts, Mines, Torpedoes, &c.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

For Insulated Wire, Electric Fuses, Safety Fuses, Detonators, &c.

OFFICE:

108 St. Francois Xavier Street,  
MONTREAL.

Branch Offices and Magazine at principal shipping points in Canada.

Descriptive Lists mailed on application.

## MILITARY OUTFITTERS,

457 ST. PAUL ST.,

MONTREAL.

## TO ADVERTISERS!

For a check for \$20 we will print a ten-line advertisement in One Million issues of leading American Newspapers and complete the work within ten days. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 Circulation! The advertisement will appear in but a single issue of any paper, and consequently will be placed before One Million different newspaper purchasers; or FIVE MILLION READERS, if it is true, as is sometimes stated, that every newspaper is looked at by five persons on an average. Ten lines will accommodate about 70 words. Address with copy of Adv. and check, or send 30 cents for Book of 256 pages. GEO. P. BOWELL & CO., 108 RAUCON ST., NEW YORK.

We have just issued a new edition of our Book called "Newspaper Advertising." It has 256 pages, and among its contents may be named the following Lists and Catalogues of Newspapers:—  
DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK CITY, with their Advertising Rates.  
DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 150,000 population, omitting all but the best.  
DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 20,000 population, omitting all but the best.  
A SMALL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN which to advertise every section of the country: being a choice selection made up with great care, guided by long experience.

ONE NEWSPAPER IN A STATE. The best one for an advertiser to use if he will use but one.  
BARGAINS IN ADVERTISING IN DAILY Newspapers in many principal cities and towns, a List which offers peculiar inducements to some advertisers.

LARGEST CIRCULATIONS. A complete list of all American papers issuing regularly more than 25,000 copies.

THE BEST LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, covering every town of over 5,000 population and every important county seat.

SELECT LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS, in which advertisements are inserted at half price.

6,472 VILLAGE NEWSPAPERS, in which advertisements are inserted for \$2.15 a line and appear in the whole lot—one-half of all the American Weeklies. Book sent to any address for THIRTY CENTS.

