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MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 2, of 28th February, 1890.

Topics of the Week.

The Militia List recently issued shows a total of nearly eight hundred unqualified officers in the force, though there are nine schools permanently maintained for their instruction. And in addition there are vacant commissions which if awarded would probably bring in as many more unqualified officers, for as we have often before pointed out, an officer of the Canadian militia has actually to assume the duties of his position before he is allowed to attend the school provided for his instruction. Notwithstanding the immense number of unqualified officers, less than two hundred attended the schools in 1889. It is evident that if the proportion of efficient officers is to be raised to a reasonably high figure, some more effective means will have to be adopted to cause them to take the school courses.

The annual report of Commissioner Lawrence W. Herchmer, on the North-West Mounted Police, has been presented to Parliament by Sir John Macdonald, under whose immediate charge the Police are. The report shows this fine body to be fully maintaining the high reputation it has attained. Out of 122 men whose time expired during 1889, no less than 89 re-engaged for a further term, thus showing their contentment with the service as it is. The division officers nearly all report that the Winchester carbines in use are rapidly becoming unserviceable, and in this connection the Commissioner advocates a trial of the new British cavalry carbine, and that if upon a few of these being tried they are found satisfactory, 200 should at once be purchased, and later on enough obtained to re-arm the whole force. It is noted that the shooting of the force generally has greatly improved during the year, and the Commissioner hopes that the force may be represented by a team at the next Dominion Rifle Association matches.

In the Senate, last week, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Chas. A. Boulton brought about an interesting discussion on the subject of Imperial federation by moving as follows: "That in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when Canada might be accorded a measure of repre-

sentation in the Imperial Parliament, by giving to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and to the Government of each Province in the Dominion, the appointment of a representative holding a seat in the Imperial House of Commons, the representative of the Government of the Dominion also holding a seat in the Imperial Privy Council, the privileges of such representatives being limited to the discharge of and voting upon such questions as may affect Canadian interests." Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, leader of the Government in the Senate, complimented Senator Boulton on his able speech on this subject, but pointed out the impracticability of the scheme, and asked that the resolution be withdrawn. To this Senator Boulton agreed, as his chief desire in making the motion had been to bring about a discussion of the subject in the Senate.

The Minister of Militia might well take into his serious consideration the propriety of extending the government aid now granted to drill corps in connection with educational institutions, in the shape of the issue of arms, etc., to companies formed as adjuncts of militia regiments, as in the case of the Highland Cadet Corps of Montreal, formed in connection with the Fifth Royal Scots. It is right that every precaution should be taken to prevent the issue of arms to cadet companies not under responsible control; but the security in the case of a regimental cadet corps would be as great, or even greater, than in the case of a school company, provided the officer commanding the regiment would assume the same responsibility for the cadets, outfit as he does for that of his regular command. Whatever trifle of expense the country would be put to by extending aid as suggested above, would be repaid many fold by the advantage of having from the cadet corps a constant supply of well trained young men, fitted to pass into the ranks of the militia without the tedious training in a full grown "awkward squad."

The Dominion is happy in having in command of its militia, an officer who, while not sparing in his praise of whatever is commendable, does not hesitate to point out again and again the weaknesses of the force. General Middleton has lost no opportunity to impress upon all concerned the fact that our average militiaman is very far from being a marksman, and that something more must be done than merely to encourage the development of a crack regimental team in order to train the force as it should be trained for effective service in war time. In this respect General Middleton is drilling into the Canadians just what the distinguished Adjutant-General of the British Army loses no opportunity of saying to the people of the mother country, and upon a recent speech of his the *St. James' Budget* thus remarks:—

"The enemy must be killed, killed easily, and killed quickly." This ferocious sentiment is enough to make each particular hair to stand on end upon the heads of the fretful porcupines of the Peace Society. But it was justified in the mouth of Lord Wolseley, who was giving some good advice on Tuesday to the members of the North London Rifle Club. He declared that the shooting of the volunteers as a whole was shown by the official returns to be much inferior to that of the regular

army. The offensive strength of the volunteers, as a body, must not be judged by the performances of their crack marksmen "lying down in a peculiar position, with their wind gauges on, and having waited till the sun gives a particular light." This kind of shooting may be very useful in guerilla operations, but it would not help to win a great battle. What we want is for the volunteers to shoot straight, not as individuals, but as regiments, and under the conditions of actual warfare; and we are glad to notice that recent regulations for Bisley are calculated to promote this practical object."

Of the five waiting men called upon to take the place of those of the first twenty who declined to go with this year's Wimbledon team, four have accepted, these being Capt. J. A. Longworth, P.E.I.G.A.; Pte. J. Davis, 10th Royal Engineers; Major W. A. Garrison, Halifax Garrison Artillery; and Lieut. E. A. Smith, St. Johns Rifles. Two of them have already represented Canada at Wimbledon, Major Garrison having been across in 1884, and Lieut. Smith in 1882, 1887 and 1888. There are now nineteen acceptances. Staff. Sergt. Pink, of the 43rd Battalion, will be the twentieth if he accepts; and then the first waiting man will be Pte. E. H. Brown, of the 59th Battalion. Lieut. Conboy, who stands next in order, has resigned his commission in the militia, which will doubtless be taken as an indication that he does not desire to go with the team.

Marking Our Battle Fields.

Having frequently alluded in these columns to the earnest work being done by the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, in endeavouring to rescue from threatened oblivion the memory of the patriotic deeds of a gallant band of our citizen soldiery in the troubles of 1812-15, it gives us great pleasure to chronicle this week, as one result of their labours, a debate occurring in the House of Commons on the 12th inst., which ended in a declaration by the Minister of Militia of the Government's intention to, at an early date, erect suitable monuments on each of our uncommemorated battle fields. The debate was inaugurated by Dr. Ferguson, the member for Welland, who moved: "That in the opinion of this House it is expedient that the Government of the Dominion should take steps as soon as possible to honour and perpetuate the memory of the men who lost their lives in defending their country at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and to preserve from desecration their last resting place in the military cemetery at Niagara Falls, in accordance with the prayer of the petitions presented to this House." Besides the mover, Lieut.-Col. Denison, Mr. Edgar and Mr. Cook spoke in support of the motion, and then the Minister replied, his speech as printed below being condensed from the official report:—

Sir ADOLPHE CARON said - I preserve the most lively recollection of one of the most pleasant visits which it has been my good fortune to pay, to the historical battle-field of Lundy's Lane on the 25th July last. I was on that occasion the guest of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, and if I may be permitted to take advantage of this opportunity, I should like to express the opinion that to the Historical Society of Lundy's Lane every true Canadian patriot, and every student of history, is largely indebted for the zeal and energy they have shown in accumulating, and presenting for the inspection of the public, the souvenirs of that memorable battle. I believe it is of the greatest importance that we should perpetuate the memory of those loyal defenders of our country who fell on the battle fields of Canada. But I think that my hon. friend's motion may not possibly go just as far as it should. As the hon. member for East Simcoe (Mr. Cook) has said, great as was the day of Lundy's Lane, great as was the lustre cast on our history by the deeds of our Canadian volunteers, and the Imperial troops and Indian warriors who aided them on that occasion, if anything is done, I think it should apply not only to Lundy's Lane, but to all the battle fields we have in Canada. It may possibly be of some little interest to this House and the country to know that for many years past—as far back even as the time when this country was handed over from France to England—we have been progressing in that direction. We have in Canada to-day several monuments the erection of which has been instigated, no doubt, by the same patriotic feelings which instigated the hon. gentleman in making the motion he has

done to-day. We have at Quebec, that old battle field of Canada—on the Plains of Abraham, and also in the city of Quebec itself—monuments to the memory of the two great warriors, Wolfe and Montcalm, who fought at that time on opposite sides. We have at Ste. Foye the monument erected to the memory of the braves of 1760, who fought in about the last battle that took place on that old historic battle field between the French and the English; and hon. gentlemen who have visited that city of Champlain may remember that that monument is crowned by a bronze statue, which was presented to Canada by Prince Napoleon, shortly after a visit by him to this country. We have a monument erected to the memory of that hero of Canadian volunteers, DeSalaberry, at Chambly, near Montreal. We have one erected in Montreal to that hero of so many naval battles, Nelson. We have the monument erected on Queenston Heights to the memory of Brock. We have in Halifax one to the memory of Welsford and Parker. We have one to the volunteers of 1885 in Winnipeg. We have, at Port Hope, one to Lieut.-Col. Williams, one of our colleagues in this House, who has cast his share of glory on the name of our Canadian volunteers. We have the monument at Brantford erected to Brant. We have one erected to Sir George Cartier, on Parliament square in Ottawa, showing that not only is military valor appreciated in Canada, but that civil service also finds a reward among the people of Canada, whom he served so faithfully and well. We have another erected in Toronto to that other great political man, George Brown, who fell a victim to an assassin. We have one erected in Three Rivers to Lavolette, that discoverer in our early history. We have one to Jacques Cartier in Quebec. We have one on the Saguenay, erected to the memory of the Honourable David Price, who for many years was a member of the Canadian House of Commons, and afterwards became a member of the other House. We have the monument of the sharpshooters at Ottawa, which I am glad to say not only does honour to the valour of two of the Ottawa boys, but as a work of art casts a great deal of glory on the gentleman who moulded it. These are the monuments which have been erected in Canada; but I would ask the House, and the country, whether, having erected all these, we are going to stop midway? We know that there are only a few more to be erected to commemorate the deeds of those who have distinguished themselves in the history of the country. We ought to have monuments, I think, on the Burlington Heights at Amherstburg, at Lundy's Lane, at Stoney Creek, at Chrysler's Farm, at Chateauguay, at Beaver Dam, at Odelltown, at Lacolle, and at Montreal to Maisonneuve, the founder of that city. So far as my historical recollection goes, without having had time to prepare myself—and I am quite open to correction if I have left out any—I think we have to erect altogether about ten monuments, not to cover the whole of our history, but to follow in the wake of those who have given us the example by erecting the monuments of which I have given a list to the House; and I sincerely hope that this design will appeal to the patriotic feeling of every true Canadian, whether on one side of the House or on the other, whether being a member of Parliament or being outside of Parliament, and that the work will be taken up as soon as possible and completed. In carrying out the views of the sub-committee of which I have spoken, I thought I might possibly help the historical societies who so kindly invited me to meet them, by having a small plan prepared in my own Department by the architect, which might be sent to the historical societies, and which I intend to submit to my colleagues in council, with an estimate of what these monuments would cost. I think we should not go in for anything in the way of very expensive monuments. What we want to do is to educate our people in our—their own history. What we want is to put up monuments, so that when people visit any of our battle-fields, they will find a monument with an inscription, having the date of the action, if it is to commemorate an action, and a few details about it. Such monuments would be a practical lesson in history to those who follow us. In having the plans for these monuments prepared, which I shall have much pleasure in placing on the table of the House, I was told that they would cost about \$1,000 each. I do not say that we should build all these monuments in one year, but I consider that this is a very small amount of money considering the good it would do. If we teach patriotism to our people, and educate them to love their country and to revere the deeds of those who have preceded them, it would be a practical lesson in everything which makes a man better, in everything which makes him love his country more intensely; and I think we could very well afford to contribute that small amount of \$10,000 to achieve so much. Now, Sir, if my hon. friend would permit me, I would beg leave to propose that his motion be amended so as to read as follows:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that the Government of the Dominion should take steps as soon as possible to enquire how best to honour and perpetuate the memory of the men who lost their lives in defending their country during the war of 1812, and to preserve from desecration the last resting-places of those brave men on the battle-fields where they gave their lives for Canada.

I think that would cover, without mentioning all the different places I had occasion to refer to, the whole ground, and would permit us if it

be considered advisable, to have a small, inexpensive monument built at each place where one should be erected.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell)—The hon. gentleman has not mentioned the name of Tecumseh.

Sir ADOLPHE CARON—That is one I left out, but it should not be left out, because he took great care of Canadian interests when called on to do so. I will add his name to the list I have just read.

After further discussion the motion as thus amended was agreed to.

Correspondence.

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

HOW TO SECURE ANNUAL DRILLS.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—On reading over the speeches from the different militia officer M.P.'s, in the House of Commons, during the consideration of the militia estimates, one thing struck me very forcibly, viz., the unanimous opinion which seemed to exist amongst all those who spoke, that the *whole militia force* should be drilled *every year*.

I am an officer in a city corps, but I think I can thoroughly understand the hopeless, disorganized feeling which must exist amongst all ranks of a battalion which is only called out for drill purposes once in two, and sometimes not even once in three years. Vide Militia Report, 1889, page 17, 96th Batt., Algoma Rifles.

Now, gentlemen of the country corps, the remedy is entirely in *your own hands*. You are all good citizens as well as enthusiastic militiamen. What do you do when you want a bridge, a post office, custom house, railway or anything else that is within the power of the Government to grant? Why, you get your county councils to pass resolutions showing that the people of the district consider the object a good one, and then appoint deputations of your most influential citizens, headed by your Members of Parliament, to interview the Ministers, and convince them that the *voters* of your district wish the Government to grant your requests; and are not your requests (*under those circumstances*) always, well "nearly always," granted when it is within the power of the Government to do so.

What is it that you have got to ask for? A paltry \$150,000 to be spent on 40,000 men, the bone and sinew of the whole Dominion, aye, and the best and bravest of her sons. Go at it boys; don't be afraid, let your friends and the Government see that you are in earnest, and they will gladly vote the money, but they will not do so without knowing that the country at large are with them. I am sure the city corps, selfish as they are in the main, will do all they can to help you. "Next."

B. M. W.

Montreal, 15th March, 1890.

WAR TRAINING ESSENTIAL.

Editor Militia Gazette:

SIR,—I ask you to reprint the following paragraphs from Harper's Magazine for March, by General Wesley, U.S.A., on the army of the United States. The parts chosen refer to the militia, and I make no comment—but the italics are mine. NAP.

[From Harper's Magazine.]

"The Militia of the United States will answer well the purpose of a 'second line' in case of war with a foreign power, but *it is not now and never has been in the first days of war, fit to take the field.*

"This may not be a popular view to take of our citizen soldiers, but it is a fact that not one single circumstance in all our experience as a nation contradicts. Our Civil War (*N. W. Rebellion*) was with an enemy as deficient as ourselves in instructed soldiers, and during the first half of the war there was not a battle fought where half the number of regular soldiers would not have defeated both armies united. In saying this in regard to the militia it is not intended to underrate the material of which it is composed.

"In my opinion there is not an army in the world that could defeat an equally strong American army, *prepared with proper drill and discipline.* But these take time; and neither ukase of Czar or bull of Pope or act of Congress, *can make an army without them.* * * *

"It is easy to understand why the militia are not efficient for war. The merchant cannot go into court and conduct an intricate law case to a successful conclusion, nor can the mechanic prove a successful tradesman. Enthusiasm and patriotism will not only *not* gain battles, but may add to the gravity of disaster; * * *

"An English authority on this subject says: 'Formerly we depended on the perfect drilling of our men; henceforward it is upon the

efficiency of battle training and fire discipline we shall have to rely. Unless our regiments be first-rate in both those points we can no longer hope for victory;' * * * *

"It is enough to say that the officer must be as intelligent and brave as heretofore, and more than this, he must be a student, and *devote his time to his profession*, as has hitherto been required of those who hope to succeed in medicine. * * * * * Armies are no longer machines—they are living organisms; and the leaders of men in the line of the army must know all about tactics, and must not be without a knowledge of military science in its highest applications. * * * *

"To convey to the reader that while the qualities of the militia have not been underrated, the time and labour necessary to make a finished soldier have not been overstated, this article cannot be better concluded than in the words of Professor Mereur,—* * * 'Military discipline includes training and educating the soldier in all duties of his profession and implanting in him that respect for authority which causes him to obey without question the legal orders of his superiors, under all circumstances, even to the unhesitating sacrifice of his life.'"

Praise from High Places.

An interesting description of the organization and methods of the Montreal High School Cadets appeared in last issue, and with it we intended to print a number of letters received by the instructor, Capt. W. B. T. Macaulay, 6th Fusiliers, complimenting him upon the useful work he has undertaken. They were unfortunately crowded out, and we therefore print them this week:—

(From Sir Fred Middleton, C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding Militia of Canada.)

"I have a very strong opinion on the advisability and usefulness to the state of drilling boys at school when done thoroughly and well by instructors well qualified and interested in the subject, as I am sure is the case in this present instance."

(Signed) FRED MIDDLETON, Lieut.-Gen.

(From Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., Premier.)

"I am exceedingly pleased to see that you have adopted the plan of forming a cadet corps of your boys. The training they will receive will be of service to them both physically and mentally for the rest of their lives."

(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

(From J. S. Hall, jr., Q.C., M.P.P.)

"I approve very highly of the organization of the High School Cadets and giving the boys a military training."

(Signed) JOHN S. HALL, jr.

Montreal.

(From Major E. L. Bond.)

"As one of the first officers of the cadets I shall always take an interest in the organization. The practical value to the country of the instruction given to boys by such means is difficult to estimate. I have learned to appreciate the service through the number of valuable officers that the cadets have furnished the volunteer militia."

(Signed) E. L. BOND.

Montreal.

(From Lt.-Col. Henshaw, Commanding 3rd Bn. Victoria Rifles.)

"I have a lively recollection of the time when I was a cadet in 'Lady Alexander Russel's Own,' and the experience then gained gave me a taste for military work which has stuck to me ever since. Your boys have my warmest sympathy."

(Signed) FRED HENSHAW, Lt.-Col.

Montreal.

(From Mr. W. F. Torrance.)

"I sincerely hope you will be successful in this undertaking, for the training of the school boys appears to be the most efficient and economical method of providing the country with a supply of useful soldiers."

(Signed) W. F. TORRANCE.

Montreal.

(From Montreal Star, 11th November, 1889.)

"Round after round of applause greeted the High School Cadets while undergoing the annual inspection on Saturday before Lieut.-Colonel Mattice, acting Deputy Adjutant-General. The boys looked very models of soldiers in their neat gray, black-faced uniforms, and they were as steady on parade as veterans. Numerous battalion movements, including the formation of column from line, deployments, changes of front, echelon movements, the formation of battalion squares, etc., were gone through with splendid precision. At the conclusion of the inspection Lieut.-Colonel Mattice complimented the cadets on their neat appearance, and the good work they had done. He would have pleasure in sending a report to headquarters praising their efficiency very highly, and would also recommend the Militia Department to supply them with carbines in place of the long rifles which had been issued to them. He considered that great credit was due to Capt. Macaulay of the Fusiliers, their instructor. After a congratulatory speech by the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, representing the School Board, the corps marched down town headed by the fife and drum band of the 6th Fusiliers, who had voluntarily turned out for the afternoon, as did also a squad from the same regiment to keep the grounds. There were 198 cadets on parade, exclusive of officers. The officers were Capt. Macaulay, Majors McCrae and Riley, Capt. and Adj. Lewis. No. 1 Company—Captain Pitcher, Lieuts. Macpherson and Patterson. No. 2 Company—Capt. Cole, Lieuts. Mussen and Snowdon. No. 3 Company—Capt. Scrimger, Lieuts. Shaw and Beers. No. 4 Company—Capt. Brown, Lieuts. Drinkwater and Dawes."

"The cadets are starting out with good prospects. They are commanded by an officer who has laboured like a Trojan in their interests, and now that he sees the fruits of his labour he will undoubtedly do all that he possibly can for their success and development."

Records of our Militia—XXXII Bn.

From time to time invitations have been extended to officers of the Canadian Militia to furnish the Militia Gazette with historical records of their corps for publication, but the labour involved in the compilation being so great few have accepted. As an instance of the interesting manner in which these stories may be got up, we cite that printed below, which is condensed from a four-column article mainly devoted to the history of a single company, No. 4 of the 32nd Battalion. It is from the pen of Capt. Ainsley Megraw, the officer commanding No. 4, and appears in his own paper, the *Paisley Advocate*, in a handsome special number published on the 20th February, to mark the 25th anniversary of the paper's establishment. We wish Capt. Megraw the success which his evident enterprise and industry deserve; and have much pleasure in republishing his military review.

(From the *Paisley Advocate*.)

Among Paisley's many public institutions, we doubt if there is any in which we take a greater pride, or to which we have a warmer feeling than that of the company of volunteers of which we have now the honour of holding the command. They are an organization which date back to Paisley's early days; they have on more than one occasion responded to the stern summons to arms, and are they not therefore deserving of the confidence and respect of the public and worthy to be considered a body over which their head may justly feel it an honour to hold the command.

While occupying as they do the proud position of being for nearly thirty years Paisley's defenders, they are not, however, the first military organization which Paisley had. Under the old militia law, which held that every able-bodied man of the community was liable to be warned out for the performance of military duties, Paisley had organized a body with the late Lt.-Col. John Valentine in command, and these regularly on every twenty-fourth of May were warned to muster. Of that old force we have nothing to show who held office, but we believe that the staff consisted of John Valentine Lt.-Col.; Thos. Bearman Major; Tom Adair Adjutant; Jas. Rae Quarter Master and Henry Brown one of the Captains. They mustered first on the street in front of where Mr. M. Daniels' blacksmith shop now stands, and were put through a few movements, or as an old member of it has explained to us, were taught to "stand at ease," "wheel about," and "answer to their names." Lt.-Col. Valentine had seen service in the Papineau and McKenzie rebellion of 1837, and had some idea of how things were run.

Following the period of the old militia there was authorized in general orders of 2nd Jan. 1863, a company of the regular militia, and that company was then organized and is still in existence, known as No. 4 company of the 32nd Battalion. The movement for forming the company began in the fall of 1862, and the most active part was taken by Mr. W. C. Bruce. The company thus organized was officered as follows: Capt., W. C. Bruce; Lieut., Wm. Ballantyne; Ensign, Ed. Boles. A few weeks after its organization, the ranks were filled with a very desirable body of men, and drill was commenced, with Sergt. James Pearce of the 63rd British Infantry, then stationed in Canada, as instructor. Steps were next taken to secure a drill shed, and by a liberal grant from the government, and the privilege from them of a site on the tow path, there was erected by gratis labour on the part of members of the company, a commodious drill shed on the bank of the river at the east end of the Saugeen bridge. Year by year the river encroached on this site, until it was found necessary to take the shed down to save it from going down the stream, and to-day no part of the old site remains except the north east corner, at which is still planted one of the posts on which the old building sat. The arms issued to the company were the old British Enfield muzzle-loader, and the clothing was from the well known army tailor, Peter Tait of Dublin. Three years went past, and so constant and punctual were the men in their attendance at drills, that they had become a well drilled corps, 57 strong, and the members all of splendid physique. Not far off, however, was the moment when their soldierly qualities were to be put to the test, for in the gray morning of the 2nd of June, 1866, the non-com's were going to the various members warning them to muster at the drill shed at 10 o'clock. Chief Constable Tranyor, from Goderich, had ridden in during the night bearing the news that the Fenians had crossed the Niagara river, and as another attack was expected at Goderich, the few scattered independent companies of Bruce County were to be massed at that point to oppose their landing. It was a trying situation, for most of the members of the company were heads of families, and many had their small bush farms claiming their attention, but the call was promptly obeyed and the finest body of men that Paisley has ever seen

mustered that bright Saturday to await marching orders. All that day and all that night they awaited the final order, and on Sunday morning they were drawn up in line on the market square preparatory to attending church service, when D. McVittie's messenger from Southampton appeared on the scene riding hot haste and bearing the instructions to at once march to Southampton whence the *Silver Spray*, a little steamer doing a coasting trade, would carry them to Goderich. Farmers who had driven in to church in their waggons volunteered their services, and teams enough were procured to take them. As near as we can ascertain, the company officers were then Capt. W. C. Bruce; Lieut. Wm. Hawkes; Ensign E. Boles. When they landed in Goderich their splendid physique and soldierly bearing (for they were well drilled men) drew forth the admiration of the spectators and the troops already assembled. The force massed at that point consisted of independent companies from Bruce, Huron, Perth and Waterloo. Col. A. M. Ross, now Provincial Treasurer, as the senior combatant officer was in command. They had no camp equipage, and the men were billeted around the houses of citizens of Goderich. From Bruce county were the Southampton Rifles, under Capt. Sproat, and three infantry companies from Kincardine town, Kincardine township and Paisley, and these were all the companies then in existence. Of the officers and men sent there by this county, we may mention one, who though only a non-commissioned officer in rank, stood out prominently among the rest, Sergt. John Biggar, of the Southampton Rifles, now Lt.-Col. Biggar, M. P. for North Bruce, and the head of the 32nd Battalion. On the outbreak of the American war, though then only a young man, he left home at night, made his way to New York, and enlisted in the Federal army. He became a drill instructor for the American troops, and had some stirring experiences during the war. The skill thus gained enabled him to give valuable aid to the Bruce county volunteers, in guard-mounting, shelter-trenching, the disposition and control of outlying piquets and other matters indispensable in war time.

About a month was spent there under arms, and during this time two events stand out more prominently than others. An alarm was made before day break one morning that a large force of Fenians had landed at Bayfield, seven miles distant, and the men rushed to their arms, but it proved a false report. Another was the arrival of a gun-boat into the Goderich harbour, bearing the American flag, and having in every respect a suspicious appearance. Two field pieces were drawn up on the bank and the men placed in the rifle pits. It proved, however, to be a regular American cruiser, the *John A. Diz*, with General Sherman on board. Having no regulars on board, the General would not risk firing a *feu de joie* in case it might be mistaken by those on shore as being with hostile intentions, and thus run the risk of unpleasant consequences. Sherman was that evening banquetted at the British hotel by the officers present. The British gun-boat "*Rescue*" which cruised the lakes made also some visits into the harbour, but with the good old Union Jack floating at her masthead, she called forth different feelings from the sturdy defenders of home and country that held the shore. The return home to Paisley after this month's campaigning was a joyous event for the whole settlement, and right royal was the welcome home tendered to the men.

The next event of importance which marks their history was the camp at Thorold in September of the same year. Partly to increase the efficiency of the men by having them witness and take part in manoeuvres on a more extended scale with the various branches of the service represented, and to overawe an anticipated attempt on the part of the Fenians to again offer trouble, the Government instituted a monster camp of instruction at Thorold. Here in addition to the various independent companies scattered over all the western part of Upper Canada, there was present a wing of the first Battalion of the 16th British Infantry regiment of the line, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Peacocke, who was at Ridgeway and Fort Erie at the time of the Fenian invasion, and also a half battery of the Regular Field Artillery with gray horses—the whole under the command of Col. Wolseley (now Lord Wolseley, Adjutant General of Her Majesty's forces). This meeting was also of great importance to the company as it marked a new era in their history, they having here entered upon a new regime by giving up their position as an independent company and becoming part of the 32nd Battalion, organized by Government Order on the 14th September, 1866, and consisting of the four companies already enumerated. These companies were no doubt numbered in the order of their date of organization, and then it was that Paisley company got its name, No. 4 company 32nd Battalion. Had the whole calendar of numbers designating old British regiments of the line, from "One" up, been taken we doubt if a single one was more to be desired than the 32nd, not even the "Black Watch," the "Bufs," or the "Coldstream Guards" excepted. The 32nd British regiment of the line is an old Cornish regiment, otherwise known as the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. It has inscribed on its colours a long honour roll of battles fought and won, among which are Dettingen, Dominica, Roleia Vimiera, Corunna, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle-

Nive, Orthes, Peninsula, Waterloo, Punjaub, Mooltan, Goojerat, Sebas, topol, Lucknow, Egypt 1882, Tel-el-Kebir, Nile 1884-5. At Lucknow, Delhi and Cawnpore they made for themselves a deathless name. In this country is an old veteran of that regiment, Lieut.-Col. Van Straubenzee, the D.A.G. of Nos. 3 and 4 military districts. He served with them in the Punjaub campaign, also against the wild tribes in the vicinity of Peshawur, the frontier station of India, after which he exchanged as a captain to the 9th Regiment to get into the Crimea in 1855. Ten years in all he served with the 32nd, and has in his possession a list of the killed and wounded during the memorable siege of Lucknow, where the regiment distinguished itself so much, and this list, which was sent to him, he prizes very much, as many of his old comrades in arms were amongst those who met a soldier's death.

Who the officers were on the 14th September, 1866, we cannot say definitely, but a year later, in 1867, they were:—Lt.-Col. Alex. Sproat, Southampton; Sen. Major W. C. Bruce, Paisley; Jun. Major Wm. Daniels, Kincardine; Adjutant, W. Readen; Drill Instructor, Lieut. McNabb; Surgeon, W. S. Scott; Quartermaster, W. Collins; Paymaster, Thos. Adair; Sergt.-Major, John Biggar; Orderly room clerk, J. G. Cooper; Hospital Sergeant, Henry Hamlin; Quartermaster Sergeant, John McLean; No. 1 company, Southampton, Capt. Alex. Sinclair, Lieut. McNab; No. 2 company, Kincardine, Capt. C. R. Barker, Lieut. W. M. McKibbin, Ensign S. Havener; No. 3 company, Kincardine Tp. Capt. Selery, Lieut. Millar; No. 4 company, Paisley, Capt. W. Hawkes, Lieut. P. Sinclair; No. 5 company, Walkerton, Capt. John Chalmers, Lieut. John Hunter, Ensign J. Jamieson; No. 6 company, Tara, Capt. Drinkwater, Lieut. Henderson, Ensign Foster.

The next event in its history took place in the spring of 1870, when the insurgents of Riel and Lepine held Fort Garry and committed the dastardly deed of putting to death the martyr Thos. Scott, whose only offence was his unswerving loyalty to the British Crown. The government called for volunteers for an Ontario company of Rifles, each battalion being allowed to furnish a certain number of men. From No. 4 company four were allowed to volunteer. They were Jas. Daniels and J. C. Gibson of Greenock, and Tom Stait and Jas. Scott (tailor), from Paisley. These proceeded to London for examination by surgeons, and Jas. Daniels was rejected on account of having a large toe that had been split with an axe several years before, and in healing up had got a little out of shape. Bruce county also contributed one of the officers for that force in Lieut. John Biggar, who had just returned from the military school. The manner in which the troops on that occasion acquitted themselves is a matter of history and need not here be mentioned.

From this time on, the annual camps, which were held mostly at Goderich and Windsor were the only events of interest that marked the passing years. No. 4 company was all these years under the command of Capt. T. Mitchell with W. C. Valentine as Lieut., until in 1879 the latter succeeded to the command. In 1866 W. C. Valentine enlisted in the Southampton Rifle Co., and went to Goderich with them, and his first connection with Paisley Co. was when he obtained a Lieutenant's commission in the company in 1870.

The next and last event of importance was the outbreak of the Riel rebellion of 1885. Battalion after battalion were being called out by the Militia Department at Ottawa, and the forces left at home were chafing at their hard fortune in not being allowed to go. The 32nd believed that they had a right to be chosen owing to the fact that their late commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Sproat, was amongst those hemmed in at Prince Albert, and not only this but Major Morton, their late comrade in arms, had fallen at the battle of Duck Lake, by the hands of Dumont and his band. These claims were strongly urged for the battalion, and soon the order came from Ottawa for the 32nd to get under arms. In connection with this order one or two points may be noted which redound very much to the credit of the regiment. They were the only rural battalion in No. 1 military district that received orders, the 7th Fusiliers, a city battalion, being the only other from the district; they were the only battalion in its entirety in Canada that received such an order, and no other battalion reported readiness for marching orders in so short a time after the first order was received. The various companies proceeded by rail to Southampton and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed at the different stations where companies embarked. At Southampton they were kept for a week awaiting further orders, but in meantime Riel had been taken prisoner and Poundmaker had surrendered and the government had no occasion to send any more troops to the west. Terrible disappointment was felt when the news came to return home.

While the company has had the jolly times that soldiers can enjoy, they have also had sad duties to perform. In the course of its history the members of the company have been called out to perform the last sad rites to the memory of deceased comrades five times. The first and last occasions of this kind were the ones upon which it was conducted on the largest scale. The first was in April 1867, when Richard

O. Jolliffe was buried with military honours, the last was in August 1889, when the company paid their last respects to the memory of their late head, Capt. W. C. Valentine. The latter event occurred in but two months after the writer received his commission as captain, and the first time he was in command as captain was in performing over the remains of his predecessor the beautiful and impressive burial rites in vogue in the British Army.

The battalion as at present constituted, is singularly situated, the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Biggar, to whom we have before referred, having been under leave of absence for two years, owing to a stroke of paralysis which he received that has incapacitated him from taking active command. Fortunately, however, his next in rank, Major Boyd, acting commanding officer, has taken hold of the regiment with energy and skill, and has it in excellent condition. The Major is well calculated to make a popular and efficient commanding officer and he is every inch a soldier. Although quite young and vigorous, he has seen 24 years service in the militia, and what very few can say, he has filled every combatant position in the service from a private in the rear rank up to his present position as senior major, and acting commanding officer, as well as some of the non-combatants. His first service was with the 29th, and he has been corporal, sergeant, colour sergeant, hospital sergeant, orderly room clerk, quartermaster's sergeant, ensign, lieutenant, captain, adjutant and major. With such a record it is little wonder that he has interior economy at his fingers' ends. But better even than the long and wide experience which he has had is his natural aptitude to command men.

With the advent of Lieut.-Col. Smith as Deputy Adjutant-General of No. 1 Military District and his determination to make this, the first military district in Canada, first in merit as well as in name, a change for the better is coming over the general character of the force, and it is the intention that No. 4 Company will do their part as a unit in the whole.

Regimental and Other News.

Hamilton.

"D" Company (Captain Ross) has formed an "outing" club, and proposes to enjoy some camping out trips next summer. A canoe club is also talked of in connection with it. The members of this company will in future be known as the Marines. The general opinion is that they will lead "G" Co. after all.

Major McLaren examined the aspirants for the non-com. grade last Tuesday evening, in the drill hall. Four candidates can now congratulate themselves on passing a pretty stiff examination.

There is a considerable amount of activity in and about all the armouries now. They are in use almost every evening, and the several companies are hard at work drilling and shooting with the Morris tubes.

The quarterly meeting of the officers of the 13th was held on Saturday evening, Col. Gibson presiding. The usual routine business being disposed of, it was decided, after some discussion, not to take the battalion away for the 24th of May. The rules governing the competition for the most efficient company were also thoroughly gone into and adopted.

The Hamilton Field Battery is drilling every Thursday evening. Standing gun drill is well attended. There are good prospects that this year's camp will be a good one both as regards the number and efficiency of the men.

H. A. M.

The British military authorities have announced as the subject for the prize essay of the United Service Institution for 1890 "The tactical operations of the future as affected by the introduction of magazine rifles and machine and quick firing guns and smokeless powder."

In the life and correspondence of Sir John Burgoyne, we find the following anecdote of the Iron Duke: "When the army was in Paris, in 1815, at a table at dinner at which were the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, etc., there was a discussion about one of the Duke of Wellington's battles—I believe that of Salamanca—and the Duke offered to show them a review of the event with the British force then at Paris, at ten o'clock the next morning—this was in the evening. He immediately sent out his staff officers to each division, with a very general instruction as to the time and place of meeting, and how to be drawn up. At ten o'clock his 30,000 or 40,000 were all at the appointed positions in due order, and the entire manœuvres were then gone through, without previous intimation as to what they were to be, by sending out his orders from time to time, and the whole executed, without a check, with the precision with which a single regiment could have manœuvred. No great review by the armies of the other Powers was made without everything being previously defined in writing, and with signals for different distinct periods; this was decidedly a triumph for the staff."

Militia General Orders (No. 2) of 28th February, 1890.

No. 1.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, 1887.

Correspondence and Returns.—The following is added as sub-section (2) to paragraph 953:—

(2.) Signatures must be in the handwriting of the officer. They must not be affixed by stamp.

No. 2.—REGULATIONS FOR THE PERMANENT CORPS, 1889.

Paragraph 69 is cancelled. The following will be added as sub-sections 2, 3 and 4 to paragraph 86:—

(2.) When there are only enough quarters for the officers of the corps and authorized number of detached officers, the Commandant will be held responsible that no permanent officer is allowed to occupy more than the regulated number of rooms.

(3.) No officer entitled to quarters will be permitted to hand them over for occupation, in whole or in part, to any person not entitled to quarters.

(4.) No officer not on the establishment of the Corps, or attached for instruction, will be permitted to reside in, or occupy quarters in the barracks.

No. 3.—FIELD ARTILLERY.

The Field Artillery Drill, 1889 (3 Vols.) will replace the Field Artillery Manual, 1884, now out of print. The instructions contained in the former are to be strictly adhered to. Copies may be obtained from Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C., or W. Clowes & Sons, 13 Charing Cross, S.W., London, Eng. Price one shilling sterling per volume.

No. 4.—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Military Staff.—Captain Eustace Gresley Edwards, Royal Artillery, lately appointed to the Staff of the Royal Military College as Professor of Artillery, Military Administration and Law, &c., has been taken on the strength of the Establishment, from 16th January, 1890.

No. 5.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

Permanent Corps.—*Brevet.*—Lieut. O. C. C. Pelletier, Regiment of Canadian Artillery, to have the rank of Captain in the Militia, from 29th October, 1889.

Gananoque Field Batt.—To be Captain, Lieut. S. A. McKenzie, R.S.A., vice George Gillies, who retires retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. J. B. Robinson, G.S. (3rd Class) vice S. A. McKenzie, promoted.

1st Brig. Gar. Art.—To be Lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. H. M. Wylde, R.S.A., vice L. J. Bland, who resigns.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, prov., Hastings Wainwright Freeman, vice H. M. Wylde, promoted.

British Columbia Brig. Gar. Art.—No. 1 Batt.—To be Captain, prov., Thomas Owen Townley, vice C. M. McNaughton, deceased.

To be Lieutenant, prov., 2nd Lieut. (prov.) A. F. Cotton, from New Westminster Rifle Company, vice C. M. McNaughton, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, prov., Gunner Thomas Lockhart Graham, vice Thomas Mowat, who resigns.

No. 2 Batt.—To be Captain, prov., Battery Sergeant-Major Joseph Walter Sinclair, vice P. Æ. Irving, appointed Adjutant.

To be Adjutant, Capt. Paulus Æmilius Irving, R.S.A., from No. 2 Battery, vice N. P. Snowden, retired.

Montreal Brig. Gar. Art.—To be Adjutant, with rank of Captain, Lieut. Richard Costigan, R.S.A., vice T. Atkinson, transferred to 6th Battalion.

8th Bn.—Lieut.-Col. H. J. Miller retires retaining rank.

28th Bn.—No. 5 Co.—2nd Lieut. E. G. Hess resigns.

29th Bn.—To be Major, Capt. J. L. Cowan, R.S.I., from No. 2 Co., vice W. Pickering, retired.

No. 1 Co.—The Head Quarters of this Company are changed from "Elmira" to "Berlin."

30th Bn.—That portion of No. 2 of General Orders (2) 31st January, 1890, in which the names of Lieuts. L. C. Wideman, of No. 2 Co., and A. G. Anderson, of No. 3 Co., are removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia, is amended, by accepting the resignation of Lieut. Wideman, and restoring Lieut. Anderson to the strength of the Battalion.

31st Bn.—No. 4 Co.—To be Captain, 2nd Lieut. S. J. McGirr, R.S.I., vice J. Moodie, retired.

Lieut. Robert Torry resigns.

35th Bn.—No. 1 Co.—To be Lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. H. A. Kortright, R.S.I., vice J. B. McPhee, promoted into No. 5 Co.

No. 5 Co.—To be Captain, Lieut. J. B. McPhee, R.S.I., from No. 1 Co., vice John Powell, who retires retaining rank.

No. 6 Co.—To be Lieutenant, prov., Colour-Sergeant George Hunt, vice T. Goldie, resigned.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, prov., Private Charles Notman Chapman, vice George W. Eccleston, who resigns.

44th Bn.—No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, prov., George Eli Buckley, vice S. Bradley.

47th Bn.—No. 2 Co.—To be Captain, Lieut. D. J. Walker, Junior, R.S.I., vice Joseph Healey, deceased.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, prov., Frederick Ferguson, vice W. Hunter.

57th Bn.—To be Captain, from 31st January, 1890, Lieut. R. J. Lee, M.S., vice R. M. Dennistoun, appointed Adjutant.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, prov., Charles Wallis Forbes, vice A. E. Dixon, who resigns; George Augustus Schofield, vice C. P. Heathcote, who resigns; Louis M. Hayes.

59th Bn.—No. 6 Co.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, prov., Edgar Baker, vice A. T. Shaver, who resigns.

65th Bn.—Lieut. Charles Charest resigns.

90th Bn.—2nd Lieut. W. F. Godson, R.S.M.I., is confirmed in his rank from 20th February, 1890.

96th Bn.—To be Major, Capt. Angus Carmichael, R.S.M.I., from No. 3 Co. No. 3 Co.—To be Captain, Lieut. G. A. Kobold, R.S.M.I., from the Adjutancy, vice A. Carmichael, promoted.

No. 6.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of marks obtained		
				Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
<i>Royal Schools of Artillery.</i>						
Corporal J. H. White, Toronto F. B.	I	S	B	77	80	79
<i>Royal School of Mounted Infantry.</i>						
Captain J. C. Waugh, 95th Bn.	I	S	A	75	70	72
Lieutenant V. A. S. Williams, Co. Mounted Infantry.	I	S	A	89	82	85
2nd Lieut. W. F. Godson, 90th Bn.	I	S	A	83	63	73
<i>Royal Schools of Infantry.</i>						
Sergt. Major F. A. Brown, 24th Bn.	I	Lg	B	87	82	84
Sergt. F. W. R. Lapsley, 12th Bn.	I	Lg	B	85	75	79

No. 7.—RESERVE MILITIA.

Regimental Division of Lunenburg, N. S.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel, Major John Dauphinee, vice Henry S. Jost, deceased.

No. 8.—ASSOCIATIONS FOR DRILL IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Eliock School Drill Co. at Montreal.—The formation of this Drill Company is authorized under the provisions of paragraph 453 Regulations and Orders for the Militia.

- To act as Captain, Angus R. Mackay.
- To act as Lieutenant, William F. Angus.
- To act as 2nd Lieutenant, Paul B. Earle.

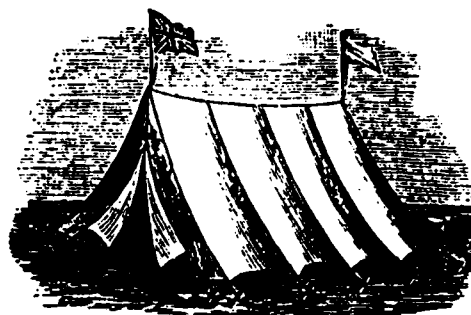
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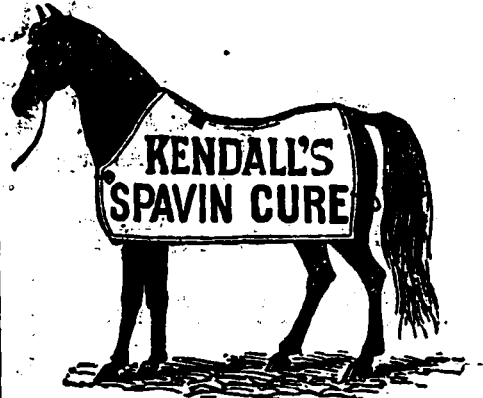
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Worth \$100.00. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy. SOLID GOLD hunting cases. Both ladies and gent's sizes, with works and case of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from \$20 to \$40 per week and upwards. Address, Stinson & Co., Box #12, Portland, Maine.

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One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. Our facilities are unequalled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from \$5 to \$10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

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