

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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Comment and Criticism.

THAT part of the general orders of the 3rd published to-day sums up twenty-five promotions, and thirty-four new commissions, including only four qualified and three non-combatant officers, while there are no less than fifty losses, leaving the large balance of sixteen commissions on the wrong side. Even omitting the thirteen officers lost to the force by the reorganization and reduction of the Huntingdon Borderers, there is still a net loss of three commissions.

THE Huntingdon Borderers will not know themselves in their new guise. They have fallen at one official stroke from an eight company battalion to one of four companies, and have only twelve of the old officers left, out of thirty-two. Nevertheless if, as was generally understood, they were in a poor state of organization, it is much better, in the interest of the force, that they should be brought down to a workable strength. If all the inefficient corps in the country were struck off the rolls the annual grant would suffice to bring the remainder up to a fair state of efficiency and to equip them so that they could take the field when called upon, instead of as now, being dependent upon a scramble when a crisis comes. We hope the action in the case of the Huntingdon Borderers will be imitated elsewhere.

THE following changes are gazetted amongst officers holding rank or relative rank above that of captain: In the 15th Batt. Dr. Burdett, whose retirement was gazetted in the last orders, is allowed to carry

with him the rank of surgeon-major, as a special case; in the 42nd two new majors are appointed, Major Sparham succeeding from the command of the Brockville company, and Major Hollinsworth from the command of the Pembroke one; in the Huntingdon Borderers Major Maclaren succeeds to the colonelcy, and Majors Johnston and Cairns are retired in consequence of the reduction in the number of companies; Dr. Sherriff also retires with the rank of surgeon-major, and is succeeded by Dr. McLaren. In the 53rd Surgeon-Major Worthington retires after twenty-five years consecutive service in the battalion, and with a military record extending back to '37-8, and is succeeded by his son, who gives up a company for the purpose. In the 79th Major Galbraith goes on the retired list, and is succeeded by the adjutant, Capt. Bulman, and in the 67th Capt. Boyer attains his brevet majority after sixteen years' service in command of his company.

POINTS of interest in these orders are the large number of changes of headquarters, the large number of retirements of company commanders, and the fact that for the first time the results of the military school examinations are given by appending to the names of those obtaining certificates the numbers of marks which they secured. This is an improvement, and should prove an incentive to candidates to work hard for a good place.

THE new regulation of the Department of Customs, removing militia supplies from the free list, is creating comment all over the country, and is invariably treated as an oversight, everyone is so sure that the government could not seriously mean to treat a force that does so much voluntary and unpaid work for the country as we are now being treated. The fact that the privilege has been abused by some is no reason for denying it to all; it would be an easy thing for some arrangement to be made with the Militia department that would obviate any difficulty of that sort, in such cases as admit of any doubt. There are many instances in which even the average examiner could hardly go wrong; for example people do not usually import swords to be used as toasting forks, nor do Canadians habitually wear service caps in mufti. Once more we hope the old regulation will be, under the strictest limitations if necessary, resumed.

Personal.

The staff of the Ottawa brigade camp will be as follows: Lt.-Col. Lamontague, D.A.G., commandant; Lt.-Col. Lewis, brigade major; Lt.-Col. Bredin, 59th, camp quartermaster; Capt. and Q.-M. Heron, G. G. F. G., supply officer, and Major Todd, G. G. F. G., musketry instructor.

The following officers are to constitute the staff of the camp at St. Andrew's, N.B. Lt.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., commandant; Lt.-Col. Beer, 74th Batt., brigade major; Major Beckwith, 71st Batt., supply officer; Lt.-Col. McCulley, 73rd Batt., camp quartermaster; Major Vince, Engineers, instructor of musketry.

Recent Deaths.

Dr. Bart Pattullo, who served in the Battleford field hospital, died 3rd June, 1887, at Tilsonburg, Ont., after a few days' illness.
Geo. Letts, a member of the 45th Batt., was drowned near Lindsay Ont., on the 29th.

Our Exchanges.

THE *Rifle* for June is as usual full of interesting items for rifle shots, including many good scores made under American conditions. An illustrated article on the modern American pistol and revolver is begun, which will be useful. The usual English letter speaks of the Wimbledon meeting and of the place of the volunteers in the army system.

The *Army and Navy Journal* of the 4th June is at hand, and as full of interesting information as ever.

The English monthlies for June have come to hand and we give the following synopsis of their contents as being of interest to our readers.

The principal articles in the *Broad Arrow* of the 28th May are on the ordnance scandals, the diplomatic duel between Russia and Germany, field telegraphy, and the colonial forces of France.

The *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* is as interesting as usual; the first article is on Continental Soldiers of 1813, with cuts of the uniforms of different nations at that period. A most interesting account of the Corps of Commissionaires, by Staff-Surgeon J. C. Dickinson, gives full particulars of how they originated the wonderful organized system by which the corps is maintained, and the result of nearly twenty years' experience. Admiral Winnington-Ingram contributes a pleasant account of the operations up the Baltic in our war with Russia (1854); also the experiences in a cyclone 90 miles north of Bermudas, under the heading of Journals of H.M.S. "Boscawen" (72 guns). Major White gives a short Canadian reminiscence in the shape of a sleigh drive to Niagara, accompanied by cuts representing the usual snowshoe and tobogganing costumes of this country. An account of a range-finder for dispersed batteries, by Lieut. Birch, R.A., the originator, is of interest to the scientific branches of the service. Europe in Arms is continued, this time being devoted to the Russian army, accompanied by cuts representing the different uniforms worn by that army. Capt. Gall continues his article on "Modern Tactics," this number being Outposts. "Orient and Occident," or notes of a journey from Lahore to Liverpool, via China, Japan and America, is continued.

Colburn's United Services Magazine.—Col. Knollys is again to the front with our "Hearths and Homes," a criticism on Mr. Stanhope's policy, Admiral Vincent continues his article, Torpedoes, Naval Gunnery and National Defence. Anniversaries of British Victories, by Capt. O'Callaghan, is as usual exceedingly interesting; the battle of Bunker Hill, in 1775 (with plate), and the capture of Devi-Cotah in Taurjore, in 1749, comprise this article. The account of the entertainment of the King at Portsmouth, in June, 1773, is continued from the last number, and finished.

In Parliament.

BEFORE the Committee of Supply rose on the second it passed the items granting pensions to Mrs. Delaney \$400, Fenian raid pensions \$3,701; 1812 pensions \$6,630, and compensation to pensioners in lieu of land \$2,400.

In the Commons on the 3rd a petition was read and received from Thomas G. D. Boles, retired officer, and others, of Chatham, Ont., asking permission to form a battalion of volunteers in the town of Chatham, to be supplied with uniform and equipment and to be put on the same footing as other volunteer corps, in respect of military discipline.

The militia estimates were then taken up, and provoked a prolonged and lively discussion.

In committee of supply on the item "Pensions payable on account of rebellion of 1885 to militiamen \$20,000, to mounted police, volunteers and police scouts \$10,000," Sir Richard Cartwright wanted to know on what principle the pensions were awarded, and instanced the case of Lieut. Swinford, whose father received \$730 per annum, while the mother of Capt. Brown, of Boulton's scouts, received only \$250.

Sir Adolphe explained that rules had been laid down, which were published in general orders, and that all the circumstances of the case had to be considered. He did not know the particular circumstances in these cases, but would enquire.

Sir Richard complained that the Minister had promised the same last year, and he asked to have a memo. laid on the table when next the House went into committee; he then enquired why so large a pension as \$1,000 has been awarded to Capt. Peters, 7th.

The Minister replied that Peters' case was one of the most serious brought before the department; he had been ill for months at great expense in New York and had lost his arm.

Mr. Jones desired to know what conclusion had been reached in the case of Capt. Fortune, of the Halifax battalion, who had been suffering severely of late in consequence of illness contracted in the North-West.

Sir Adolphe replied that his case had been investigated, but had lately come up for reconsideration. He was guided in such cases entirely by the medical commission.

Mr. Mulock enquired why Mrs. Delaney received a pension and Mrs. Gowanlock none, for answer to which Sir Adolphe referred him to the Minister of Indian Affairs. Mr. Barron said a good deal of feeling existed because they had been treated differently; both husbands had been killed trying to suppress the insurrection, and the fact that Delaney was a government employee did not make Mrs. Gowanlock's case any less deserving. Sir Charles Tupper promised to get particulars.

Referring to the item for police scout pensions Mr. Innes referred to the case of young Middleton, of Prince Albert, who volunteered on the mounted police and was killed in the first engagement, but nothing was done towards compensating his family because the money voted last year was for militia service only. Sir Adolphe said the militia department could not deal with the case, but it could now be included under the \$10,000 vote. The item then passed.

When the item of \$17,500 for salaries of military branch and district staff came up Sir Richard Cartwright asked the policy of the Government with reference to the several D.A.G.'s whose terms of office expired last April.

The minister replied that the policy of the Department had been to limit the expenses of the staff as much as possible so as to spare more for the rank and file. By degrees it was becoming possible to transfer the duties of D.A.G.'s to the permanent heads of permanent corps, thus saving salaries without losing efficiency. By the age clause it became possible to retire staff officers gradually. Sir Richard wished to know if it was decided to retain all the D.A.G.'s till they reached the age limit of 63. Sir Adolphe said there would be no retirements during the ensuing year at least.

Col. Denison, alluding to some points in Sir Adolphe's remarks, brought up that part of the major-general's annual report in which he recommends that the officers of the permanent corps should be senior of their rank, and objected to the idea. Their relations to the militia officers were entirely different from those which existed between British regular and militia officers, for in entering a campaign they would have no more experience than the militia officers, if as much. He thought an intimate knowledge of barrack life and duties was no help to an officer in action, and that the great sacrifices made by the militia officers more than offset the extra training of those who made their living out of the country. He also differed entirely from the general's recommendation that the permanent force should be increased and the rural decreased, on the ground that even 3,000 well trained men would be of no use in case of war, while a militia force of 100,000 men, organized with good officers, clothing and arms, would be a formidable army. The militia should at once be increased to 50,000 men, drilled for 16 days every year, and it was not in the interest of a young country to have a large standing army. Not enough money was spent on the militia, and the present unsatisfactory makeshift was a consequence of false economy. The men should be drilled every year, and an increase of 25 per cent. would double the number.

Col. O'Brien would protest against the permanent corps ever becoming more than schools of instructions, and with regard to the militia staff thought the five years' limit of residence injudicious, as it took men in large districts that time to know their officers. The staff officers should be on the same footing regarding superannuation as the civil servants. In the case of the late B.M. of military district No. 2, he was lately retired with very inadequate provision after leaving the regular army for what he considered a permanent appointment.

Sir Adolphe endorsed the opinions of these two speakers, but considered the general's ideas had been misinterpreted, and that he had no intention of interfering with the present construction of the militia. The staff regulations had been unaltered for years, and in the case mentioned by Col. O'Brien all had been done that the law allowed.

Mr. Jones thought Col. Milsom's case a hard one, especially as he left the army before confederation, when in Nova Scotia the appointment of B.M. was looked upon as permanent, and he asked if the Government could not reconsider the case. He also asked if the General's surmise, that we were under some obligation to the Imperial Government as to keeping up a certain force, was correct.

Sir John Macdonald said there was an understanding when confederation was being arranged that the Dominion would properly maintain the Canadian fortifications, and that at least a million a year should be spent on the defensive force, which had always been adhered to.

Sir Richard Cartwright thought the Mounted Police might be reckoned in at arriving at an estimate. The Premier agreed with him, but with out that the agreement had been kept. The mounted police, a really military force of 1,000 men, was one of the finest corps in the world, and could go anywhere.

Mr. Madill advocated the claims of rural battalions to attention, and that drill every year would greatly increase their efficiency.

The item for B.M.'s salaries and expenses, \$12,700, passed without a word, but on that for ammunition, clothing and small arms \$205,000.

Mr. Lister asked if the tunics and trousers were made by the same contractor? because last year great complaints were made about the material and work in the trousers. The minister suggested that it might have been a result of the hurry with which some supplies had been prepared for the North-West. Sir Richard Cartwright drew attention to Col. Aylmer's condemnation of the trousers. Mr. Jones said that while he was minister it was the custom of the department to order the militia clothing from England, as uniform scarlet and blue cloth could not be got here. The English clothes were superior in color, texture and style, and if yet superior they should be yet taken. The minister said the Canadian goods were now the best in every way, and perfect colors were successfully produced, so that the government had economized by patronizing the home manufacturers. Mr. Jones suggested that the same reasons might apply to the ammunition made at Quebec. He had received many complaints, and was assured that it was practically worthless. The minister acknowledged that at first there had been deficiencies, but added that for the last eighteen months everything had been satisfactory. It was necessary for Canada to make her own Snider ammunition in consequence of the adoption of the Martini by the Imperial forces. He added in reply to a question that the amount allowed for practice this year would not be increased.

Mr. Casey said the defective ammunition was due to three causes, lack of accuracy in the machine measuring the powder, lack of accuracy in the shape of the bullet, and lack of uniformity in the quality of the powder. The first native powder was got without specification, and had to be changed for Waltham Abbey powder. Sir Adolphe said the trouble arose mostly from the powder. After last session it was tried to get satisfactory powder in Canada by specification, but it had become necessary to go back to Waltham Abbey powder, and the ammunition now made was equal to anything imported.

Mr. Casey hoped the major general's suggestion to increase the practice allowance would be carried out. He thought the opposition would not object to a larger vote for this purpose.

Pressure on our space compels us to leave over the remainder of this article.

Dominion Artillery Association.

THE following circular memorandum respecting the annual gun practice of field batteries has recently been issued by Lieut.-Col. Irwin, Inspector of Artillery:—

1. In accordance with G. O. No. 8, 2.6.87, the following arrangements will be made for the annual gun practice of field batteries in the Dominion:—
2. Ontario—At Port Colborne, to commence 22nd June. At Kingston, to commence 28th June. Quebec—At Granby, to commence 28th June. At Island of Orleans, dates to be arranged by assistant inspector of artillery, Quebec. New Brunswick—At Newcastle, during annual drill. At Woodstock, date to be arranged by C. O. Cape Breton—At Sydney, during annual drill. Manitoba—At Winnipeg during annual drill.
3. Transport will be paid for two officers and 16 men, from battery to range and return—and allowance of 75 cents each, inclusive of daily pay if during annual drill, for each for such days as necessarily absent from battery headquarters.
4. Tents and blankets will be provided on the ground, and officers commanding batteries will make their own arrangements for subsisting their detachments.
5. The undermentioned batteries will perform their practice as follows:—At Port Colborne—Welland Canal and London, 22nd June; Hamilton, and Toronto, 23rd June; Guelph, (1 & 2), 25th June. At Kingston—Ottawa and Kingston, 29th June. Gananoque and Durham, 30th June. At Granby—Shefford, 29th June; Richmond, 30th June.
- 6.—The officers commanding London and Ottawa batteries, will make the necessary arrangements locally, so as to obtain transport at the most advantageous rates.
7. Gun practice will commence each day at 7 a. m., under the same rules as last year.
8. Officers commanding batteries will make the necessary requisitions for practice ammunition, to be delivered at their practice locality without delay.
9. Lieut.-Col. Cotton, Asst. Inspector of Artillery, executive officer and umpire at Kingston. Capt. Drury, A Battery, executive officer at Port Colborne. Capt. J. B. Donaldson, register keeper at Port Colborne. Lieut. L. H. Irving, T.G.B., range officer at Port Colborne. 2 N.C.O. and 6 gunners, 1 trumpeter—A Battery—Port Colborne.
10. Rules for practice, etc., as last year.
11. Medical officers will be detailed by camp commandants.

The following regulations, respecting the various field battery prize competitions, have been issued by Capt. Donaldson, secretary D.A.A.:—

Efficiency competition, will give the following credits: Clothing and accoutrements, 12; guns, carriages, and equipment, 16; horses, 12; harness and harnessing, 16; marching past, 15; gun drill and general duties, 28; sword drill by mounted officers and n.c.o., 8; field manoeuvres, 16; discipline, including camping, 12; answers to questions, officers, 40; answers to questions, n.c.o., 64; one-fifth total score at gun practice, 176.

Competition for Gzowski Cup, To be competed for on parade during annual drill by the four sub-divisions of the battery. The prizes awarded to the batteries performing the conditions in the shortest average time.

Conditions.—Nine-pounder gun and limber, four horses. Four detachments each, to consist of one n.c.o. (mounted) 6 gunners, 2 drivers. Field day order. Detachment to be in order of march. No. 1 and drivers—stand to their horses.

1. Gunners and Drivers prepare to mount. Mount.
2. Forward at a trot. March. Left incline. Left-shoulders, forward. Left-shoulders, forward. Left incline. Halt.

The gun to be taken round two pickets, each 20 yards from the leaders, and 20 yards apart, and back again to original ground.

3. Action—Front.
4. Load with drill cartridge and fire one round with friction tube.
5. Cease firing. Rear limber up.
6. Gunners prepare to mount. Mount.
7. Forward at a trot. March. Gun to be taken straight through two pickets, 3 feet high, 30 yards distant, and 6 feet 8 in. apart—as soon as 15 yards clear then:—
8. Halt. Action rear.
9. Load with a second drill cartridge and fire one round.
10. Front limber up. Form the order of march. Halt.

Cartridges to be taken separately from the limber box by No. 7. Ammunition not to be carried. For striking any of the pickets 5 seconds to be added to total time. For any faults or mistakes in drill as judged by umpire—5 seconds to be added for each. Umpire's decision to be final. No appeal.

Competitive Gun Practice—a detail of the ammunition allowed for competition is given, which corresponds with that detailed in the late general orders, (see page 789) with the exception that three of the trial shots in the preliminary competition and all five of the trial shots in the final competition are taken to make an officers' competition, limited to two officers from each competing battery, to fire four rounds each, viz., 4 common shell, percussion fuze, 8. The same range to be used in each competition. Trial shots to be fired by officers of the competing batteries. Rules for competitive gun practice as published by the D.A.A.

Correspondence.

MEDALS FOR THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION OF 1870.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

DEAR SIR,—I read with deep interest the letter of an ex-volunteer published in your valuable journal of 26th May last, relating to the granting of a medal to the members of the first Red River expedition, 1870. I fully concur in the views of your correspondent, for no one conversant with the hardships they endured, and the great importance of the success of that expedition, will question their right to have their services recognized by the Imperial and Dominion governments in a similar manner to the members of the expedition of 1885 by the presentation of a medal.

As nearly seventeen (17) years have passed since the first expedition (1870) started from Toronto, the events may not be very fresh in the minds of many of your readers, but the following extracts from the replies of Lord Wolseley, (then general in command of that expedition) to the civic addresses of Toronto and Montreal respectively, will suffice to show whether they are not worthy of substantial recognition at the hands of the Imperial and Canadian governments. In Lord Wolseley's reply to the Toronto civic address (8th November, 1870) he said:—

"You have been good enough to compare the Red River expedition with that which was sent to Abyssinia upon a very much similar mission. It is not for me to make comparisons on such a subject, but I can confidently assert that no previous military operation has ever entailed greater physical labor upon all ranks, and that no soldiers have ever supported excessive fatigue with greater endurance or cheerfulness than those who left Canada last spring for the North-west."

And in reply to the Montreal civic address, 29th September, 1870, Lord Wolseley said:—

"It must not be forgotten that our route for 800 miles lay through a wilderness of forests, lakes, and rivers, where no supplies of any description were obtainable.

"To toil at the oar day after day from dawn till dark, to drag their boats and carry on their backs all their provisions and other stores over 46 portages, such was the work that had to be accomplished before we reached our destination. I have campaigned in other parts of the world, but I never saw men go through such incessant labour. For days together the men were wet through, and had at times to work up to their waists in water, and during the months of June and July fine weather was the exception, and wet the rule. Great as was their exposure, I never heard a murmur from any one. Officers waded with men in carrying heavy loads, and praiseworthy rivalry between the regular troops and militia in their eagerness to get forward enabled me to reach our destination earlier than I had at one time anticipated."

"Canada may well be proud of them, and they, I can bear witness, have worked hard to earn the appreciation of their countrymen. Personally, I feel, I owe them a debt of gratitude, which I am proud to acknowledge. It will always be a source of pleasure to remember that I commanded the first military expedition undertaken by the Dominion of Canada. I feel confident it will form a bright era in its history as having been the direct means of securing to Canada a Province destined to be the home of millions, and in my opinion, the future granary of the British Empire."

Such testimony from so distinguished and able a general as Lord Wolseley speaks for itself. I am under the impression that Lord Wolseley suggested the propriety of awarding medals to the members of the first Red River expedition, but for reasons unknown to me his suggestion was not adopted at that time.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do say that since the precedent of awarding medals has been established, those men who went up on the first Red River expedition and put down the first Riel rebellion should certainly not be overlooked. It is not yet too late, however, and I trust that our government will now see their way to mark their appreciation, and that of all true Canadians, of the bravery, endurance and loyalty of the members of the first Red River expedition.

In conclusion, I beg to quote a passage from Lord Wolseley's farewell address:—"To the soldiers of the militia regiments of the Red River expedition."

"Although the rebels who had been oppressing the people fled at your approach without giving you an opportunity of proving how men capable of such labor could fight, you have deserved as well of your country as if you had won a battle."

"You had to carry on your backs a vast amount of supplies over no less than 47 portages—a feat unparalleled in military history."

I was not a member of the first Red River expedition, and am not related in any way whatever to any member of it, but write to call attention to the facts in the hope that others abler than your correspondent will take the matter up and see that our heroes of 1870 receive that recognition at the hands of their fellow-countrymen which they so richly deserve.

Toronto, 10th June, 1887.

ANOTHER EX-VOLUNTEER.

Montreal.—The first monthly competition of the 6th Fusiliers came off at the Point ranges on the 11th. The following being the four highest—Pte. Graham, 79; Pte. Riddle, 78; Sergt. Marks, 77; Pte. T. Scott, 71.

The Royal Scots held their first regimental competition on the 11th, Pte. D. Smith winning first prize.

In the Victoria Rifles' monthly competitions Pte. R. Matthews won the medal.

Queries and Replies.

Q. As there seems to be a difference of opinion among some of the officers of the militia as to the correct command to be given to a column advancing, when they are required to retire, whether it should be *right about turn* or *rear turn*, will you be so good as to answer in your next issue of the GAZETTE, giving the correct command and why?

I maintain the former is correct, while some contend that it is not, and others that either is correct. I cannot see that there are two commands for the same movement.

A. B. C.

A. The proper command is "The column will retire—right about turn."

The rule is that in marching to the front the words "right about turn" are used; in marching to a flank the words, "rear turn." I do not know where you can find this rule specifically enunciated, but you will nowhere in the Field Exercise find it departed from. To advance troops on the march either from flanks or rear the command "front turn" is given.—ED.

Regimental Intelligence.

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

Hamilton.—The commander of the field battery last week, in issuing orders for his men to go into camp on the 14th, draws attention to paragraph 365, R. & O., which provides for the fining of officers and men who refuse to attend any parade for which they have been ordered.

Fredericton.—New regulation white helmets were received last week from the Militia Stores Department at Ottawa for Captains Loggie's, Howe's and Boone's companies of the 71st. Capt. Cropley's company was supplied last year. Since then Capt. McMullin's company (St. Stephen) have been similarly furnished. These helmets cost \$1.25 each, and are paid for by the men of the above companies. It is expected that a rebate of 50cts. per man will be appropriated from the regimental fund, to assist the men in paying for their helmets. The only companies not yet supplied are those at Fredericton Junction and Keswick, and it is probable that they will receive them during camp at St. Andrew's early next month.

Ottawa.—The assault-at-arms and military concert given by the 43rd battalion on Thursday evening, 9th June, proved a brilliant success. The Opera House was filled to its utmost capacity with a large and distinguished audience, including His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne, the Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K. C. M. G., Major-General Sir Fred. Middleton, K. C. M. G., His Worship Mayor Stewart, Lieut.-Col. Lane, of Lord Russell's staff, Halifax, and all the prominent local militia officers. The musical portion of the programme was contributed by the leading amateurs of the city and the full brass and string bands of the 43rd. The military features consisted of tableaux, and exhibitions in sword and bayonet exercise by the Princess Louise Dragoons and No. 1 company 43rd Rifles, and mounting and dismounting ordnance by the Ottawa Field Battery, the latter being a remarkably striking and fine piece of work. No. 1 Co. of the 43rd also gave a very pretty sketch of camp life, which was effectively rendered. The closing, and crowning event of the entertainment was the tug of war for the championship of military district No. 4 and a valuable silver cup. Teams from the Dragoons, Battery, Guards and the Arnprior, Hull, Billings' Bridge, New Edinburgh and Ottawa companies of the 43rd entered. The Guards' team having failed to come to time, a second team from No. 1 Co. 43rd was entered to make a complete series of eight squads. In the first series were Dragoons vs No. 1 Co. 43rd, Battery vs New Edinburgh, Hull vs Billings' Bridge and 2nd team of No. 1 43rd vs Arnprior, the first mentioned being winners. In the second series Hull defeated the Dragoons and the 2nd team from No. 1 43rd, the Battery, thus leaving the final between No. 2 Co., 43rd, Hull, and the second team from No. 1 Co., 43rd, Ottawa. Amid intense excitement, the final pull was started and at the end of two minutes "time" was called with the scratch team having the advantage by about six inches, and winning the cup and championship. The wonderful performances of the winning team, which, without previous practice together, walked away with the crack teams of the city and district, received immense applause, "the lightweights" evidently having the sympathy of the audience with them in their game and successful struggle for victory. Mayor Stewart having presented the cup to the winning team—Lieut. Rogers, Corpl. Kirby, Ptes. Clarke and Taylor—a thoroughly successful evening's entertainment came to a close.

The Governor-General's Foot Guards paraded in review order in the drill hall at 7.30 on Friday about 300 strong, and marched out to Cartier square, where, in line, at open order, they awaited the arrival of Major-General Middleton, the inspecting officer. Lt.-Col. J. P. Macpherson was in command, and Majors Weatherley and Todd acted as senior and junior majors respectively. The major-general, accompanied by Capt. Wise, A. D. C., Lt.-Col. Lamontagne, D. A. G., and Lt.-Col. Lewis, Brigade-Major, rode up about eight o'clock, and was received with a general salute. He rode up and down the ranks, and inspected the appearance and equipment of the men. Major Weatherley put them through the manual and firing exercise. The Guards then marched past in column and quarter column in quick time, and at the double. Major Todd, Capt. Aumond and Capt. Bate having put the regiment through several battalion movements advanced in line and saluted, after which they were marched back to the drill hall, to be present at the unveiling of the tablet to the memory of the dead Sharpshooters.

Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, who had kindly consented to unveil the tablet, soon arrived, and was received with a general salute. The tablet had been set in the west wall of the drill hall, adjoining the entrance to the armory of No. 1 company. Among those assembled about the platform were Major-General Middleton, Colonel Panet, Lieut.-Colonel Lamontagne, Lieut.-Colonel Lewis, Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Smith, and other prominent men, as well as a large number of ladies. Sir A. P. Caron expressed the sorrow he felt at the occasion of his presence, and his pleasure at attending to do honor to the heroes. He paid a tribute to Major Todd for the honor and promptitude he had shown in raising his company of Sharpshooters, and for the important part they had taken in the suppression of the rebellion. Sir Adolphe then drew aside the Union Jack which veiled the tablet, and disclosed to view a brass plate, about two feet square, set in a slab of grey marble. The tablet is surmounted by the Guards' regimental crest, and bears the inscription: "Erected to the memory of Ptes. J. Rogers and Wm. P. Osgood, who fell in action at Cut Knife Hill, May 2, 1885."

This tablet to their memory was placed by members of No. 1 company of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, assisted by the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Association.

The ceremony completed, Lieut.-Colonel Lamontagne, D. A. G., called the muster roll of the regiment, and the parade was dismissed.

Halifax.—The 63rd Rifles have organized a concert in aid of the proposed recreation rooms to be held in the Orpheus hall on the evening of the 20th June, under distinguished patronage, and leading amateurs of the city will take part.

No. 3 company will have an excursion on the harbor on the 22nd June to touch at McNab's island during the grand naval and torpedo display set down that day.

The Target.

NOTE.—Most of these scores were kept over by mistake from last week. We regret exceedingly the delay, and hope it may not have proved very inconvenient, and that it may not occur again.

THE "CARSLAKE" TEAM MATCH.

Montreal.—The competition by teams of six men a side from any corps in the 5th and 6th military districts for a series of 6 valuable steel engravings presented by Mr. George Carslake, of this city, took place at Point St. Charles ranges on Saturday 4th inst., there being 7 teams entered. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each range. A great deal of interest has been taken about the disposition of the prize, it being the first team match of the season and well known as likely to be close in the result. Lieut.-Col. Massey, 6th Fusiliers, was appointed executive officer, and it is safe to say the teams have every reason to think well of the choice, the result being a fair and square match, the pairs shooting not having anything to complain of, as too often happens through bystanders being allowed to get too near the firing points. From the start, at 200 yards, the 5th Royal Scots team got a slight lead and were never headed, though the 6th got dangerously close at the final range, Pte. Scott of the latter team doing his best, with a 32, to knock them out. The following are the range totals:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
5th Royal Scots.....	166	156	103	425
6th Fusiliers.....	163	132	128	423
3rd Victorias.....	163	127	119	409
Montreal Garrison Artillery.....	155	142	104	401
1st Prince of Wales Rifles.....	155	127	90	372
Montreal Engineers.....	142	119	83	344
85th Battalion.....	143	65	34	242

Individual prize of field-glass presented by Mr. Carslake, won by—
Private Scott, 6th Fusiliers.... 82 points.

Sweepstake prizes from competitors—

Major Laurie, M. G. A..... 81 Pioneer Kambey, 5th R. S..... 77
Staff-Sergt. Wynne, 5th R. S..... 79 Staff-Sergt. Brocklesby, 3rd Vics.. 76

Port Arthur.—On the Queen's Birthday No. 1 Co. Algoma Rifles held a prize competition. The weather was misty and gusty. First match, for a gold and silver medal presented by the officers of the company, five shots at each range, musketry instruction targets and scoring, 200, 300, and 400 yds.; best scores:

Sergt. Woodside..... 15 16 15 46 Pte. Leiterman..... 9 14 15 38
Sergt. G. Hodder..... 15 14 15 44 Pte. G. Murdoch..... 15 15 7 37

Second match for a medal presented by the n.c.o.s, open only to recruits of 1886; five shots standing at 100, kneeling at 200. Best scores:—

Pte. G. Murdoch..... 15 17 32 Pte. J. Campbell..... 16 15 31

Ottawa.—The fourth of the Rifle Club series of silver spoon competitions was held on Saturday afternoon, and as the day was most favorable and the competitors shot with Martini-Henry rifles, the result was some good scores. There is however an evident want of strength in all 200 yards shooting in Canada, which showed plainly here, for the weather could not be blamed for nothing over 30 being made. The day was warm, light changeable, wind light from 11 o'clock.

E. D. Sutherland (dessert spoon) 29 32 28 89	Major Perley..... 26 25 22 73
T. Carroll..... 29 31 27 87	Lieut. Rogers..... 29 27 17 73
Lieut. Gray..... 27 33 26 86	W. A. Jamieson..... 27 19 25 71
Capt. Cox, (junior tea spoon)..... 24 29 28 81	F. W. Smith..... 30 19 21 70
Capt. Wright..... 27 30 24 81	J. H. Ellis..... 24 27 18 69
N. Morrison..... 29 26 25 80	A. Pink..... 30 22 17 69
G. H. Duncan..... 29 23 26 78	Major Anderson..... 28 28 8 64
J. H. Fairweather..... 26 25 24 77	T. C. Boville..... 23 18 14 55
Capt. Sherwood..... 26 30 21 77	H. Pratt..... 20 12 13 54
J. P. Nutting..... 23 28 25 76	

Simultaneously with the spoon competition a team sweepstake match was fired between teams chosen by Capt. Sherwood and Lieut. Gray, the latter's club winning by 34 points. This proved very interesting, and was specially useful as providing a competition in which young shots had as good a chance of winning as veterans.

Lieut. Gray's team—Sutherland, 89; Grey, 86; Wright, 81; Fairweather, 77; Nutting, 76; Perley, 73; Rogers, 73; Jamieson, 71; Ellis, 69.—Total, 695.

Capt. Sherwood's team—Carroll, 87; Cox, 81; Morrison, 80; Duncan, 78; Sherwood, 77; Smith, 70; Pink, 69; Anderson, 64; Boville, 55.—Total, 661.

The fifth spoon, and third Snider spoon, competition was held on the 11th. The day was fine and the wind, though not strong, was variable, veering at times from a direct front to an almost right direction. The next shoot will be held on Saturday, 18th inst., at 800 and 900 yards, Martini rifles:—

Dr. G. Hutchison (dessert spoon) 26 26 27 79	C. McDiarmid..... 26 19 18 63
Capt. Wright (tea spoon)..... 27 27 20 74	Robt. Stewart..... 20 24 17 61
J. E. Hutchison..... 25 27 20 72	J. H. Ellis..... 27 14 19 60
Major Anderson..... 29 18 24 71	J. P. Nutting..... 30 14 16 60
E. D. Sutherland..... 29 22 20 71	Major Perley..... 24 21 15 60
Lieut. Gray..... 29 29 11 69	Lieut. Rogers..... 30 21 9 60
J. H. Fairweather..... 28 23 17 68	F. W. Smith..... 27 13 17 57
T. Carroll..... 28 18 21 67	J. F. Junkin..... 21 20 14 55
T. W. Hardy..... 24 26 17 67	T. C. Boville..... 26 19 6 51
G. H. Duncan..... 25 20 21 66	Capt. Cox..... 23 19 8 48
Capt. Sherwood..... 29 18 17 64	

Gray and Sherwood again chose teams of ten men a side, and although Gray's was ahead 21 points at 200 yards, Sherwood's gained at the longer ranges, and finally won by about 26 points.

Peterborough.—The first monthly match of the Peterborough rifle association took place at the range on the 9th inst. The best scores were, for five shots at each range:—

	200	400	500	600	T'l.		200	400	500	600	T'l.
G. Hall.....	18	20	12	14	64	D. Cameron.....	13	14	16	14	57
F. Hall.....	16	20	11	14	63	W. A. Bell.....	17	14	10	10	51

Militia General Orders, No. 9, of 3rd June, 1887.**No. 1.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE ACTIVE MILITIA, 1883.***Allowances for Drill Instruction.*

Paragraph 376 of Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia, 1883, has been repealed by order of the Governor-General in Council, dated 16th May, 1887.

Memo.—Paragraph 376 having been repealed the expenditure of moneys therein specified is left in the hands of commanding officers of corps as formerly.

Purchase of Extra Ammunition.

The following is added as sub-section (2) and (3) to paragraph 431 of the regulations and orders, 1883:—

“(2) Martini-Henry ammunition will be supplied at the rate of \$20 per 1,000 rounds, same conditions.

“(3) In both cases the price charged is exclusive of the cost of the Imperial boxes.

No. 2.—PERMANENT CORPS.—HOW PAID WHEN ATTACHED TO THE SCHOOLS.

Officers and men of the permanent corps attached to schools other than their own for a course of instruction will continue to draw their pay from their own corps on a pay list certified to by the commanding officers of the schools to which they may be temporarily attached.

These pay lists are to be forwarded to the commanding officers of the respective corps to which they belong, whose duty it will be then to instruct their paymasters to issue the pay to those officers and men.

No. 3.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

Regt. Canadian Art.—To be Vet.-Surgeon, from 9th May, 1887: Jas. Massie, formerly Vet.-Surgeon 4th Regt. of Cavalry. Vet.-Surgeon Massie has been detailed for duty with A Battery, until further orders.

1st Regt. Cav.—No. 1 Troop.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Troop Sergt.-Major William P. Glen, vice Frederick A. H. Peel, who retires retaining rank.

Quebec F. B. Art.—To be captain, Lieut. John George Garneau, R.S.A., vice Charles Percy Dean, who retires retaining rank.

N. B. B. G. A.—No. 3 Batt.—To be captain, Lieut. Stanley Douglas Crawford, G.S., from No. 1 Batt., vice William Murray Botsford, who resigns.

2nd Batt.—To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. Robt. George Johnson, S.I., vice Macdonald, promoted.

5th Batt.—Lieut. George Charles Patton resigns.

6th Batt.—To be lieuts., 2nd Lieut. Charles Emeric Kerr Vidal, S.I., vice Virtue, promoted.

2nd Lieut. Ernest John Chambers, S.I., vice Engelke, promoted.

Lieut. Raleigh Jeremiah Elliot, S.I., from No. 5 Co., 54th battalion.

11th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be captain from 25th January, 1887, Lieut. William Good, M.S., vice James Smith, deceased.

No. 5 Co.—To be captain from 1st January, 1887, Lieut. John Rogers, M.S., vice Thomas Evans, deceased.

15th Batt.—No. 3 of General Orders (7) 13th May, 1887, in which Surgeon Burdett is permitted to retire, is hereby amended by substituting for “retaining rank” the words “with rank of surgeon-major as a special case, he having served, consecutively, 21 years in the active militia as assistant-surgeon and surgeon.”

20th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Color-Sergt. Joseph E. Cullingworth, (S.I., 2nd B.), vice Samuel H. Alberton who resigns.

22nd Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Hedley Vicars Knight, S.I., vice Ball, transferred to and promoted in No. 6 Co.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., J. Chambers Thrall, vice Knight, promoted.

No. 2 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Sergt. John William Abernethy, vice Davis, appointed adjutant.

No. 6 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., John Joshua Dawson, vice Fisher.

No. 8 Co.—To be lieut. 2nd Lieut. Daniel Quinn, M.S., vice Neil B. Morrison who retires retaining rank.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Sergt. John George McKay, vice Quinn, promoted.

24th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Edwin Bell, vice James H. Reilly, who resigns.

27th Batt.—No. 5 Co.—The headquarters of this company are changed from “Wallaceburg” to “Point Edward.”

To be Capt. Q.-M. and Hon. Capt. John Fitzgerald O’Neil, V.B., vice Scott Woulever who resigns.

To be lieut. prov., John Leydon, vice Donald C. Shain, who resigns.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Chas. Robert Carrick, vice McCarron, resigned.

29th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—The headquarters of this company are changed from “Conestogo” to “Elmira.”

To be captain prov., Walter Scott Henderson, vice William Julius Pasmore, who retires retaining rank.

To be lieut. prov., James Roos, vice Simon Ratz out of limits.

30th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Andrew Laidlaw, V.B., vice John Harvey Robertson, left limits.

To be 2nd lieut., Sergt. Alex. Gillies, M.S., vice Laidlaw, promoted.

31st Batt.—No. 4 Co.—Capt. John Moodie retires retaining rank.

2nd Lieut. and Adj. John Bayne McLean, G.S.I., to have the rank of captain.

37th Batt.—No. 7 Co.—Capt. William Tregerthen Sawle retires retaining rank.

38th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—No. 1 General Orders (6) 29th April, 1887 in which the resignation of Capt. Edmund Sweet is accepted, is amended by substituting “is hereby permitted to retire retainin rank of lieutenant” for “whose resignation is hereby accepted.”

39th Batt.—No. 4 Co.—Capt. Wm. Morgan retires retaining rank.

No. 5 Co.—Capt. Matthias Yerks retires retaining rank.

No. 6 Co.—Capt. James Finlay Wilson resigns.

40th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—*Erratum.*—In No. 6 of General Orders (5) 7th April, 1887, read “William Herbert Floyd” instead of “William Henry Floyd.”

42nd Batt.—To be majors, Capt. Thos. Wellington Sparham, S.I., from No. 2 Co., vice McDonnell, retired.

Capt. Geoghegan Hollinsworth, (late Sergt. H.M.’s 20th Foot), from No. 6 Co., vice Matheson, promoted.

No. 2 Co.—To be captain prov., Sergt. John Elwin Chrysler, vice Sparham, promoted.

Lieut. Geo. Gordon Hutcheson retires retaining rank.

No. 6 Co.—To be capt. 2nd Lieut. Lennox Irving, S.I., vice Hollinsworth, promoted.

Capt. and Adj. Richard Thomas Steele resigns.

43rd Batt.—No. 3 Co.—To be lieut. from 13th May, 1887, Lieut. Henry Clifford Chamberlin, V.B., from No. 6 Co., vice Taschereau, resigned.

No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Corpl. Charles Wood (S.I., 2nd B.) vice Billings, promoted captain.

No. 6 Co.—No. 3 General Orders (7) 13th May, 1887, with reference to Lieut. Henry Clifford Chamberlin, read “transferred to No. 3 Co.,” instead of “out of limits.”

44th Batt.—The headquarters of this battalion are changed from “Clifton” to “Niagara Falls.”

This battalion is authorized to use on its colors the motto “*Mors aut Victoria.*”

46th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be captain prov., Robert Deyell, vice Dingwall, promoted.

2nd Lieut. John Martin resigns.

No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut. prov., George Fowler, vice Samuel E. Ferguson, who resigns.

47th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—Lieut. Robert James Langwith resigns.

50th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—(Huntingdon), No. 4 Co.—(Durham), No. 6 Co.—(Rockburn) and No. 8 Co.—(Dundee), having become non-effective, are removed from the list of corps of the active militia.

The following changes in the companies have been made:—

No. 3 Co., Huntingdon, to be No. 1 Co.

No. 7 Co., De Wittville, headquarters changed to Ormstown and to be No. 2 Co.

No. 1 Co., Hinchinbrooke, headquarters changed to Hurdman’s Corners and to be No. 3 company.

No. 5 Co. Athelstan, to be No. 4 Co.

To be lieut.-Col., Major Archibald Maclaren, V.B., vice McEachern, retired.

No. 1 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Archibald William Cameron, vice John Adams, placed on retired list, retaining rank.

No. 3 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. Samuel H. Henderson, M.S., vice Samuel Henderson, who retires retaining rank.

To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Joseph Sloan, M.S., from late No. 6 Co., vice S. H. Henderson.

To be lieut. prov., John Beaty Adams, vice Samuel Brown.

To be surgeon, Peter McLaren, vice Francis W. Sherriff, who retires with the rank of surgeon-major.

The following retirements are consequent on the reorganization of the 50th Batt. Major Robert Johnston; Capt. John Cunningham, former No. 2 Co.; Capt. Wm. W. Watson and Lieut. Michael Thornton (late) No. 6 Co.; Capt. and Bt. Major John Cairns (with Bt. rank), Lieut. James P. Smith and 2nd Lieut. George Wright, former No. 4 Co.; 2nd Lieut. Wm. B. Ross (late) No. 7 Co.; Capt. Peter Buchanan (late) No. 8 Co.; and Assist.-Sur. Alex. Cameron are placed on the retired list retaining their respective ranks.

51st Batt.—No. 3 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. Joseph Waddell, M.S., vice Moses Row, who retires retaining rank.

53rd Batt.—No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Pay Sergt. Robert J. Spear-vice Genest, promoted.

Capt. and Adj. Arthur Norreys Worthington resigns.

To be surgeon, Arthur Norreys Worthington, vice Surgeon Major Edward Daggs Worthington, who retires with rank of Surgeon Major.

56th Batt.—No. 4 Co.—To be captain, 2nd Lieut. David Wellington Beckett, S.I., vice Cyrus Hugh McCargar, who resigns.

To be 2nd Lieut. prov., Pte. Hiram Malcolm Buchanan, vice Beckett.

64th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. Jean Baptiste Bonhomme, M.S., vice François Clovis Basinet who retires retaining rank.

No. 5 Co. To be 2nd Lieut. Sergt. James Sullivan, S.I., (1st B.), vice Auguste Brodeur.

65th Batt.—Capt. and Adj. Joseph Cyrille Robert is placed on the retired list with rank of captain.

67th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Sergt. Leander Kennedy (S.I., 2nd B.) vice Adams, promoted.

2nd Lieut. Edward Chas. Barrett, having left limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

No. 6 Co.—Co. To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. John Joseph Kupkey, S.I., vice Mac- lauchlan, promoted.

77th Batt.—Assistant-Surgeon Alex. Wellington Shaver resigns.

71st Batt.—No. 7 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Wm. Eliphalet Miller, vice Perkins, promoted.

79th Batt.—To be major, Capt. James Dinwiddie Bulman, V.B., from the adjutancy, vice Joseph Galbrath who retires retaining rank.

No. 7 Co.—Lieut. Edouard Frégeau resigns.

No. 8 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut. prov., Corpl. François X. Girard, vice Brooks, promoted.

85th Batt.—No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., John Louis Jackson, vice W. H. Jackson, prsmoted.

To be Q.-M., with Hon. rank of Capt., Méderic Lefevre, vice Pierre Dumouchel, who having the relative rank of captain is permitted to retire with the honorary rank of captain.

94th Batt.—No. 5 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. William Henry Mischeau, M.S., vice Hubert Clement Harrington, who retires retaining rank.

To be 2nd lieut., prov., Color-Sergt. Ronald Gillis, vice Mischeau, promoted.

Winnipeg F. B. Art.—To be 2nd lieut., supernumerary and prov., Sergt.-Major Edwin Doidge.

90th Batt.—To be lieut. from 13th May, 1887, 2nd Lieut. James Henry Howden, S.M.I., vice Campbell, promoted.

B. C. B. G. Art.—No. 1 Batt.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Bomb. Thos. Mowat, vice James Edward Phillips, who resigns.

St. John Rifle Co.—To be lieut., Sergt. Edward Atherson Smith (from 71st Batt.) M.S., vice Parks, resigned.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

2nd Lieut. Edward Anderson Serton, S.I., 66th batt., from 30th April, 1887.

2nd Lieut. Thomas Edmond Davison, S.I., 66th Batt., from 30th April, 1887.

2nd Lieut. Wm. Darley Bentley, junior, S.I., 66th Batt., from 30th April, 1887.

2nd Lieut. Charles Clarke Hole, S.I., 66th Batt., from 30th April, 1887.

BREVET.

To be major, from 31st March, 1887, Capt. Gordon E. Boyer, S.I., No. 4 Co., 67th battalion.

No. 4.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.—SCHOOLS OF INFANTRY.

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Percentage of Marks obtained.		
		Written.	Practical	Total average.
2nd Lieut. E. A. Seeton.....	66th Bn.	.83	.63	73
2nd Lieut. T. E. Davison.....	do	.85	.67	76
2nd Lieut. W. D. Bentley, jun.....	do	.76	.67	71
2nd Lieut. C. C. Hole.....	do	.82	.67	74

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

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

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

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

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Supt. Gen'l.
of Indian Affairs.

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

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MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

T. P. FRENCH,

Post Office Inspector.

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

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SEC.—STRAIT OF CANSO TO GRAND NARROWS.

Tender for the works of Construction.

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

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

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

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

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

MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

T. P. FRENCH,

Post Office Inspector.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

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

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

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

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

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

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

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

JOHN F. CREAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

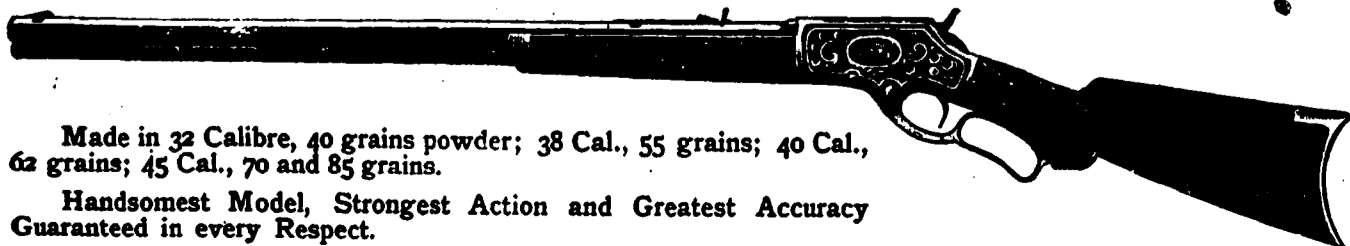
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Made in 32 Calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 Cal., 55 grains; 40 Cal., 62 grains; 45 Cal., 70 and 85 grains.

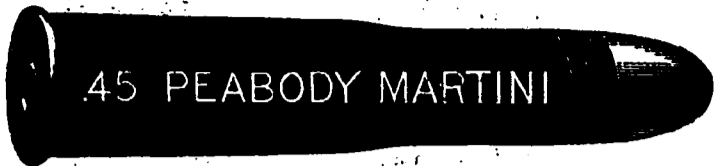
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	Service pay.	Good conduct pay.	Total.
1st year's service,	50c.	—	50c. per day.
2nd "	50	5c.	55 "
3rd "	50	10	60 "
4th "	50	15	65 "
5th "	50	20	70 "

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

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

Ottawa, March 23rd, 1887.

J. STOVEL,

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All work guaranteed according to regulation.

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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.

A. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster-General.

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

JOHN MARTIN & Co

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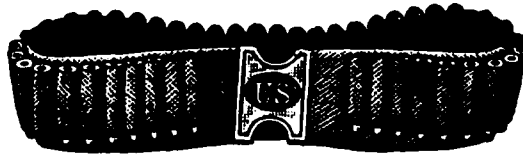
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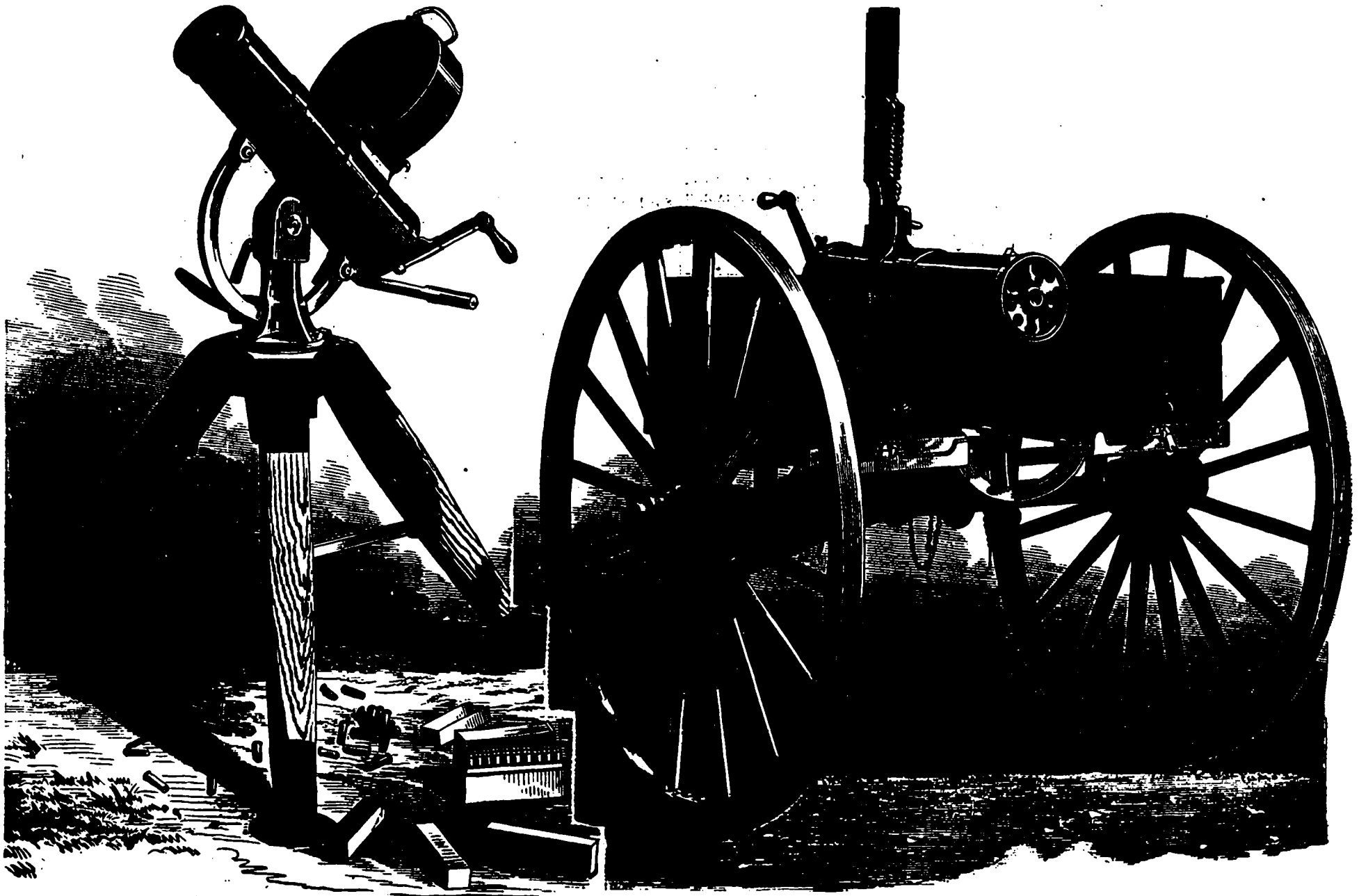
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