

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

Second Year.
VOL. II, No. 99.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 9th JUNE, 1887.

\$1.50 per annum in advance
Single Copies Five Cents

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.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time, and are payable strictly in advance. Terms for Canada, the United States, or Great Britain, \$1.50; eight months, \$1.00; to clubs of four annual subscribers, four copies for \$5.00; postage in each case prepaid. Single copies can be obtained from the newsdealers at 5 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Unexceptionable in character will be inserted at 15 cents per line for transient matter. Rates for large spaces or extended periods will be given on application. Space estimated at four columns to the page and twelve lines to the inch.

REMITTANCES

Should be made by Registered Letter, Post Office Order or Draft. For Great Britain, each dollar may be taken as equivalent to 4s., and cents as half-pence. All communications must be addressed to

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE,
Box 316, OTTAWA, Canada.

Printed by MASON & REYNOLDS, 45 Elgin Street, Ottawa.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

A large class for the R. M. C.
The expenditure for medicine at Fredericton.
The Saskatchewan clasp.
The Khedive's star for the Voyageurs.
The General on musketry instruction.
What is to be taught in camp.
A rumored blow to the permanent corps.

IN PARLIAMENT.

RECORDS OF OUR MILITIA CORPS.—VIII.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A way to overcome objections against the D.R.A. serving out ammunition.

REGIMENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOUNTED POLICE NEWS.

NEWS NOTES.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Comment and Criticism.

THE competitive examinations in writing of candidates for cadetship in the Royal Military College, at Kingston, will begin on the 14th June at the headquarters of each military district in which candidates reside, and will continue four days. It is understood that the batch now going up for this examination is larger than any that has preceded it, thus showing that the college is gaining in strength, and that the nature of the education is being appreciated throughout the Dominion.

A CORRESPONDENT of the St. John *Globe* contends that the headquarters of A Company, Infantry School Corps, should be removed from Fredericton to St. John, in consequence of the unsanitary condition of the former place, as evidenced by the amounts severally expended by the three companies for medicine during the last fiscal year. While C company's medicine bill was \$22.15, that of B company was \$251.73, and A company rolled up the alarming total of \$789.40, or nearly eight dollars for each man in the corps; certainly there seems to be some ground for the assumption that Fredericton is an unhealthy place.

THE clasps for the actions in the 1885 campaign have arrived from England and are being distributed. They are of the usual size and pattern, and bear the word "Saskatchewan" in burnished plain Roman letters on a frosted ground, surrounded by a border consisting of a double line, plain, burnished.

WORD has been received from Cairo that, in common with the Imperial troops, the Canadian contingent of Nile voyageurs are to receive the Khedive's bronze star in addition to the Egyptian medal with which they have already been decorated. It is expected that the stars will be sent out in the course of three or four months' time.

LAST week we gave one remark of the major-general commanding respecting the camps. Sir Fred goes on to say: "It must be remembered that now-a-days a soldier who is able to hit anything standing or moving at a fair distance, say up to 500 yards, is worth at least a dozen of the ordinary soldier. Therefore, no effort should be spared to make men good, reliable shots up to 500 yards. Most of the real fighting is done at short, not long ranges. I may remark here that Lt.-Col. Graveley, 40th Batt., who was acting musketry instructor at the Kingston camp, and Lieut. Milloy, 19th Regt., who was acting at Niagara, were indefatigable in their attempts to carry out the course, uphill work as it was." On this paragraph we would venture a suggestion. Let the government increase the number of rounds fired at this year's camps to thirty—it would not cost more than \$4,000 to do so—and let each battalion devote a little more time to musketry instruction. Also let one officer per battalion be specially detailed as musketry instructor, let him see that *every man* in the battalion fires, and that before he fires he has been taught at least how to load and aim a rifle. Finally, let it be his special duty to report any man he finds physically unfit to fire, and let the government refuse to issue any pay to any such men, and a great step in advance will have been achieved.

THE pith of this year's regulations for the annual drill of the militia is contained in the paragraph, under the head of camps, which provides that, "the principal care will be paid, first, to instruction in rifle practice, second, to instruction of officers and men in extended order for skirmishing as well as for attack formation in accordance with the regulations laid down in Field Exercises of 1884, in parts I, II and III. Little or no time will be given to marching past, which is purely a parade movement and should be practised and learnt before or after the assembly of the camp." Now will officers take the hint and grind up their rifle exercises and extended order drill before going into camp, or will they let things slide, and put in the twelve days in a successful effort to do as little as possible at each parade, and leave camp as profoundly ignorant of modern drill as they entered it?

A RUMOR reaches us that an officer is to be taken from the active force and placed in command of one of the permanent corps. We can scarcely credit it. Such an action would be too short sighted a policy to be possible. General Middleton has again and again pointed out the slow promotion in the permanent force, and if a vacancy in a command has arisen, common sense and justice alike indicate that it should be utilized to give some of that promotion so sorely needed. The qualifications of the non-permanent officer interested do not enter into the question at all, he may be eminently fitted for the position, but the broad

principle should be adhered to that if a qualified man can be found amongst those at present permanently employed he should not be passed over. We can conceive nothing more calculated to demoralize the whole force than to deprive such men of all hope of fair play by disregarding their claims to rise when chances offer.

IN this number we complete the record of the Quebec Volunteer Cavalry, which we are sure will have been read with interest, and which forms a valuable addition to our historical records. Next week we propose to begin the historical records of the 6th Fusiliers of Montreal.

In Parliament.

IN committee of supply in the House of Commons on the 31st May, when the item for Manitoba penitentiary came up, Mr. Mills asked whether any complaint had been made to the government in the case of Charles Bremner, a halfbreed trader, tried at Regina for complicity in the rebellion, and acquitted. Mr. Mills had been informed that this man when captured owned \$7,000 worth of furs, which had been taken possession of and divided between Mr. Bedson, Mr. Hayter Reed and General Middleton, but never restored after Bremner's acquittal.

Sir Adolphe Caron had never heard of any complaints made against General Middleton in the case mentioned or in any other case connected with his proceedings in the North-West, nor had Mr. Thompson ever heard of any complaint of the kind.

On the first of June Mr. Robertson of Shelburne asked the government what disposition the Department of Militia propose to make of the barrack lands at Shelburne N. S.. Sir Adolphe explained that they were occupied by a Mrs. Mackay under leave given to her husband Donald MacKay, at the nominal rent of one shilling. The lease was given by the Imperial authorities. Mr. MacKay died, aged 107, before the transfer of the property to the Department.

Col. Amyot wanted to know whether the 9th battalion had been ordered to suspend drill last March, whether it had been authorized to perform drill, whether any reason was given for such suspension and the battalion informed of the motives or causes, what these reasons were, and whether such a suspension was usual? Sir Adolphe Caron replied that the corps should have begun drill on the 28th February. That a question arose respecting the unsatisfactory condition of the accounts between the battalion and the department relating to the North-west campaign, and that it had been deemed advisable to suspend drill till these accounts were examined and squared up. Orders to this effect were issued on the 27th February, and seem to have been forwarded on the 28th, but in consequence of a snow blockade they did not reach Quebec until the battalion had begun drill. Taking all this into consideration the drills had been allowed to go on. Col. Amyot complained that the last part of his question remained unanswered—whether any reason for the suspension had been given to the battalion. This the minister could not say, but the reasons stated had been given to the commanding officer.

Col. Amyot then enquired whether Gen. Strange had reported as to the part the 9th and 65th battalions had played in his column, whether such report or partial report had been received by the department, and by whom; whether it had been included in any official report, if not what was the motive for the omission, and whether it would be hereafter published? Sir Adolphe said the only written reports received from Gen. Strange were included in the general report published on the North-west rebellion and would be found in appendices D and A.

On the second, when the House was moved into Committee of Supply, Col. Amyot, taking for his text the questions of the previous day, vigorously attacked the Minister of Militia, making a personal matter of the relations between the 9th and the department, and stating that the alleged harsh treatment of the 9th was intended as a punishment for his (Col. Amyot's) position on the Riel question. He also accused the department of uniformly ignoring the work done by the French Canadian battalions. He went on to explain that he had been called upon to refund \$1,472.83, and insinuated that this unfavorable balance had been also manufactured to annoy him. Sir Adolphe was somewhat sarcastic in his reply, and with regard to the accounts stated the matter had been decided by the departmental accountants without the least interference on his part, and he was perfectly willing to produce every document connected with them. Col. Amyot retorted that the minister was perfectly satisfied with the battalion until he changed his party, and that Sir Adolphe was responsible for the Government losing ground in the Quebec district. He proceeded to read and comment on a number of private despatches received while in the North-west, and to explain

why he considered the infantry more suitable for guarding the posts than for following the mounted Indians.

Mrs. Mulock then brought up the case of the York-Smicoe battalion again, claiming that they should be paid a kit allowance. Sir Adolphe Caron, Col. O'Brien, Col. Tyrwhitt and Sir Richard Cartwright participated in the debate, from which it transpired that Col. Wyndham had reported the battalion not entitled to any allowance. The minister promised to bring down the reports.

Records of Our Militia Corps.—VIII.

The Quebec Volunteer Cavalry.

(Continued from page 779.)

IN 1860 the volunteer cavalry took a prominent part in the reception of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, forming escorts, &c., and Mr. J. F. Turnbull was unanimously named at a meeting of citizens called at the Exchange reading room, by the then Mayor, Hector Langevin, Esq., to act as honorary secretary to the reception committee.

The No. 2 troop was raised by Captain John Anderson with B. S. Prior as lieutenant, and J. F. Turnbull, cornet; commissions dated 22nd May, 1861, and during the excitement of the Trent affair, His Excellency Lord Monck authorized a third troop.

The officers in December, 1862, were as follows:

A. D. Bell, lieutenant-colonel commanding.

J. B. Forsyth, major.

No. 1 Troop.—Capt. W. W. Scott, Lieut. and Adj. John Teaffe, Cornet R. Archer, Paymaster James Burgess.

No. 2 Troop.—Capt. John Anderson, Cornet J. F. Turnbull.

No. 3 Troop.—Captain P. V. Robin, Lieut. B. S. Prior, Cornet James B. Stevenson, Adjutant E. Ford.

Cornet Blais was A.D.C. to commandant active force.

Cornet J. H. Michaud succeeded Cornet Stevenson.

An act of insubordination having been reported to headquarters by the colonel commanding, the following order appeared in the official gazette.

HEADQUARTERS,

Quebec, 3rd December, 1862.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—ACTIVE FORCE.

Military District No. 7, Lower Canada.

His Excellency the commander-in-chief has been pleased to dispense with the services in the militia of Captain Anderson, commanding the 2nd troop volunteer militia cavalry of Quebec.

By command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General and Commander-in-chief.

A. DE SALABERRY, LIEUT.-COL.,

D.A.G. of Militia, Lower Canada.

This having been followed up by a meeting of the members of the troop to express their disapproval, the troop was removed from the list of corps of the active militia, and orders given that no member thereof should ever be enlisted again, Cornet Turnbull alone receiving praise for his conduct, and promotion to the rank of lieutenant in No. 3 troop, which became and took the place of the above No. 2.

During the American civil war Lieut. Turnbull proceeded to visit the cavalry force of the northern army, and their remount depôts in the west, and our own frontier posts at Laprairie and Windsor.

In 1864 His Excellency the Governor-General caused a board of officers belonging to Her Majesty's service to assemble at Montreal in the month of May to examine cavalry officers in regard to their qualifications as such. The board consisted of the commanding officers of the Grenadier Guards, the Grey Field Battery, 60th Royal Rifles and the military train—a squadron of the latter being used as cavalry. The only officer, however, who presented himself was Lieut. Turnbull, and after an examination lasting from the 3rd to the 11th May, he received a first-class certificate, and was promoted to the captaincy of No. 2 troop on the 20th May.

On the 29th December, 1865, Lieut. F. W. Gray from the 8th Stadacona Rifles was gazetted lieutenant and adjutant to the squadron, and Capt. Turnbull left for the Canterbury depôt in England to follow a special course of instruction, as Col. MacDougall, then adjutant-general, intended to recommend the establishment of a cavalry school in Quebec. Major Forsyth, who commanded the squadron, also went to England this winter and visited the 3rd Hussars at Aldershot.

The Fenian raid of 1866 brought Capt. Turnbull out post haste, and he was employed in New York and on the frontier as intelligence officer to the adjutant-general then quartered in Montreal; subsequently when the crisis week of the 17th March had passed, he was sent on to Quebec to take his own troop in hand, the squadron having been placed upon active service and quartered in the riding school under command of

Capt. W. W. Scott, and having the valuable services of Riding Master F. Villiers as drill instructor. This officer was gazetted on the 12th January, 1866, and had been a troop sergeant major in the 13th Hussars; came out to Canada with eight other valuable non-commissioned officers to drill the volunteer cavalry at the time of the Trent difficulty, with three cavalry officers, viz: Col. Low, 4th light dragoons; Major Mayine, 8th Hussars, and Capt. King 16th Lancers. All these English officers returned to England upon the defeat of the celebrated Cartier-Lyson's militia bill.

On the 13th September, 1866, Major Forsyth received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Scott the brevet rank of major on the 21st December, Quarter-Master Sergeant Moses Julien being gazetted quarter-master the same day. The other officers appointed about this date were Lieut. W. N. MacDonald, Cornets Wm. Breakey and John Brown, Paymaster Ed. Matte and the promotion of the assistant-surgeon James Stansfield to be surgeon.

Capt. Turnbull again left for Europe, this time at the suggestion of Sir George Cartier, Bart., Minister of Militia, to visit the French cavalry manoeuvres, and was attached to a regiment at St. Germain near Paris.

The presence of the 13th Hussars in Canada was taken advantage of by the Government to obtain the formation of two schools of cavalry instruction; and a circular dated Toronto, 14th September, 1867, signed by Lieut.-Col. W. S. Durie, A.A.G.M., being received, with particulars of the same, four non-commissioned officers from the Quebec squadron attended the Montreal school.

Lieut. and Adjutant Gray was gazetted to the rank of captain on the 8th March, 1867.

A pleasant event marked the close of this year, viz: the presentation by the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 1 troop of a handsome epergne in silver to Major Scott, and a dinner given by him to the members of the squadron at Reynolds' restaurant, lower town, the same evening; followed next spring by a presentation sword and belts from the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 2 troop, to Captain Turnbull, bearing the following inscription on the blade: "Presented to Capt. J. F. Turnbull by the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 2 troop, Quebec Vol. Militia Cavalry, as a token of esteem and appreciation of his abilities as an officer." This too was followed by a dinner at the Bellevue Hotel, St. Foy's, at which eighty covers were laid.

The squadron was called out for service by the municipal authorities in consequence of the 60th Royal Rifles having declined to perform the escort work of the prisoners from the gaol to the court house in connection with the ship carpenters' riots, and was also placed on active service for about ten days in anticipation of the Fenian raids of 1870.

Riding Master Villiers left the corps at this date to be quarter-master of the 2nd battalion rifles, which formed part of the Manitoba contingent under Col. Wolseley's Red River expedition.

The withdrawal of the Imperial regular army having caused the formation of a local permanent force in the A and B batteries, Major Turnbull, who had received his brevet rank on 28th May, 1869, foreseeing the necessity of having also a cavalry school, applied and was sent in 1872 to the 7th Hussars at Aldershot for further instruction, returning in time for the Point Levis camp, where the squadron performed their annual drill, and were inspected by Col. Robertson-Ross.

This year the lamented death of Col. Bell occurred, causing profound sorrow, to be followed unfortunately all too soon by that of Major W. W. Scott, who was buried with military honors, and whose funeral may have been considered a public one, as not only the whole garrison attended, but his worship the mayor and city corporation, and the citizens turned out *en masse* and lined the streets.

In 1872 two riding schools for instruction in cavalry drill and equitation were established for a short period, one at Kingston, the other at Quebec, and 12 certificates of qualification, 5 of which were first-class and 7 second-class, were given.

The following officers were gazetted this year, viz: Cornets Wm. Kent, Wm. Flanagan and Wm. E. S. Desbarats.

In 1874 Major Turnbull was promoted to a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy, and attached to the cavalry brigade staff at Aldershot for the autumn manoeuvres of 1875.

On 12th June, 1878, the squadron was called out for service in connection with the ship laborers' riots, and again on the 12th July, 1879, on each occasion remaining on duty for several days.

Cornet Wm. G. Stevenson was gazetted, and W. W. Martin, lieutenant; and on the 30th October, 1879, Lieuts. Thomas S. Hethrington, and Charles Sharples' names appeared in the *Gazette*, with that of Wm. David Brown as riding master.

The corps also received from Her Majesty in consideration of its long and meritorious service and loyalty permission to be designated "The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars."

In 1883 a cavalry school of instruction was established at Quebec, and Lieut.-Col. Turnbull was appointed as the first commandant.

In 1884 Surgeon Stansfield died and received a military funeral at Lorette, the cavalry school corps and Q. O. Hussars being largely represented, the band of A battery furnishing the mournful music. On the cavalry leaving the village the chief of the Huron Indians had a salute fired from the old cannon in their possession.

In 1885 Henry Russell, M.D., was gazetted surgeon, and Albert E. Clint lieutenant in 1886; the last new appointment is that of Lieut. Andrew Breakey a few weeks since.

The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars is still under the command of that good old veteran officer Lieut.-Col. J. Bell Forsyth, who with his corps celebrate Her Majesty's jubilee year by the addition of a mounted band to his squadron, and not only are they up to their full regulation strength, but having recently received new uniforms and new accoutrements from England, were never in their whole history in better form, or better drilled, disciplined and mounted than they are to-day.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Correspondence.

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

A WAY TO OVERCOME OBJECTIONS AGAINST THE D.R.A. SERVING OUT AMMUNITION.
To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—A correspondent signing himself "Martini" in your issue of May 19th, thinks that serving ammunition at the firing points would not suit in Canada as at Wimbledon, because competitors would be compelled to fire cartridges which were bad to their know edge, simply because they were served out to them. If the arrangements here with reference thereto would be the same as at Wimbledon no fear need be apprehended on that ground. If a cartridge is furnished a competitor which he knows to be bad, or supposes bad, he returns it to the man dealing them out, and receives a good one in its place. I know this is the method pursued at Wimbledon, having had cartridges changed myself, which I was not satisfied with as to their strength. I think that this would be the only way of arranging, if a change is made, that would work satisfactorily.

J. L. BARNHILL.

Shubenacadie, June 3rd, 1887.

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?

Toronto.—A meeting of the officers of the Toronto corps composing the drill shed committee was held on the first in the ante-room of the Royal Grenadiers' office at the drill shed. The chair was taken by Lieut.-Col. Grasett, and there were present: Lieut.-Col. Gray and Capt. Mead, T.F.B.; Major Dunn, G.G.B.G.; Lieut. Irving, G.A.; Lieut.-Col. Allan, Major Hamilton, Capts. Delamere and Macdonald, Q.O.R., and Major Dawson, Capts. Manley and Mason, Royal Grenadiers. Col. Otter was absent at Ottawa.

The chairman stated that the position at present was as follows: The Government was awaiting the action of the city to begin building the drill shed, and the city council, which has promised to spend \$40,000 on a site, is awaiting the decision of the force as to where the site should be. After considerable discussion it was decided to request the council to grant St. Andrew's square, as being the most likely spot obtainable. Failing this, the meeting agreed to accept the McLean property on Peter street, at the end of Richmond, with a small addition thereto.

A deputation composed of Major Dunn, Major Hamilton, Capts. Mead and Mason and Lieut. Irving waited on the executive committee of the city council on the 2nd, as an answer must be given at Ottawa within two weeks or the whole matter will be delayed a year.

Major Hamilton stated that at the meeting of officers it was decided that St. Andrew's square will be the most desirable site. They would need the block, market and all, as they could not do with less than three acres. If St. Andrew's could not be obtained they would be willing to accept the McLean property, between Peter and Brock streets, near Queen. Capt. Mason impressed upon the committee that the matter was very urgent, as Parliament would be proroguing soon.

The majority of the committee favored giving St. Andrew's square. Ald. Denison raised the objection that the land belonged to the people of the West End and would in time be needed as a market.

Solicitor McWilliams explained that if the land was diverted from its present use the Ontario Government would have to be consulted, and their consent obtained. A sub-committee was appointed and they will deal with the question immediately.

If the council does not come to a conclusion at once the last resort will be the Old Fort, which, on account of its location, is a very unsatisfactory site.

The Royal Grenadiers drill has been discontinued until further orders, awaiting a decision as to the movements of the regiment in the jubilee celebration. The recruits, however, paraded about 50 strong and were put through their facings under the adjutant by Sergt. Calladine, of the Grenadiers, and Sergt. Peters, of C school. This will be kept up every Thursday night this month.

At the drill shed on the 2nd the non-commissioned officers and men of D company, Royal Grenadiers, presented Capt. A. M. Irving, who was lieutenant of the company at the time of his promotion, with a valuable cane, suitably inscribed, and a beautifully illuminated address, expressive of their appreciation of his soldierly qualities, and regret at his leaving the compny. The address was read by Sergt. Jacks, and Capt. Irving made a feeling reply. Capt. Mason also paid a tribute to Capt. Irving's military standing, and regretted that the cares of business had necessitated his withdrawal from the regiment.

Lieut.-Col. Gray, commanding the Toronto Field Battery, has taken firm ground in the matter of enrolled men turning out to the annual camp at Niagara. Lately an employer wrote Col. Gray, saying one of his men could not go without forfeiting his situation. Lieut.-Col. Gray's answer to this and to all similar applications with regard to his men is that as the corps has been ordered to parade at Niagara he will expect every man to be there, and those who are not will be treated as deserters.

The battery will parade at the Old Fort on June 13 and leave at 7 a.m. the following day for Niagara.

The pensioners form the army and navy, residents in Toronto, who have formed themselves into a veteran corps, have received a grant of \$50 from the Toronto city council, to enable them to organize a parade on Queen's jubilee day.

Montreal.—The newly formed bicycle corps paraded with the Victoria Rifles on their march out last Monday evening. The Vics are very proud of their latest adjunct, in securing which they have taken the lead in Canada. The bicyclists will at once be taught signalling.

A gay time is expected at the opening of the Victorias' armory on the 21st.

In the garrison artillery Capt. Trotter becomes paymaster, vice Cole, deceased, and Mr. John Lewis takes commission as quartermaster.

There is some talk of the band now serving with the 65th battalion joining the 6th Fusiliers.

The Montreal cavalry cannot take part in the Jubilee celebrations on the 21st, as on that date they have to go into camp at Granby.

The 14th Princess of Wales Rifles, from Kingston, have decided to be present on the 21st.

The Imperial army and navy veteran corps will parade in a body at the jubilee, with the exception of those connected with the militia, who will parade with their respective corps. The veterans will wear a distinctive badge bearing upon it the words, "Imperial Army and Navy Veteran Corps." They propose to form shortly a benefit society, under the presidency of Col. Fletcher.

Mounted Police News.

Lethbridge.—The detachment here since last year, under Inspector Likely, has been sent to the south and west on scouting duty, and has been replaced by a detachment under command of Inspector Baker.

Calgary.—A constable who deserted from the police 12 months back was captured two weeks ago on the Mitchell ranch and taken to the fort at Calgary, on the 30th obtained the key of his shackles, unlocked them and started for the river. The guard fired twice, the second shot hitting him in the back, inflicting a serious wound. He was just taking to the water when he was struck.

Regina.—Lone Man was tried last week for shooting Corpl. Loasby in 1885, convicted, and sentenced to 5 years penitentiary. Loasby's coolness alone saved him his life. To ride through a number of hostile Indians, and at the same time to be a target for their rifles, to be shot down and play possum, while the captors coolly robbed him of his belt, constitutes real acting, and then to return to life as soon as the enemy has got nearly out of sight, and escape into the fort, to the amazement of its defenders, is playing the part of the hero. Corpl. Loasby's wound, has partly disabled him and he stated in court that the Government had decided to invalid him.

Militia General Orders, No. 8, of 2nd June, 1887.

No. 1.—ACTIVE MILITIA—DOMINION OF CANADA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL DRILL OF 1887-88.

Corps of infantry and garrison artillery are not to exceed 42 non-commissioned officers and men per company and battery, including regimental staff-sergeants and bandmen.

Field batteries—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 2nd lieutenant, 1 surgeon, 1 veterinary surgeon, 1 sergeant major, 1 quarter master sergeant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 4 bombardiers, 1 trumpeter, 1 farrier, 58 gunners and drivers, and 29 horses, including the officers' and non-commissioned officers' horses.

City and Rural corps.

2. The maximum number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men to receive pay for drill in each district will be:

Military District	Number	
1	2,470	
do do	2	3,496
do do	3	1,931
do do	4	1,365
do do	5	3,019
do do	6	1,305
do do	7	1,687
do do	8	1,404
do do	9	2,242
do do	10	622
do do	11	266
do do	12	444

20,255

The strength of corps authorized to drill at their local headquarters in each district is to be deducted from the total strength authorized for drill in the district, the remainder will represent the number which may be concentrated in a camp of exercise.

A Co. Infantry School Corps will join the camp at St. Andrews, N.B., C Co. the camp at Niagara, Ont., and a 2-gun detachment from A Battery will join the camp at Kingston. As these are paid as permanent corps they will be in addition to the strength authorized for districts 2, 3 and 8, but will not be included for drill pay.

City Corps.

3. City corps (excepting field batteries of artillery, and such companies as belong to rural battalions of infantry) may be permitted to perform twelve days of annual drill at their local headquarters at such times, prior to 1st December, 1887, as may be most convenient.

The New Brunswick brigade and Nos. 1 and 2 batteries Lévis garrison artillery are for purposes of drill to be counted as city corps.

Any city company which forms part of a rural battalion can only be permitted to drill for pay in case it is selected for and performs such drill in camp with the battalion to which it belongs.

Rural Corps.

4. Selections to be made from rural corps of the different arms in each district in proportion as their strength bears towards each other. Those not drawn for drill last year to be first taken.

The corps so selected in each of the districts numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 (excluding isolated companies of infantry and engineers and garrison batteries of artillery, but including all field batteries of artillery not otherwise excepted) are to be

concentrated for twelve days drill in a camp of exercise, including the day going to and the day returning from camp.

Isolated rural companies of infantry or engineers, or garrison batteries of artillery, selected for annual drill of 1887-8, may be permitted to perform the same at their respective headquarters on the same conditions as apply to city corps.

City and Rural Corps.

The Sydney, Winnipeg, Montreal and Newcastle field batteries are to drill in camp near their local headquarters under regulations for corps in camp of exercise, except that they will be paid 25 cents per officer and man, and 35 cents per horse per diem, to cover cost of transport, rations, forage fuel for cooking and allowance for camp kettles.

The 1st Provisional Brigade Field Artillery will join the brigade camp in No. 2 district. The Gananoque field battery will join the camp at Kingston. The strength of these three batteries will be included in the quotas of the districts to which they belong.

Excepting the Winnipeg field battery the corps drawn for drill in districts numbered 10, 11 and 12 are to perform the period of drill at their local headquarters under the same regulations as apply to city corps.

If preferred, the corps authorized in district 12 may assemble in camp under the same regulations, as to subsistence, etc., as apply to field batteries in the preceding paragraph. In this case a supply officer will not be allowed.

The deputy adjutant-general of each district will notify the commanding officer of each corps detailed for drill as well as those which cannot be paid, and send a return to headquarters of the corps warned, and of those which cannot be paid; also a detail of the steps he has taken to make the selections.

The corps not selected, and which cannot be paid, are hereby relieved from the performance of drill during the year 1887-88.

Command and Staff.

The following will be the staff of each camp of exercise:—

In command, unless otherwise ordered, the deputy adjutant-general of the district, 1 brigade major, 1 supply officer, 1 camp quarter master, 1 instructor of musketry, 1 principal medical officer, and five staff non-commissioned officers.

When there are more than four battalions of infantry present they should be occasionally divided, for drill purposes only, into two brigades and two officers, not necessarily the senior, selected to command them for practice.

In camps where two or more batteries are present the officer in command of camp will arrange for them to be brigaded and trained together under the senior artillery officer, until fit to be worked with the other branches of the service.

The five batteries of artillery at the camp of exercise at Niagara will be brigaded under the command of the inspector of artillery—Staff: one brigade major and three n.c.o.s. and the three batteries and the 2-gun detachment artillery at the camp of exercise at Kingston will be brigaded under the assistant inspector of artillery at that station.

All the temporary staff should be selected from among the officers of the regiments in camp, thus giving some officers opportunities of learning staff duties, and some of learning the duties of the rank above them.

The neatness and appearance of the men are to be looked to. Caps and helmets are to be worn properly. Lost buttons and hooks carefully replaced.

Camps.

The places and dates for the several camps of exercise will be as follows:—

District No.	Place	Date
1	London	14th June, 1887
2	Niagara	14th do
3	Kingston	21st do
4	Ottawa	21st do
5	Granby	21st do
6	Laprairie	21st do
7	Lévis	5th July, 1887
8	St. Andrews	28th June, do
9	Aldershot	1st Sept., do

In making the selection of a site the qualifications for camping and moving troops, and the convenience for rifle shooting should be first considered; and the position, as regards convenience for the assembly of the different corps.

Each camp must have a rifle range and appliances for target practice.

The principal care will be paid, 1st, to instruction in rifle practice.

2nd to instruction of officers and men in drill in extended order for skirmishing as well as for attack formation in accordance with the regulations laid down in Field Exercises of 1884, in parts 1, 2 and 3. Little or no time will be given to marching past, which is purely a parade movement, and should be practised and learnt before or after the assembly of the camp.

No officer or man will be allowed to live or sleep out of camp, except by permission of the officer commanding the camp (who should invariably live in camp himself), which should only be granted as a special case.

Only one Union Jack should be flown in a camp, and that in front of the tent of the officer commanding, which should be hoisted at sunrise and struck at sunset. Regiments might use red banneroles with their number or badge thereon—the commanding officer having a larger bannerole in front of his tent.

The wives, female friends, or children of officers or men are not to be lodged within the lines of any camp of instruction.

TRANSPORT.

The regulations relating to transport are to be followed to the extent they apply to services connected with camps of exercise.

The deputy adjutant-general in each district will specify the routes by which corps must proceed in going to and returning from camp.

Requisitions for transport by railway or steamboat will be issued by the deputy adjutant-general of the district, who will also check, as to rates and numbers claimed for, all accounts for transport services.

Except as otherwise provided, only officers and men *bona fide* proceeding to perform drill in camp are to be allowed transport.

Troops of cavalry and field batteries of artillery whose local headquarters are within 25 miles, and all companies of infantry whose headquarters are within 6 miles of the place of encampment are to march to camp.

All corps whose headquarters are within 6 miles of the railway station or steamboat wharf from which they are to receive transport will march to that railway station or steamboat wharf.

Companies of infantry whose headquarters are more than 6 miles from the railway station or steamboat wharf from which they are to receive transport will be allowed six cents per officer and four cents per man, per mile, for the number of miles

necessarily travelled by ordinary wagon road going to and returning from that station or wharf.

A similar allowance will be paid to companies whose headquarters are more than 6 miles from the place of encampment, and from whence no railway or steamboat can be made available for transport over any portion of the journey.

SUBSISTENCE.

Deputy adjutants-general of Districts will advertise for tenders for which authority has been obtained, and carry out the provisions relating to *tenders* on page 203 of the Regulations and Orders, 1883, as amended by order as to samples, etc. The tenders are required in duplicate, addressed to the Minister of Militia.

RATIONS.

As the issue of rations in camp will not commence until the morning of the second day, corps proceeding to join will be required to provide one day's cooked rations and one day's forage. Twenty-five cents per officer and man and thirty-five cents per horse will be issued in money in lieu of rations for the first day of camp.

The deputy adjutant-general of the district may, if he prefers, issue a half ration of food and forage on the last day of camp instead of one full ration on the last day.

In addition to his ordinary equipment each officer and man must supply himself with and take to camp one knife, fork and spoon, one tin plate and one tin drinking cup. Each company must provide one butcher's knife, one meat fork, one shovel and one axe. Each battalion must provide camp kettles and necessary cooking utensils.

The supply officer is to be guided by the Regulations and Orders, 1883, in respect to all receipts and issues. Sub-sections 2, 3 and 4 of paragraph 745 are not to apply to camps of exercise.

Fuel for cooking will be issued on the scale laid down in paragraph 781 of Regulations and Orders, 1883; and an allowance at the rate of six dollars per troop and company and ten dollars per field battery of artillery will be paid to each corps to enable them to provide camp kettles, if such have not been supplied by the public.

The arrangements for cooking are to be the same as for actual service—cooking stoves are therefore not to be taken to camp by any corps at the public expense.

The supply officer will be allowed one day after closing of camp to arrange for delivery of supplies from contractors and for closing his accounts. He should, however, so systematize his work in camp as to insure his having all vouchers and accounts for each day properly filed and completed during that day. His pay is five dollars per diem.

TENTS AND BLANKETS.

Necessary tents and one blanket per officer and man will be supplied on application of each commanding officer, under the provisions of paragraphs 878 to 887 of the Regulations and Orders, 1883.

The camp quarter-master will be allowed one day before opening and one day after closing of camp to arrange for issue of, and to receive over and return, camp equipment to store and close his accounts.

The quarter-master may proceed one day in advance of his corps, in order to make necessary arrangements for the encampment of his corps under instructions from the deputy adjutant-general of the district. He will also, if required, remain one day for duty after the camp breaks up.

If the weather is unfavorable and tents wet when camp breaks up, the deputy adjutant-general of the district will use his discretion in giving orders for the protection of the public interests in respect to the articles to be returned to store.

MEDICAL REGULATIONS.

A medical inspection of every officer, non-commissioned officer and man is to be made, if possible, before the men leave the corps' headquarters; when that is not possible, then the medical examination must be made immediately after the corps goes into camp, and a full report relating to each man shall be made in a written return to the commanding officer.

This inspection is with a view of ascertaining, 1st, whether the man is laboring under disease of any kind at that time, such as rheumatic affections, diseases of lungs or heart, or of any of the viscera of the abdomen, or under any form of the syphilitic disease, or is shortsighted, or has any disease or injuries of any of the joints, or badly shaped feet or overlapping toes, which would prevent his marching; 2nd, if the man has any predisposition to any of the above diseases, or has recently suffered from any of them, or if he has any other disqualification which may render him unfit for service or predispose him to become inefficient from exposure.

Such men, if any be found, are not to be permitted to go to, or remain in camp, as well for their own sakes as to prevent claims for compensation being made upon the public on account of illness on the part of men who are not fit for service.

The senior medical officer belonging to the corps in camp will be principal medical officer. He will establish one hospital for the camp, where patients will be attended to by medical officers of their respective corps. Such medical officers will be supplied with medicines, etc., by the principal medical officer, who will keep an admission and discharge book of all cases taken into hospital according to Form B (No. 283.)

Each principal medical officer will give a receipt for all articles of medical equipment which may be issued to him for the use of the brigade, for the care and proper expenditure of which he will be responsible; and on being relieved from duty he will return all medical stores, articles of equipment and medicine remaining unexpended into the district stores, with a list of the materials which have been expended by him, on complying with which his receipt will be returned to him.

Such wine or spirituous liquor as may be prescribed for use in cases of illness must, if procured, be paid for by the person requiring the same.

No expense to be incurred by medical officers on account of government, without previous authority for such being obtained.

CASUALTIES.

In any case of serious illness or accident, the principal medical officer shall, in conjunction with the commanding officer of the camp, make such immediate arrangements, as may be necessary, sending the patient, if possible, at once to his home or the nearest hospital. A minute report to headquarters of all circumstances connected with the case will be made.

AMMUNITION.

Each field battery of artillery will be allowed 100 rounds and each garrison battery 20 rounds of blank ammunition for exercise and practice.

Ammunition previously issued for exercise and practice, and not expended by the corps, to be deducted from the number of rounds authorized to be issued this year.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Field batteries 9-pr. R. L. M. guns.—16 competitors as marksmen, to be selected

by the officer commanding the battery, from the best instructed non-commissioned officers and men to fire three rounds each, viz:—

1 common shell, percussion fuze	16
2 shrapnell shell, time fuzes	32
Trial shots—common shell, percussion fuze.....	5
Total.....	53

The above rounds to be fired deliberately, and the results of each signalled from the range [about 1,700 yards.]

The eight competitors making the highest scores in above practice to fire four rounds each, viz:—

3 common shell, percussion fuze.....	24
1 shrapnell shell, time fuzes	8
Trial shots—common shell, percussion fuze.....	5
Total.....	37

Total rounds per battery..... 90

Garrison Batteries.—The number of rounds allowed to be expended as follows: 8 marksmen, selected as above, to fire—when S. B. guns are used, 5 rounds each, viz:—

3 solid shot.....	24
1 common shell, time fuze	8
1 shrapnell, with time fuze	8
Trial shots and instruction—solid shot	4
Total.....	44

64-32-pr. R. M. L. guns—Eight competitors to be selected by the officer commanding the battery, from amongst the best and most efficient n.c. officers and men, to fire two rounds each, viz:—

1 common shell, plugged.....	8
1 shrapnell shell, time fuze	8
Trial shots—common shell, plugged.....	5
Total.....	21

The above rounds to be fired deliberately, and the result of each shot signalled from the range. Range to be at least 1,800 yards.

The four competitors making the highest score at above practice to fire three rounds each, viz:—

2 common shell, plugged.....	8
1 shrapnell shell, time fuze.....	4
Trial shots—common shell, plugged.....	2
Total.....	14

Total rounds..... 35

When 40-pr. R. B. L. guns are used in the preliminary practice each competitor will fire

1 common shell, plugged.....	8
2 shrapnell shell.....	16
Trial shots—common shell, plugged.....	5
Total.....	29

And in subsequent competition

3 common shell.....	12
1 shrapnell shell.....	4
Trial shots—common shell, plugged.....	2
Total.....	18

Total rounds per battery.... 47

Officers are not eligible as competitors, but should act as instructors, and note the result of each man's shooting.

Annual gun practice of field batteries will be held in Ontario and Quebec under arrangements similar to those in force for the past year; the inspector of artillery will make the necessary arrangements.

CORPS ARMED WITH RIFLES.

Attention is to be paid to the cleaning of arms and appointments while in camp. Twenty rounds of ball and twenty rounds of blank ammunition for practice, under the provisions of paragraphs 421 to 430 inclusive of the R. and O., 1883, will be allowed to each man authorized to drill.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Too much care cannot be devoted to musketry instruction. It must be carried out in every camp.

Target practice affords proof of the attention bestowed on position drill and aiming drill. Company officers are reminded that the former of these drills can be carried out with advantage during the first morning parade doily, and by individual men when lying down "at ease."

Each man must expend, under supervision of the musketry instructor and senior company officer present, the number of rounds of ball ammunition authorized for that purpose, and no man is to use more than his share of the government allowance, viz., twenty rounds.

In carrying out target practice, every man will fire 10 rounds at 200 yards, standing; 5 rounds at 300 yards, kneeling; and 5 rounds at 400 yards, any military position. "Standing," "kneeling" and "lying down," as defined in the position drill, are the recognized military positions.

At the conclusion of the individual firing a classification is to be made, when those who have obtained 40 points will be classified as first-class shots; those obtaining 30, but failing to obtain 40, as second-class shots; and those failing to obtain 30 as third-class shots. At 200 and 300 yards the targets shall be 4 feet wide, having a bull's eye 1 foot diameter, centre 3 feet diameter, outer remainder of target. At 400 yards, target 6 feet wide, bull's eye 2 feet in diameter, centre 4 feet diameter, outer remainder of target.

Value of points.—Outer, black disc or flag, 2; centre, black and white disc or flag, 3; bull's eye, white disc or flag, 4. The signal for danger or cease firing is in all

cases to be a red flag; on no account is a shot to be fired when the danger flag is up at the marker's butt.

No man is ever to load until all is clear for him to fire, and if it becomes necessary for any purpose to cease firing, any man whose rifle is loaded will at once unload, remaining unloaded until the order is given to resume the practice.

EXAMINATIONS.

During the drills the commanding officer of the camp will test the qualification of the officers of each corps for the performance of their several duties—company officers in the drill of their company or battery, and field officers and adjutants in the drill of their battery, battalion or brigade, as the case may be. The respective officers to be called out separately, to give words of command, and explain the nature of required movements.

A confidential report is to be made for headquarters by the commanding officer of the camp, in which his opinion as to the qualification of each officer, and the test to which he has been subjected, is to be clearly stated.

The printed questions already issued by the inspector of artillery will be used by that officer at the inspection of artillery corps.

INSPECTIONS.

Deputy adjutants-general are directed to forward a statement to headquarters, showing the dates on which corps in their respective districts will complete drill and be ready for inspection.

The inspections of all corps on completion of drill are to be made in the field during the day time, with the exception of brigades of garrison artillery, which may be made at such time and place as may be found most convenient. This inspection should coincide with the annual inspection and muster of the corps by the district staff.

At inspections great stress is to be laid on the cleanliness of arms, the correct fitting of accoutrements, and the manner in which guards and sentries perform their duties, and as regards the knowledge of their men as well as of their company drill, by company officers and non-commissioned officers.

Cleanliness of all parts of the camp and its neighborhood must be attended to, and reported on by inspecting officers.

Before the men are dismissed, the names on the service roll are to be called in presence of the inspecting officer, who, before certifying to the pay list, must compare such names with those on the pay list and see that each person for whom pay is claimed is vouched for as entitled to receive it.

PAY.

City and other corps, which drill under the regulations for city corps, will receive the net pay of their respective ranks.

The commanding officer of each camp will be allowed five dollars, and each other officer on the authorized strength of the staff of a camp of exercise will be allowed two dollars and fifty cents per diem in lieu of subsistence, together with free forage and one dollar per diem for one horse if a horse is required and used by him in the discharge of his duties as a mounted officer.

Each non-commissioned officer on the authorized strength of the staff of a camp of exercise will be paid an allowance of fifty cents per diem in addition to pay of rank, in lieu of rations.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of such corps as drill in camps of exercise will be paid for each day's drill the net pay of their respective ranks as laid down in paragraphs 983 and 987 of the regulations and orders for 1883. For horses of mounted officers and corps \$1 per diem, in addition to free rations (for officers, n.c.o.s. and men) as laid down in paragraph 745, and free forage (for horses) as laid down in paragraph 787 of the Regulations and Orders, 1883. If straw is not required its equivalent in value of either hay or oats may be issued instead if required.

Such quartermasters of battalions as proceed to camp one day in advance of their corps will be paid an allowance of \$1 per diem, in addition to pay of rank, for that day and the first day of encampment, also a similar allowance for any day or days any of them remain after camp breaks up for duty under order of the Deputy Adjutant General of the district. Neither rations nor any other allowance in lieu will be issued for those days.

Troops of cavalry are restricted to 35 horses each, for pay.

No mounted officer shall receive pay for more than one horse actually used by him.

The pay for horses shall cover any expenses incurred for shoeing while at drill.

Neither pay, allowances nor rations are to be issued to or for any officer or man for any day or days he is absent from camp.

Pay will not be issued to any battery of garrison artillery or company of engineers or infantry unless not less than two officers and 32 men belonging to the corps have performed the days of annual drill under these regulations.

Before any corps receives pay, the commanding officer shall be required to certify in his own handwriting, at the end of the pay list of his corps, that each officer, n.c.o. and man for whom pay is demanded, was actually present with his corps and performed the number of days of drill for 1887-88 specified opposite his name.

The attention of staff officers, commanding officers of all arms, and captains of troops, batteries and companies is specially called to the form of certificate they are required to append in writing at foot of pay lists. They will be held responsible by the department that these pay-lists are correct; they must therefore see that the number of days' drill entered thereon opposite the names of officers, n.c.o.s. and men are only for such days drill as each such officer, n.c.o. or man has actually performed with his corps during the year for which payment is demanded. If any person performs less than the authorized number of drills with his corps, he is only to be paid for the actual number of days' drill he has performed in such manner.

REPORTS.

In his annual report, the inspecting officer is to specify that he has complied with the provisions of this order.

In order that a full report may be made for Parliament, relating to the drill and training for the fiscal year 1887-88, all drill for which payment will be made must be completed before the first day of December, 1887, and the reports of deputy adjutants general of districts must be transmitted to headquarters not later than the 5th of that month.

The inspector of artillery will arrange for a continuous tour of inspection in the Maritime Provinces. Batteries of artillery in these provinces will complete their drill prior to the 1st September.

News Items.

Self-Defence.—Colonel Onslow, superintendent of gymnasia, writing on this subject, says: "I think that all officers should be instructed in the use of the revolver,

and the cadets might be taught how to handle it at Sandhurst, and also upon first joining their regiments, as, if once properly taught how to use the weapon, they would require but little practice afterwards to enable to defend themselves in a scrimmage. It is the infantry officer's only weapon. I don't think he would care to depend on the regulation sword for his protection, and, besides, I do not believe that one infantry officer in ten ever learns how to use a sword, and it is not, in fact, a weapon which can be well used on foot, at least such is my opinion. However, I may be wrong; but, at any rate, I have rarely met with men who have been at all handy with a sword, dismounted. A man may be very good with a single-stick but a duffer with a sword." Col. Crookshank says on this point: "As for the sword exercise, in my own experience that has been an annual farce; I have commonly seen the inspector-general turn his back on the performance, as being too painful to be witnessed."

R. O'BYRNE, in the *Naval and Military Magazine*.

Our Trading Column.

WANTED.—To purchase Infantry Field Officer's saddle equipment and horse furniture complete. REGISTER No. 12.

FOR SALE.—Infantry Patrol Jacket for sale cheap; in good order. No. 13.



LYMAN'S FLUID COFFEE,

A HOME LUXURY FOR CAMPING OUT.

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

FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE.



CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

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.

FRANK BOND & CO.,

14 PLACE D'ARMES,
MONTREAL.

BUY AND SELL ALL

NEW YORK STOCKS,

WHEAT, CORN, AND PROVISIONS
IN CHICAGO.

STRICTLY ON COMMISSION,

FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

Quotations per direct wires recording every transaction of New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.



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.

J. W. ELLIS & Co.,
TORONTO.

MEDALLISTS,

and manufacturers of all kinds of

RIFLE AND ATHLETIC
ASSOCIATION BADGES,

Society Emblems, Presentation Jewels

AND

MEDALS IN GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE

— FOR —

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS,

Colleges, Industrial Exhibitions, Agricultural Fairs, etc., etc.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

JOHN F. CREEN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND

MILITARY OUTFITTER.

MASTER TAILOR TO THE QUEEN'S
OWN RIFLES OF CANADA.

85 KING ST. WEST,
TORONTO.

P. QUEALY,

MILITARY BOOTMAKER,

34 McDERMOT STREET,

WINNIPEG.

N.B.—All work done in first-class style.

UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.



MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CENTRAL AND RIM FIRE AMMUNITION
FOR MILITARY AND SPORTING USE.

Brass and Paper Shot Shells, Percussion Caps, Primers, etc., Black and Pink Edge Gun Wadding of Superior Quality.

HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
AGENTS,
17 and 19 Maiden Lane, - - - NEW YORK.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SPORTING GOODS, BREECH AND MUZZLE-LOADING SHOT GUNS, RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

AGENTS:

Union Metallic Cartridge Co.,
Bridgeport Gun Implement Co.,
Colt's Patent Firearms Co.,
Lee-Remington Magazine Arms,
And the celebrated Double-Action Bull-Dog Revolvers.

CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS TO DEALERS ON APPLICATION.



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

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

The Besson
Prototype Band Instruments
42 Medals of Honor

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

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

MAYNARD, HARRIS & CO.,
Military and Civil Service Outfitters,
CONTRACTORS AND AGENTS,
126 and 127 Leadenhall Street, London, England,
(ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.)

UNIFORMS FOR ALL SERVICES.

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

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

References to all parts of the Dominion

WM. M. COOPER,
69 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods generally,

Martini and Snider Rifles, Revolvers all kinds, Verniers, Ventometers, Sight Protectors, Score Books, Cartridge Bags and Belts, etc.

Sole Canadian Agent for Thomas Turner, the celebrated Rifle makers.

Shots before beginning the season's work should get a supply of all requisites from me. Goods sent by mail or express to any address in Canada.

N. McECHREAN,
MILITARY TAILOR,
ALBERT HALL BUILDINGS,
191 YONGE STREET - - - TORONTO.

UNIFORMS of every description made to order and everything necessary to an OFFICER'S OUTFIT SUPPLIED.

Send for List of Prices.

Terms strictly cash

Hamilton Powder Co.

(Incorporated 1861)

MANUFACTURE

MILITARY POWDER

of any required velocity, density or grain

SPORTING POWDER,

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

BLASTING POWDER

in every variety.

DYNAMITE

And all other modern "High Explosives."

SOLE LICENSEES FOR

H. Julius Smith's Magneto-Battery,

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

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

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

OFFICE:

103 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

Branch Offices and Magazine at principal shipping points in Canada.

Descriptive Lists mailed on application.



North-West Mounted Police.

RECRUITS

ARE NOW BEING ENGAGED AT OTTAWA

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

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

The term of engagement is five years.

The rates of pay are as follows:—

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

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

MILITARY TAILOR
For Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

MILITARY GOODS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All work guaranteed according to regulation.

320 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.



Money Orders.

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

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

If not exceeding \$4	2c.
Over \$4, not exceeding \$10	5c.
" 10, " "	20c.
" 20, " "	40c.
" 40, " "	60c.
" 60, " "	80c.
" 80, " "	100c.

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

MILITARY OUTFITTERS,

457 ST. PAUL ST.,

MONTREAL.

MILITIA ATTENTION!

NOW READY,

"SQUAD DRILL ELUCIDATED,"
BY MUNROE.

Will be found invaluable to officers, non-commissioned officers and men as

A SELF-INSTRUCTOR,

being simple to understand and leaving nothing to be imagined by the student.

Will be sent post paid to any address on receipt of price 50 cts. a copy, or three for \$1.00.

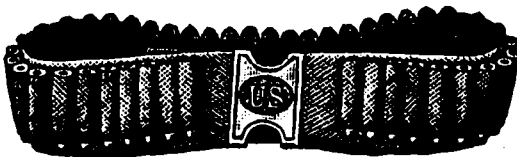
ADDRESS:

Sergt.-Inst. J. B. Munroe,
School of Infantry, Toronto, Ont.



THE MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT.

THOS. C. ORNDORF,
Sole Manufacturer,
131 Central St., Worcester,
Mass., U.S.A.



'GOVERNMENT' CONTRACTOR.

ADOPTED BY
The United States Army.
The United States Navy.
The United States Marine Corps.
The Republic of Colombia, S. A.
The Republic of Chili, S. A.
The Republic of Honduras, S. A.
The Mounted Police of Canada.
The National Guard of Ohio,
Wisconsin, Arizona, Kansas,
Louisiana, New Mexico and Texas.



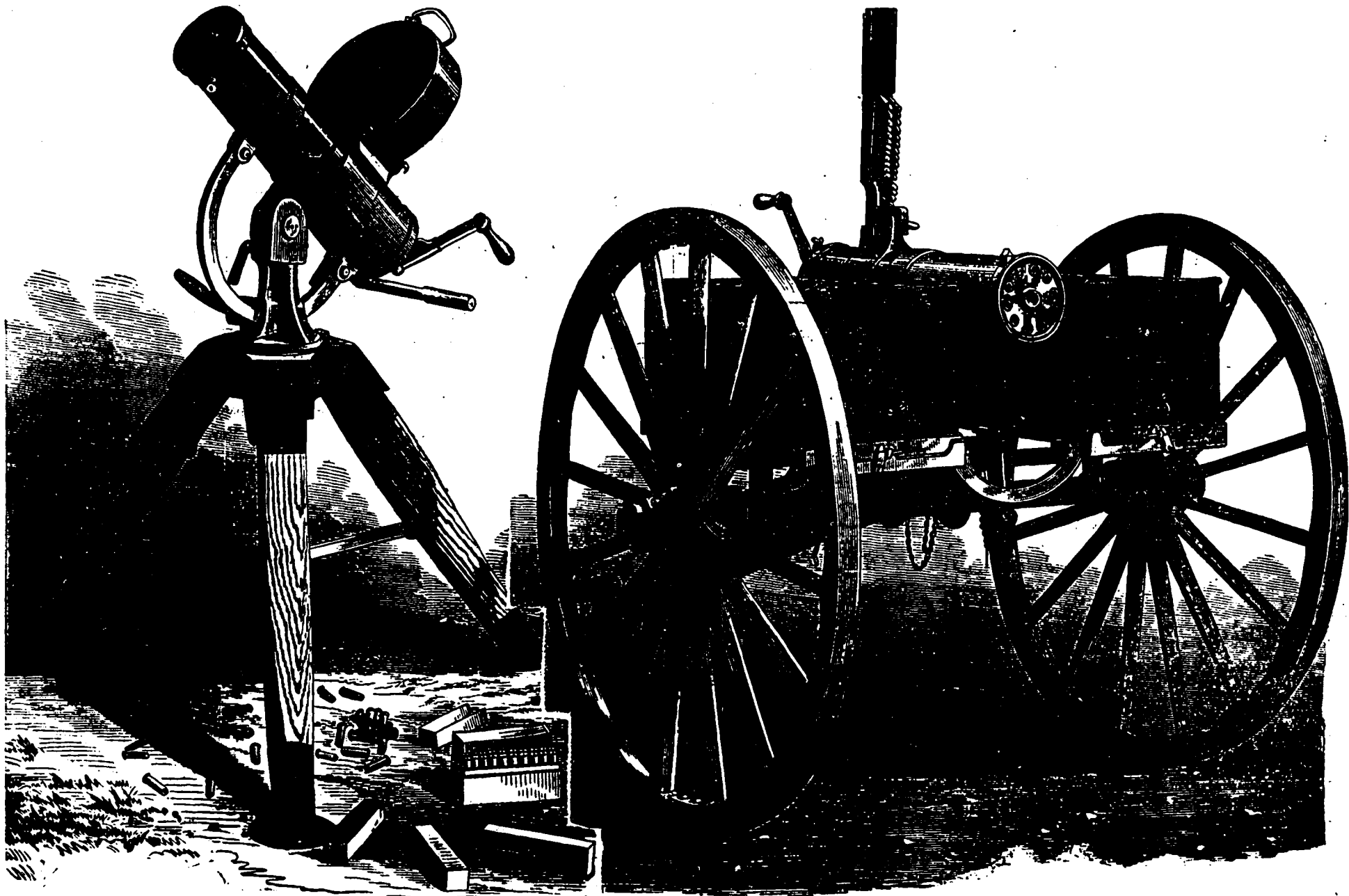
Patented in the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Canada and Victoria,

NO OUTFIT COMPLETE WITHOUT ONE

PRICE \$1.25.

By Mail on receipt of price. Illustrated Catalogues mailed upon application.

THE GATLING GUN.



The above illustrations show the latest improvements made in the feed of the Gatling gun.

The Accles' feed magazine allows the gun to be fired at all angles of elevation or depression, at the rate of over 1,200 shots per minute.

The Bruce feeder receives the cartridges directly from the paper boxes in which they are originally packed, thus giving an uninterrupted fire.

For prices and other information please address

THE GATLING GUN COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.