

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ACTIVE FORCE OF THE DOMINION.

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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.

The Department of Militia and Defence have abandoned their intention of sending a flying column to the North-west this spring, as the latest advices from that district show such a satisfactory condition of affairs with respect to the attitude of the Indians that the Government are convinced that a show of force is unnecessary. In many ways this decision will be satisfactory; it saves a considerable outlay; it allows the schools to devote their whole time to the instruction of officers, and it prevents any possible jealousy on the part of other less favored corps.

It appears as if the Dominion were about to inaugurate a navy, for the Department of Fisheries is advertizing for the purchase of six schooners to be used in protecting the fisheries, and the last *Canada Gazette* contains the appointment of Capt. Peter Astle Scott, R.N., to be a fishery officer under the provisions of "The Fishery Act" and commander of any steamer or vessel owned or chartered by the Government of Canada for the protection of the fisheries. It will be remembered that before the adoption of the Washington treaty it was necessary to maintain armed cruisers to prevent American fishermen from poaching on our domain, and now that the treaty has become null by limitation of time the same precautions become necessary once more. Of course when we have a navy the MILITIA GAZETTE will enlarge its scope so as to cover both branches of the service.

As we promised two weeks ago we now give in tabular form the principal contents of the new militia list, with special attention directed to vacancies or irregularities in the appointments of field officers. The list is worth careful study in that it shows the relative efficiency of the several districts. No. 1 district, for instance, is at a low ebb. The number of certificates held by combatant officers is 146 and the number of officers provisionally appointed is 145, so that practically one half of the whole number have never qualified for their commissions. It is surprising to find that twenty officers could reach the rank of captain without passing an examination, and this surprise is increased by finding that some have held that rank for from twelve to sixteen years. Districts No. 2 and 3 are much better, the ratios of unqualified to qualified officers being 141 to 246 and 82 to 130; this improvement can only be attributed to the schools of instruction at Toronto and Kingston. In No. 4 district where the force are without a school, and where one has been advocated, we find that of every three officers one is without the necessary qualification. No. 6 district is remarkable for having neither cavalry, artillery nor engineers. Our brethren down by the sea, who have had exceptional advantages in the way of schools and the presence of Imperial troops, occupy a very enviable position, the list showing only twenty-four unqualified lieutenants for No. 8 district, while every officer above that rank holds the necessary certificate, and in No. 9 district, which is much larger, there are only fifty-four unqualified officers, of whom eight are captains. The 63rd Regiment, of Halifax, is the only one in the service that shows a full list of officers, every one of whom is qualified.

The *Rifle's* English correspondent *Franc Tireur* makes the following suggestion in the March number, after describing a match shot simultaneously between teams in England, Australia and South Africa: "In the month of July next we shall have at Wimbledon the annually recurring contest for the Rajah of Kolapore's magnificent trophy, for which we shall probably have not only a British, a Canadian, a Jersey, a Guernsey and an Indian team competing, but probably also a South African and South Australian team. Would it not be possible to get also a team from your branch of the great Anglo-Saxon race? To come to Wimbledon is a serious undertaking, but would it not be possible and worth consideration to organize at Creedmoor or at Walnut Hill a simultaneous match, in which the conditions should be as nearly as possible assimilated?" While the Kolapore match could not be opened to the Americans without radically altering the conditions, the suggestion for a simultaneous match on the same lines is an excellent one, and an appropriate trophy would be doubtless forthcoming if such were arranged.

A recent leader in the *Daily Manitoban* on the subject of memorials gives expression to views which are to be commended for their sound common sense. It is, simply, that suitable memorials for the fallen, or in commemoration of events of national importance, can be chosen which will be of practical and lasting benefit to the living, and in this way can

mark appreciation for public services, or personal heroism or bravery, better than raising a shapely monument which can only please the eye, adorn a park or square, or remind passers by of the departed one beneath. When public sentiment is aroused it is always an easy matter to procure contributions for any worthy object, especially when it becomes a national sentiment and is not localized; but even when confined to one city in this comparatively poor country, very large amounts can be raised to commemorate a national event, as witness the amount collected in Winnipeg to erect a monument to the Volunteers; which amount could certainly have been better expended in erecting a building to serve some useful purpose to the city, or as was suggested, a wing to the General Hospital, than in the way it has been utilized; still the wishes of contributors have to be taken into consideration. Now, as our contemporary remarks, a movement is on foot to erect a monument to the late gallant Lt. Col. Arthur Williams, and the subscriptions to the fund are expected from far and near, and are not to be confined to any one locality; so here a fitting opportunity is presented to the Canadian public to mark their appreciation of Col. Williams' services, and their regret at the early close of his career, by erecting to his memory some substantial monument which will be of use to those whom he has left behind to fight the battles of the world. The particular use to which the building should be put, its site, its cost and management are matters that could well be settled by committees struck from the contributors, or could be left to the matured judgment of a few; these, however, are details not suitable for discussion just now, but we simply desire to elaborate the views of our contemporary in the matter, views which we heartily endorse.

Herewith is an illustration of the medal to be granted for last year's campaign, which gives a better idea of the original than the cuts hitherto published. The sketch from which our illustration was taken has been in the engraver's hands for some weeks, but through an accident its completion was delayed until now.



OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

We are indebted for the sketch to Messrs. E & E. Emanuel, Medallists, &c., 3, The Hard, Portsea, England. We have also seen beautifully finished miniatures of the medal, prepared by them, which they advertize, with ribbon, &c., complete, at 5s. 6d. each postage and registration paid; or at 60s. per dozen net.

The lecture delivered by Col. Oswald, in Montreal, on the 8th, on the history of the Canadian Militia, has been published in neat pamphlet form, and proves a most interesting sketch. Beginning with the conquest of Quebec he shows how and when volunteers have aided the British Crown, and brings his record down to the close of last year's campaign. We should greatly like to reproduce this most valuable addition to our military history.

PERSONALS.

Capt. Neale, N. W. M. P., is now at Fort McLeod in command of "H" troop.

Lieuts. Tulloch and Jackes, of B and C companies, 90th Rifles, began their nine day's course at the Winnipeg Mounted Infantry School on the 12th.

Capt. Little and Lieut. Pope, of the 7th Fusiliers, who have been attending "C" School of Infantry at Toronto, have been granted short course certificates.

We are sorry to learn from the *Manitoban* that Capt. Peters has not received sufficient encouragement to justify him in publishing his album of instantaneous photographs of North-west rebellion scenes.

Lieut. Russell, of the 71st Batt., and Lieut. Donkin, of the 93rd Batt., left Fredericton on the 9th for the Royal Military College, Kingston. Lieut. Donkin, during his residence there, says the *Capital*, has made many friends among his comrades, and both officers have our best wishes for their success in their military studies.

Lieut.-Col Rogers, commanding the 57th Batt., has been in town interviewing the Minister of Militia and the Major General commanding with a view of having his regiment changed into a city battalion with headquarters at Peterborough, and the proposed change is evoking the utmost enthusiasm amongst the officers and townspeople.

Lieutenant Colonel Erskine G. Scott's late retirement from the command of the 8th Royal Rifles is a great loss to his regiment and to the active force. Since he was a boy he has been well known throughout the Province of Quebec as an enthusiastic volunteer and a capital rifle shot, and his genial face at the head of his well dressed and good looking squad will be missed from the Dominion meetings. Although Colonel Scott can claim no actual service, his regiment never having got to the front, it was not from want of readiness to go. Col. Scott joined the "Victoria Rifles," the company that afterwards became No. 1 of the 8th, as a private, in September, 1861, and was promoted successively to corporal and sergeant. He was gazetted ensign 1st May, 1868, lieutenant 6th March, 1869, captain 9th February, 1872, brevet major 9th February, 1877, major 30th April, 1881, and lieut.-colonel commanding 27th April, 1883. He has accompanied the regiment to Montreal on reviews, and has been on duty with it in barracks and in billets in the city during the several Fenian alarms, and also on several occasions when called out in aid of the civil power. We can remember the colonel firing as a member of the 8th team on Beauport beach in the good old days (for Quebec) when the Imperial forces occupied the citadel, and when that team defeated successive regiments of regulars. He was also on the regimental teams that won the first battalion prize of \$250 at the first D.R.A. meeting at Laprairie in 1868, the \$800 Cartier challenge cup at the P.Q.R.A. meeting, and other events at subsequent D.R.A. and lesser meetings. He is President of the Stadacona R.A. and a Vice-President of the P.Q.R.A., and it has always been his aim to turn out in the regiment a respectable proportion of fair average shots rather than a few cracks. Aided by zealous officers, and with men of more than ordinary intelligence and smartness, he has always kept the regiment in a state of efficiency second to none in the Dominion, and it may be imagined that taking such pride in it he was loath to leave it, and that the pressure of business, &c., that forced him to do so was more than ordinary.

OUR EXCHANGES.

Out of the latest military periodicals received, the following articles will be found of general interest in Canada:

Colburn's for March. Col. Knollys' concludes his "suggestions," dealing chiefly with the management and organization of army corps in the field, and Lt.-Col. Macdonald continues his clever and thorough essay on drill reform, which we are reproducing. Grant's military novel continues as interesting as ever.

The *Rifle* for March shows evidence of success by increasing its pages. It begins with an illustrated sketch of Mr. G. H. Wentworth's career as a crack shot, showing how a naturally nervous and near sighted man overcame these defects. Mr. Hinman criticizes the *Forest and Stream* trajectory tests unfavorably; there is an interesting letter from the English correspondent, and Mr. Lowe's criticism of the Martini-Enfield rifle.

The *Broad Arrow* has amalgamated with the *Naval and Military Gazette*, and the first issue of the united periodical, that for 27th February, is to hand, and shows that the best features of both have been preserved. While the convenient form and general scheme of the

Broad Arrow are retained, the tinted wrapper, chatty notes, records of regiments, and illustrations have been added from the older paper, the whole combining to form a most attractive paper with considerably more reading matter than either of the constituent parts. The whole issue is so full of interest that it would be impossible to enumerate the articles.

The *Volunteer Service Gazette* of 27th Feb. contains an account of the winter meeting of the N. R. A., which would be well worth reprinting if space could be found for it, as many of the subjects which have been fought out at the Dominion meetings were discussed. A letter from Mr. Lowe proposing a sliding wind gauge is also important.

The *Volunteer Service Review* of 2nd March contains an essay on the better training of infantry, by Major C. A. Baker, in which he deals very roughly with the Field Exercise. Much space is given to the N. R. A. meeting.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEER MEDICAL SERVICE AND FOR THE UTILIZATION OF VOLUNTEER MEDICAL AID IN WAR.

BY SURGEON-MAJOR G. J. H. EVATT, M.D., ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

(Continued from page 348.)

PART II.

XXIV.—VOLUNTEER WAR AID FOR THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

In the preceding paragraphs I have dealt with the question of the organization of a medical department for the volunteer forces, so as to place that service, as far as medical matters are concerned, on a completely independent footing, so that in case of foreign war draining the country of all the regular medical service, the volunteer force could take the field in England fully equipped as regards ambulance arrangements.

But quite apart from this home defence duty of the volunteers, it is most easy so to throw open the door of the volunteer service and to utilize its organization as a frame-work to enable a contingent of trained volunteer medical aid to take part in our foreign wars; and in no department of the service is such a volunteer aid so needed, or would it be so useful, as in supplementing the medical service of the regular army in its endeavors to cope with the heavy demands made on the army medical staff by any great campaign.

The English military medical service is the only great national service in the world trusting entirely to its own permanent officers with the colors for war and peace demands.

Conscription and general military service in all the great nations catch in their clutches the whole profession of medicine, and places it at the disposal of the state as a war reserve, while the varied character of the conscripts serving in the ranks of the foreign armies render available for subordinate work many chemists' assistants, druggists, cooks and a variety of persons completely absent from the rank of the average British regiment. We in the army medical service stand, then, completely isolated and alone as regards our power of meeting war emergencies by medical reserves, and this, too, although there are in England abundant medical men full of public spirit ready, if called upon and suitably dealt with, to serve with us as a temporary and supplemental aid in foreign war. Many English civil surgeons have served in the Continental wars as ambulance doctors, but we have in our army no definite place, no defined status, no organized rules and no authorized code of regulations placing in a clear and unmistakable light before the younger members of the civil profession of medicine the terms and conditions on which we can accept their temporary services for a campaign.

We seem, as it were, to starve in a land of plenty, and besides very frequently sending out to foreign war medical officers of the regular army but shortly returned from trying foreign tropical service, we place great difficulties in the way of efficient home work in the garrisons owing to the paucity of regular medical officers remaining in the country for duty.

The volunteer medical staff and its due organization would, I think, abolish many existing difficulties on both these heads, and do very much to aid us in attaining that efficiency in war medical work which is so much dependent on an abundant medical *personnel*.

It is not to our interest as a specially selected staff of the regular army to rush into the professional market at the outbreak of any great war, and by a competition, which under the circumstances must be rather feeble, to admit into the permanent medical service of the army a vast number of medical men. Crowds so recruited in an emergency cannot be always really efficient men, and crowds so placed on the army permanent list encumber promotion and in peace time are a great and needless expense.

We want a means of employing for a campaign, and for a cam-

paign only, a number of young active trained medical men to supplement the regular medical service in its exhausting work.

I do not think there is any chance of attracting to foreign war medical men of mature years, and settled definitely in civil practice, nor do I think we particularly need such men in any large numbers, and it is only in case of actual invasion such men should be called upon to take the field. What we need to my mind, above all things, are young, active, energetic men with whom the question of submission to senior medical authority will not arise in any marked way, and who can remain absent from England for a year or so without the dread of their civil practice melting away during their absence.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PERMANENT CORPS GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

DEAR SIR,—I have been asked to express my views, through the medium of your plucky little journal, on the ideas of "Cloudy" with regard to the standing of the officers of the permanent corps.

So many anomalies occur in the force generally that it is very hard to suggest a remedy. For instance, I, a volunteer of many years standing, recently found myself junior to a youngster who had joined barely two years, when we happened to camp with another regiment. But this is an unavoidable hardship so long as promotion by companies is allowed.

To me it appears that as doctors, lawyers, etc., who give all their lives to a certain trade, know more about that trade than outsiders, so a regular soldier, or a member of a permanent corps, who has given his whole life to that trade or profession, should know more about it than a volunteer. It therefore appears to me that when brigaded with other troops they should all have brevet rank down to the most junior sub.; otherwise, you might as well rank a volunteer who has kept a private medicine chest for five years with a physician of five years standing as rank a volunteer of equal length of service with a regular, or permanent corps man (if you like the term better).

The absurdity of gazetted a captain as a junior sub. to a permanent corps should be abolished. So soon as a man joins a permanent corps he should lose all claim to any rank he may have held previously.

THE ODD FILE.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—Having been a reader of the many valuable articles in your journal of late from pens such as that of my old friend Captain and Adjutant Ponton, and wishing to suggest a few ideas from my own experience with the hope that others will do likewise, and thus ultimately produce perfect plans, I respectfully submit the following memoranda:

1. Brigade Camps.—The proposition that brigade or divisional camps excel all others is now accepted as an axiom by all.

2. Time and Place.—Also, that June is the best season, and, for the third military district, Kingston the place, are also accepted facts.

3. Preparatory Drills.—Before going to camp, each captain should assemble his company several times for preliminary drill. He is paid to do it.

4. Transport.—*En route* to camp, infantry should not travel on the same trains as cavalry or artillery corps. The delays attending loading and unloading horses, while interesting to those directly at work, becomes irksome to the infantry volunteer. Delays of hours always occur where infantry are mixed with other corps. At Kingston, only last year, the entire 46th and 40th battalions would have been delayed for fully eight hours at the upper station had not Col. Benson induced the agent to switch out and send down to the town those battalions. In 1872, I remember getting into camp at Kingston just as the sun rose, whereas had things been systematically arranged we should have been in camp the previous evening.

5. Drills.—In camp, drills should be short and sharp. Nothing wearies men so much as standing. Next in degree of demerit to standing, is the bad habit of marching a corps up and down, up and down, performing no movement, but "left"—"left"—"left, right, left." To rattle a corps through a dozen movements in the same number of rods, each done with precision, seems to me the way to interest as well as instruct soldiers. Men will learn much more by doing twelve movements twelve times well, than by doing one a hundred and forty-four, or two seventy-two times. Quick, precise movements are what brace up militiamen.

6. Early Morning Parade.—Unlike my genial friend Capt. Ponton, I am a firm believer in the "early morning" parade, but not as it is usually carried out. I would not have it performed on empty stomachs, or extended beyond an hour's duration. In the 45th Battalion there has long been a plan, first tried in No. 3 Company, of giving to each man, before "falling in," a tin of tea or coffee and a small piece of bread. The cooks can prepare it very easily, and men are then free from the faintness and languor characteristic of camps where the rule is to drill on empty stomachs after sleeping on a clay bed. It may be added that my own experience in athletics has always been to have a "snack" before vigorous early morning exercise. As before stated, one hour is enough for the "early morning" parade.

7. Brigade Duties.—How often, as Captain Ponton remarked, have not brigade duties been kept waiting till patience ceased to be a virtue, and all owing to the neglect or laziness of some adjutant, sergeant-major, or may be orderly sergeant. Men detailed for brigade, and in fact all duties, should be exempt from early morning and forenoon parades. Instead, however, of hanging round cookhouses, or sleeping, they should, under proper supervision, be cleaning up, folding coats, and in short making themselves look as neat as possible. The adjutant must work through his sergeant-major and orderly sergeants.

8. Amusements in Camp.—Every corps should be furnished with chorus songs and readings, as well as with ropes for tug of war and bats and balls for games, in

order to make the evenings in camp attractive, and to reduce to a minimum the "down town" business, so detrimental to all camps.

9. Rifle Practice.—If rifle practice is to continue a part of brigade camp drill, there should be a radical change in the details. I suggest that enough targets be furnished to allow of an entire battalion firing off in say one hour and a half. Then on another day a second range, and still another a third range, could be fired. Thus the recruit would have a rest—a pondering period—between each range. In this way battalions would not be broken up for a day or two at a time as is now the case.

Note.—While on the subject of rifle practice, would it not be a most proper as well as politic move on the part of the Militia Department to furnish rifle associations and riflemen with ammunition for five cents a package? The outlay would be small.

10. Strength of Battalions.—I again suggest what I took the liberty of proposing last fall, i.e., that in every battalion each company should number 42 men exclusive of the band; in fact, that the bands, and even the staff sergeants, should be over the strength now allowed. At present one company at least is broken up on account of the band.

11. Another suggestion, of less immediate account, is that each battalion should have an odd number of companies. This would allow of one being broken up daily for duties, leaving an even number on parade.

There are other suggestions that present themselves in matters of detail, with which I shall probably trouble you at another time.

Lindsay, Ont., 6th March, 1886.

SAM. HUGHES.

SYNOPSIS OF THE NEW MILITIA LIST

Showing the corps in the several districts and their strength in companies, the number of qualified and unqualified officers and vacancies in each, the commanding officers and the length of time they have held command.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Table for District No. 1 listing corps, headquarters, commanding officers, years in command, and officer statistics. Includes entries for 1st Cavalry, 22nd Batt, 30th, 32nd, and 33rd.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Table for District No. 2 listing corps, headquarters, commanding officers, years in command, and officer statistics. Includes entries for 2nd Cavalry, Toronto F.B., and various battalions.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Table for District No. 3 listing corps, headquarters, commanding officers, years in command, and officer statistics. Includes entries for 3rd Cavalry, 4th, and 14th Batt.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Table for District No. 4 listing corps, headquarters, commanding officers, years in command, and officer statistics. Includes entries for Prescott Cav., 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 56th, and 59th.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Table for District No. 5 listing corps, headquarters, commanding officers, years in command, and officer statistics. Includes entries for 5th Cavalry, 6th, and various battalions.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

This district has no cavalry, artillery or engineers.

Table for District No. 6 listing corps, headquarters, commanding officers, years in command, and officer statistics. Includes entries for 64th, 65th, 76th, 80th, 83rd, and 84th.

DISTRICT NO. 7.

Table for District No. 7 listing corps, headquarters, commanding officers, years in command, and officer statistics. Includes entries for Q.O.C. Hussars, 8th, 9th, 17th, 23rd, 55th, 61st, 70th, 81st, 87th, 88th, 89th, and 92nd.

DISTRICT NO. 8.

Table for District No. 8 listing corps, headquarters, commanding officers, years in command, and officer statistics.

DISTRICT NO. 9.

Table for District No. 9 listing corps, headquarters, commanding officers, years in command, and officer statistics.

DISTRICT NO. 10.

Table for District No. 10 listing corps, headquarters, commanding officers, years in command, and officer statistics.

DISTRICT NO. 11.

Table for District No. 11 listing corps, headquarters, commanding officers, years in command, and officer statistics.

DISTRICT NO. 12.

Table for District No. 12 listing corps, headquarters, commanding officers, years in command, and officer statistics.

RECAPITULATION.

Summary table showing recapitulation of districts with columns for No. of Companies, No. of Officers, Vacancies, Qualified Officers, and Unqualified Officers.

THE TARGET.

BOWMANVILLE.—Lieut. Russell, 45th Battalion, of the Wimbledon team, will superintend the band of that battalion in London, England, next summer.

LINDSAY.—Several members of the Victoria Rifle Association, have sent to England for new Sniders. Already there are several excellent shots.

TORONTO.—A large number of officers attended the adjourned meeting respecting the garrison common ranges in the Grenadiers' mess rooms on Tuesday last, and were waited upon by the president, manager, and two or three members of the committee of the Industrial Exhibition with reference to turning the present rifle range into a horse ring.

WINNIPEG.—The range at the north end of the city is to be put in shape soon, the riflemen being anxious to get to work, and hoping to make a good record.

The council and general meetings of the Manitoba Rifle Association take place on the 15th and 16th at the office of Capt. Scoones. Speculation is rife as to who will be the next president.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

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

RANDOM NOTES FROM VICTORIA AND DURHAM COUNTIES.

Major Hunter, of the 47th Batt., temporarily resident in Victoria County, is one of the best checker players in the county. His brother, Capt. Hunter, now of the 45th, was for many years captain in the 47th under Col. Kirkpatrick.

Lieut. Jordan, No. 2 (Fenelon Falls) Co., 45th Battalion, is revising officer's clerk for the North Riding of Victoria. Adam Hudspeth, Esq., of Lindsay, the revising officer for North Victoria, was the first captain of Lindsay Company in 1866.

Col. Villiers, D.A.G., Kingston, visited Lindsay on the 4th inst., and inspected the arms, etc., of Capt. Wallace's company.

Last year Capt. Wallace was mayor of Lindsay. This year another volunteer, Col. Deacon, fills the same chair.

At a recent church entertainment in Omamee one of the most striking tableaux was "Rule Britannia." The following extract from the Victoria Warder refers to that meeting: "In some respect the best two tableaux of the evening were 'Spoons' and 'Britannia.' In 'Spoons' Lieut. Thornton made an excellent spoon, and no wonder, every one envied him—his spoon. In 'Britannia,' before the curtain rose the old song of the same name was sung, and then the tableau. In the centre on a dais stood Mrs. Calder, representing Liberty, with the British ensign; in line, in infantry, artillery and cavalry uniform, stood the stalwart Capt. Evans, Lieut. Thornton, Sergt. English, Sergt. Hanna, W. Cottingham and J. Calder; representing the Indian army, T. Sherwood, R. Adams, J. English, K. Johnson, S. Sandy, J. Cottingham and T. Stephenson. The group was most striking, so much so that 'God save the Queen' burst simultaneously from the audience, followed by three rousing British cheers."

Lieut. Thornton, of Omamee Company, 45th Battalion, is at present in business in Cobourg. He is an accomplished musician.

Col. Deacon of Lindsay was in Ottawa, on a deputation respecting a post office building for that town, on Thursday last.

Owing to the retirement of Major Scott, 45th Battalion, Bt.-Major Hughes will succeed to the junior majority, and will be succeeded in command of No. 3 Co. by Lieut. Brown of Tyrone. It was Major Hughes whom Col. Williams had with him in the assault on Batoche.

Capt. Rowe, of No. 1 Company, 45th Battalion, has given up his intention of moving to Wisconsin. He will soon begin weekly drills. Sergt. McMurtry is to become lieutenant of this company. He was at Batoche.

Mr. Hall of Fenelon Falls, a member of "C" Coy., Midlanders, is about proceeding to the North-west to settle on land. Mr. Hall is a wealthy young Englishman and proposes farming on a large scale.

The officers of the 45th Battalion have sent to England for regulation waterproof mackintoshes.

40TH BATT.—At a meeting of the officers held in Cobourg on the 8th inst., at which Col. Rogers presided and Capt. Snelgrove acted as secretary, it was moved by Lt.-Col. V. Graveley, seconded by Bt.-Major Van Ingen, and carried unanimously—

"That whereas the 40th Battalion, having furnished a contingent of one complete company to the celebrated Midland Battalion for active service in the North-

west, we, the officers of the 40th, feel justly proud of the praise bestowed upon the Midland Regiment, of which our corps formed a part, by General Sir Fred Middleton and its late lamented commanding officer, Lt.-Col. Williams, for the soldierly qualities displayed during the campaign, by officers, non-commissioned officers and men, for their patient endurance of hardships and fatigues, and for the gallantry of those who assisted at the capture of Batoche, and for their orderly and humane conduct afterwards;

"And, whereas, notwithstanding the exemplary behaviour of our comrades on active service in the North-west, some person or persons, and a portion of the forces, have not hesitated to refer to them in most outrageous language, terming them 'thieves and murderers,' 'ravishers of women and children,' 'plunderers and pillagers,' and many other vile and unmerited epithets.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we here publicly express our abhorrence of these slanders and slanderers who have attempted to vilify the character and asperse the honor of our brave comrades of the Midland and other corps engaged, who all suffered equally, from our most honored and respected General down."

This is almost word for word the same resolution that was passed last week at Lindsay by the officers of the 45th Battalion, to resent the same slanders.

At the same meeting it was resolved to give a dinner to the non-com. officers of the regiment on the 30th inst., by the officers of Nos. 1, 2 and 6 companies, in conjunction with the regimental staff.

"A" BATTERY.—The inhabitants of Battleford have in every possible way shown their unfeigned regret at losing A battery. The citizens were to give them and the mounted police a ball in Clouston's hall on the 3rd, for which purpose the battery band had been secured.

A public meeting was called to protest against the removal, but as it was found that they were to be replaced by fifty mounted police the citizens concluded the country was safe and sent them off with the following resolutions: "That the citizens of Battleford and vicinity have learned with much regret that A battery, R.C.A., is now under orders to leave Battleford and they desire to give public expression to the feelings of respect, sincere friendship and regard entertained towards the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the battery, whose courteous demeanor, on all occasions, as well as their talented and successful efforts in aiding the social entertainments of the community, made them so universally and deservedly popular;

That they wish them a pleasant journey, and a safe return home, and should they at any time revisit Battleford, they will be accorded a most hearty welcome."

The Saskatchewan Herald, commenting on this action of the citizens, says of the battery:—"Amongst strangers, and amidst surroundings entirely new to most of them, a warm feeling of respect and friendship has grown as they gained acquaintance, and the hope expressed in the resolution, that they may have 'a pleasant journey and a safe return home' is no idle wish, but is, like the promise of welcome in case they should ever revisit Battleford, as sincere as it was spontaneous."

5TH ROYAL SCOTS.—On Saturday evening a very pleasant gathering of No. 1 Co. took place at the offices of Capt. Newton, No. 1724 Notre Dame street, for the purpose of presenting Capt. and Paymaster Foulis, of the regiment, with a full-dress sporan, dirk and gold belt, also an undress belt. The men assembled in full-dress uniform for the purpose of doing honor to one who has been associated with them for years as a non-com. Capt. Hood took the chair and in a few well chosen remarks announced the object of the gathering. He recalled the efforts put forth by Capt. Foulis as a non-com., from the inception of the company till he left it. He had always been most zealous in his efforts to promote and advance its interests, and also, as he had been a non-com. in the 78th Highlanders, he brought with him to the company the knowledge and experience of a thorough soldier, and the teaching he gave the company had not been lost sight of. Capt. Hood felt it a great honor to join with the company in making such a presentation to an old comrade and associate. He asked Capt. Foulis to accept the gifts from the company as a token of the respect they bore to him. Capt. Foulis in reply expressed surprise that he should be the recipient of such a handsome gift from them. During his remarks he dwelt upon the duties of a non-com. and urged those present to strive and do their duty as citizens and soldiers. He thanked them most heartily for their present, especially coming, as it did, from those with whom he had for years been intimately associated. The dirk bore the following inscription: "Presented to Capt. Wm. Foulis by 'A' Company of the 5th Royal Scots, 13th March, 1886." Sergt.-Major Niven, spoke of his long acquaintance with Capt. Foulis, having been with him in the same regiment of regulars, the 78th Highlanders. Mr. Cooke, a brother of the well known shot of the company, late of the Scottish Rifles, the old 90th, contributed to the pleasure of the meeting by song and incidents of the Zulu campaign, etc. Mr. Cooke only arrived from India two weeks ago. Refreshments were served under the management of Sergt. Brown. The following gentlemen entertained the company with songs, Pte. Patterson, Sergt. Brown, Pte. Hawes, etc. The company after enjoying an unusually good time, broke up after singing "God Save the Queen," shortly before midnight.

A deputation of the officers waited upon the Minister of Militia a few days ago to obtain formal permission for their regiment to visit Great Britain next year, to attend the Queen's Jubilee.

11TH ARGENTEUIL RANGERS.—This battalion held their annual meeting of officers at Lachute on the 3rd inst., when the following officers were present: Lieut.-Col. Cushing; Majors W. Hay, James Smith and Wm. Pollock; Captains Weightman, Jekyll, Walker, Hodgson and Martin; Lieutenants McMartin, Jekyll, Barron and Sittlington; Sergt.-Major Barley and Orderly Room Sergt. A. Watson. The several committees of the regiment presented favorable reports. Major Hay announced that the ladies' committee for the colors were prepared to present the regiment with a set of colors on the first assembly of the battalion in camp for annual drill, which announcement was received with the heartiest appreciation. Staff-Sergt. Watson reported that the Rev. S. Rogers, rector of St. Luke's Church, Montreal, had kindly undertaken to supply stretchers for the ambulance corps. At the close of the meeting Col. Cushing entertained the officers at lunch.

65TH BATTALION.—This regiment has begun drilling with all companies up to full strength. The corps looks well on parade with its new uniforms, etc., and intends holding its first parade on Easter Sunday. On this occasion the banner and flag which were blessed at the church of the Gesu, and donated to the Battalion by the ladies of the different parishes, will be presented to them.

MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.—The officers entertained their popular commander, Lieut.-Col. Oswald, at dinner on Friday night last. The orchestral band

of the regiment, under the able leadership of Bandmaster McRee, played a choice selection during the evening. Major Turnbull acted as chairman, Major Laurie occupying the vice-chair. Several of the attached officers who served with the artillery during the North-west campaign were present.

AMUSEMENTS.

(If the active organizers of regimental games, company clubs, and similar winter occupations for the militia will forward us accounts of their doings we will gladly publish them. This, we hope, will have the good result of encouraging the organization of similar clubs where there are none at present.)

BATTLEFORD.—The officers, n.c. officers and men of "A" Battery Regt. C. A. "Field Force" gave their first minstrel entertainment in Clouston's Hall here, on the 10th February. The proceeds of the entertainment, after paying expenses, are to be devoted to the "memorial fund"—a fund which has been started in Battleford to erect a monument to the brave fellows who lost their lives fighting for their Queen and country during the late rebellion.

A quarter of an hour after the doors opened there was barely standing room in the Hall. The first part of the programme consisted of the usual colored circle, who rendered some choice and pretty songs. Several of the choruses, which were repeated *pianissimo*, were very effective. Of the "end men," of whom there were four, two bones and two tambos., Sergt.-Major Scott and Gunner Hartshorne repeatedly brought down the house with their humorous jokes and personal allusions. Of the songs, "Old Rojeram" took the cake. It was composed for the occasion by Sergts. Grant and Smith. A verse or two will give a sample of the song:

"In Battleford once, there was a time of troubleum—

Glory hallelugerum, Old Rojeram!

Between the Government, the half-breed and the Indium—

Glory hallelugerum, Old Rojeram!"

"Last summer it was thought the Battery would go homeum;

But the people begged so hard, we had to stay and comfort 'em."

"Last concert it was said, or sung, the Battery was tetotalum;

But if you've any doubt about it, just trot out a keg of whiskeyum."

Part II. consisted of solos, instrumental and vocal, recitations, and a stump speech (original, by Sergt.-Major Scott). Where all was so good it is hard to particularize, but special mention must be made of the song and dance, "The Two Old Maids," by Guns. Turner and Roach. The roars of laughter and hearty applause showed with what enjoyment it was received by the audience. By far the best and most taking piece of the whole entertainment was Gun. Turner's "Far Away" (in character). The song represents a very seedy and broken-down gentleman, relating his trials and tribulations, the semi-chorus after each line and full chorus at the end of each verse being sung behind the flies by the whole company. The effect was very pretty, and at the same time most ludicrous. The appreciation of the audience was shown by having Turner a third time before the foot-lights. Gun. Slater's trombone solo was very well rendered; and the stump speech created roars of laughter, the many humorous and witty local hits being thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. The programme was brought to a close by a farce, written for the occasion, entitled "Pounded, or the Tables Turned." "Pouncer" (Gun. Hartshorne) was a host in himself, and elicited rounds of applause by his by-play and amusing antics. A most pleasant evening was brought to an end by a dance after the performance.

Besides the enjoyment afforded to the audience, the preparation has helped to make the long weary winter pass somewhat pleasantly for the battery, and I am glad to say that, after paying all expenses, the handsome sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars will be added to the "memorial fund" by the members of

"A" BATTERY FIELD FORCE.

QU'APPELLE.—B battery dramatic club have been at it again. They have given another entertainment before a "large and enthusiastic audience." The Progress says:—"The new stage is a great improvement, and the drop curtain, painted by Capt. Rutherford, is one of the prettiest things we have ever seen in that line. The scene represents the big pow-wow at Battleford, of Poundmaker and his chiefs and head men, before General Middleton. Most of the figures are portraits, specially those of the General, Poundmaker and others. The grouping is quite artistic, and the whole picture stands out with marvellous reality, and it brought back to those who were present the most vivid recollections. The new full orchestra of B battery was in attendance and their playing was much admired, and under the leadership of Corporal Godreau (who, by the way, we believe composed all the music), did much to enhance the pleasure of the evening." The farce, "Deaf as a Post," was put on and was well received, the scene when the four ladies (personated by men of the battery) were on together bringing down the house. Then came songs and recitations, elog dancing, a cornet solo, a minstrel troupe and a humorous debate. The officers were to give another entertainment on the 8th in aid of the funds of St. Peter's Church, under the patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor, when the farces "Cool as a Cucumber" and "Turn Him Out" were to be acted, with the full band for orchestra. Performance to begin at 20 o'clock.

WINNIPEG.—The first annual reunion of C company, 90th, proved to be a large ball, the want of an invitation to which argued the neglected one unknown in society. The hall was beautifully decorated. Here and there amongst the decorations were to be seen the old reliable corned beef and hard-tack, forming a sort of death's head at the feast, and serving to remind those present that they were but mortal, and as such, unable to cope successfully with everything.

The arrangement of the programme presented some novel features, the dancing being interspersed with songs, thus giving the dancers breathing time as well as varying the enjoyments. The names of Miss Barrett, Miss Breach and Messrs. Kellond, Arnold, Tees and Ferte, as vocalists, are sufficient guarantee of the quality of the singing. The orchestral band of the 90th Battalion, under the leadership of Bandmaster Johnston, furnished the best and most delightful music ever heard at a Winnipeg ball, and is deserving of special praise, adding as it did in such a material way to the enjoyment of the dancers. The Manitoban relinquishes in despair the task of describing the numberless pretty dresses of the ladies.

All the companies in the city seem to have gone wild over meetings and reunions. Besides C company's ball, A company, of the Light Infantry, had a pleasant time at Mr. E. P. Leacock's residence, Kildonan, on the 10th; a meeting of the n. c. o's. of the 90th was held on the 12th at the drill shed, to discuss a proposed entertainment; A company of the 90th are to have a supper on the 17th; and B company's annual reunion is to be another grand affair.

5TH ROYAL SCOTS.—The first annual steeplechase of D company snowshoe club was held on Friday evening. The course taken was from McGill College gates to Hague's Hotel. Capt. Newton and Lieut. Jackson acted as judges, and Lieut. Miller as starter and time-keeper. The result of the race was as follows: Pte. Frank Rowe, 19.30; Pte. Gunn, 19.46; Pte. W. Kearns, 20.39; Pte. Stacy, 21.46; Pte. Richardson, 23.15; Corp. W. J. Kearns, 24.59; Pte. Thyer, 25.30; Col.-Sergt. McGillton, 25.15. A most pleasant evening was afterwards enjoyed by the club.

GLEANINGS.

There were eighteen policemen arrested in connection with the Edmonton emote, and seventeen of these have received sentences of from nine to seventeen months for mutiny. Such prompt punishment is calculated to make men think twice before repeating the experiment of kicking against authority.

At a public dinner at Cobourg last week Col. Vance Gravely, replying to the toast of the army, navy and militia of Canada, said that the inclusion of our militia in the great military organization was to be esteemed a great privilege. "It has been the custom," adds the colonel, "in times, I am happy to say now gone by, to sneer at the citizen soldiers of Canada and to hold them up to ridicule because they were not up to the standard of English veterans, but it is well to remember that the volunteer takes his chances of death and wounds for country's sake, while the regular fights simply for his pay. What nobler example could be found than that of the late Col. Williams and the brave men who with Gen. Middleton made the reputation of Canada's sons famous throughout the world? I cannot sit down without paying a tribute to the officers and government of that great country to the south of us, to whose good will and vigilance in preventing the Indians across the border from interfering, we, to some extent, owe the success of the North-west expedition."

TORONTO.—The Ladies' volunteer supply committee held a final meeting yesterday. Reports presented showed that the total amount secured by subscriptions, and expended in supplies and relief, was \$4,978.74.

The reports stated that several volunteers, whose situations had been filled in their absence were yet without employment.

Many are disappointed at two pieces of intelligence that have arrived this week; whether they are authentic remains to be seen. The first is that no troops are going to the North-west, and the other, which has thrown a regular damper over the enthusiasm of the volunteers, is that no clasps whatever are to be given for the several fights in the late campaign.

HALIFAX.—It is understood that the Royal Irish Rifles are under orders to leave Halifax for Egypt and be replaced by the York and Lancaster Regiment now in Bermuda.

PORT HOPE.—\$2,380 have been subscribed to the Williams memorial fund, up to date.

WINNIPEG.—The memorial committee of the 90th Battalion have decided to erect a monument in St. John's cemetery, in memory of the members of that corps who fell in the late campaign, and designs have been invited for the same.

The London Observer of February 14th has the following court news which will be of interest to Canadians:—

"Osborne, Feb. 14th.—The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Churchill and Hon. Horatia Stopford."

"Lieutenant Kenneth Cameron, 93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, had the honor to be presented to Her Majesty in the evening."

Lieut. Cameron is a son of Hector Cameron, Q.C., M.P., and a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston.

In the English supplies was an item of £1,200 to pay for the North-west medals, granted by the Imperial authorities to our field force. When this came up, Mr. Healey, a home ruler, opposed the grant, which was finally carried, on a vote of 209 to 66.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CHANGE OF TIME.

THE time for seeing the plans and specifications for the

INFANTRY SCHOOL

LONDON, ONT.,

is hereby changed to TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, and the time for receiving tenders to WEDNESDAY, the 7th APRIL.

By order,

A. GOBEL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 12th March, 1886.



SEALED TENDERS, marked "For mounted Police Clothing Supplies," and addressed to the Hon. the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon Thursday, 18th March, 1886.

Printed forms of Tender, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application to the undersigned.

No tenders will be received unless made on such printed forms. Patterns of all articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

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

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

FRED. WHITE,
Comptroller,
N. W. M. Police.

Ottawa, Feb. 21th, 1886.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies" will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, 20th APRIL, 1886, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Beef, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, etc., duty paid at various points in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

Forms of Tender, giving full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules.

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

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

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

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General
of Indian Affairs.

Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 3rd March, 1886.

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R. CHAMBERLIN,
Ottawa, May, 1885. Q.P



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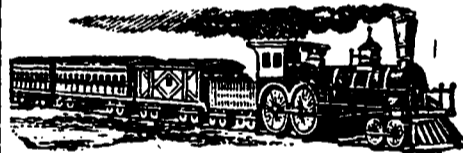
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D. POTTINGER,
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Railway Office,
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