

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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## A Canadian Staff Corps.

[Communicated.]

Our permanent corps, cavalry, artillery and infantry, including the mounted branch of the latter arm, now number, as authorized by law, 940 n. c. officers and men, and a total, including officers, of 996. These corps being examples and instructors to the militia generally, should be in the highest degree efficient, and no expense should be spared in making them the finest military organization in the world as regards training and equipment; and the officers and n. c. officers should be as perfect as possible in their profession, both for the sake of offence and defence, as well as for the benefit of the militia; this being their *raison d'être*.

To anyone who has given any serious attention to the military needs of this country, it must appear clear that the advantages of training given to the permanent corps and the militia for various reasons fall far short of what might be expected for the sum annually voted for military purposes; and I propose to endeavour to show how the present usefulness of our permanent corps, and consequently its effect on the militia generally, could be augmented, and the officers trained in a way that would render them more valuable to the country in the event of their services being required, than is now possible.

As it is, the junior subalterns in our permanent corps are expected to handle and command, both in barracks and the field, a battery, regiment of cavalry or infantry, and also to be able to give all instructions and details for the same, a thing certainly neither expected nor obtained in the Imperial service. It looks, therefore, as if the Government expect to maintain a staff corps of officers; if, however, such is their expectation, they are only half carrying out what could reasonably and easily be obtained if a rather more generous system was adopted for the training of not only the permanent corps, but, through them, the militia.

We have now eight stations for permanent corps. These stations are far distant, and if an artilleryman in the Winnipeg Field Battery wishes for a course he has to go to Kingston or Victoria; if a cavalryman at London desires the same he has to go to Quebec, while the officers of the permanent cavalry, artillery and infantry know little of the practical working of the three arms combined, a most desirable knowledge for a soldier.

Now the expense of transport for cavalry, artillery and infantry militia to the different stations of their arms could be saved, and a great good to the country obtained, by maintaining at *each* station the three arms. Take, for instance, Kingston, with its 150 n. c. officers and gunners. Make there a field battery, 4 guns (or 6, better), well horsed, with 100 n. c. officers and men, send half a troop, or rather 20 men and 1 officer, and send 40 infantry and 1 officer; all to be under the com-

mand of its present commandant, who would then be a commandant in reality! Deal the same with all, giving each commandant as at present the preponderance of his own arm. By this means not only might all the officers of this staff corps (a similar uniform being worn) be interchangeable, if required, but they would all have a practical knowledge of the three arms combined, a knowledge which is of the greatest possible benefit to a soldier. By this means also each militia district would be able to have training for all arms, without a large outlay for transport expenses; and also all infantry officers attending could pass a riding course, which instruction, there is no denying, is urgently required in the infantry.

I append a table showing distribution, pointing out that the increase to the establishment might be slight; but I feel sure that the results to the militia would amply repay the increased expenditure, and it must be remembered that there is accommodation at nearly all the barracks for this slight increase.

STATION.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	M. Infantry	Guns.	Total Guns	Total Men
Quebec*	20	100	40	.....	4	4	160
Kingston	20	100	40	.....	4	4	160
Victoria‡	.....	100	40	.....	.....	.....	140
Fredericton	20	25	80	.....	1	1	125
St. John's	20	25	80	.....	1	1	125
Toronto	20	25	80	.....	1	1	125
London	20	25	80	.....	1	1	125
Winnipeg,†	.....	25	40	40	4	4	105
	120	425	480	40	16	16	1065
Present establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125

\* Quebec only requires one station, if such a scheme were carried out.

‡ No field guns required.

† No cavalry required.

## Regimental News.

### Toronto.

The Queen's Own paraded 475 strong on Wednesday 10th inst., at the drill shed, and marched to Moss Park rink, where the regiment put in two hours drill under Col. Allan.

On the return to the shed, the prizes won by members of "G" and "D" Co's. in their company matches, were distributed.

The band concert on Friday evening (12th inst.) was a great success. The combined bands of the 13th Battalion (Hamilton), Grenadiers and Queen's Own, played four selections, and each band played two selections besides, all of which were most enthusiastically received. Mr. Bayley (bandmaster of the Q.O.R.) deserves great praise for bringing this undertaking to so successful an issue.

The regimental rifle matches were held on Saturday last. Every-

thing passed off without a hitch, thanks to the exertions of the regimental rifle committee—Major Delamere and Lieuts. Knifton and Rennie.

The cheerful face of Lieut. Knifton was clouded only by the thought that his company (E) was not the crack shooting company of the regiment. It is his proudest boast that he has been a member of E Company for twenty years, and he is just as much one of the boys now as he was when he first joined.

Archib. Mackenzie, of lacrosse fame, has been promoted to sergeant in F. Co. He will make a good sergeant and deserves his promotion. His loyal (but somewhat fishy) speech, which he made in London, Eng., while away with the Toronto Lacrosse Club, when he remarked that "every able-bodied Canadian is a volunteer and a lacrosse player," is still fresh in the minds of a grateful public.

F Company's "Darling Clementine" is now allowed to rest quietly in her grave "where the myrtle doth entwine."

G Company made a half-hearted attempt once this season to detail the interesting adventures of the "selected spooners of the gang," but the unfeeling remarks of other companies made them dry up.

I Company, "Murray's Dandies," feel the loss of the genial and large hearted Jack Cassells, who, although gone for some time now, is not by any means forgotten.

KUNE SOHN.

#### THE GRENADIERS TAKE THE FIELD.

The Grenadiers mustered at the drill shed on Saturday at 2 o'clock for the purpose of a march out to practice the new formation of the attack. Owing to the threatening state of the weather and the unsuitable hour of parade the muster was very weak, not more than 200 of all ranks turning out. Lieut.-Col. Dawson was in command and was assisted in the manoeuvres by the following officers: Majors Harrison and Mason, Adjutant Manley, Capts. Caston, Trotter, Michie, Morrow and Eliot, Lieuts. Maclean, Lambe, Cameron, Lowe, Hay. Surgeon King was in charge of the ambulance corps.

A company under Capt. Maclean and Lt. Lambe, formed the advance guard, and marched along King street as such, to the wonder of many spectators who did not understand the movement. Headed by the bands, the rest of the regiment following, they advanced along King, York, Queen, Beverley, St. George, when the enemy was found to be in force about the neighborhood of Consul Nordheimer's house. The advance guard was withdrawn and the regiment composed of six companies prepared for the attack. The left half companies of Nos. 1 and 2 and the right half companies of Nos. 3 and 4 formed the fighting line; their remaining half companies formed the support, Nos. 5 and 6 under Major Harrison being a reserve. The officers and men entered into the spirit of the affair and the movements were very interesting to the spectators. The half company volley firing and then the rushes under cover of the smoke was seen to be a most effective form of approaching an enemy. The support came up and then each captain found himself in command of his entire company. The reserve at the last stage doubled up and formed the rear rank of the now fighting line. Bayonets were now fixed, and with the front rank at the charge and the rear at the slope, the charge was sounded by the bugles and drums, and with a British cheer and in less time than it takes to write it the ridge of highland was in the hands of the Red coats.

The markers were thrown out and the companies assembled and, headed by the band, the regiment proceeded through the Consul's lovely grounds to take possession of the Nordheimer Citadel. Instead of the enemy, the jovial face of Mr. Nordheimer welcomed them, while the balconies of the house were gay with the attire of the large number of ladies who had been invited to receive the officers at an "At Home." The arms were piled and the freedom of the capacious grounds handed over to the men, who seemed to enjoy themselves very much among the apple trees and the refreshments, which had preceded them under charge of Quarter-Master Ellis and Quarter-Master Sergt. Dale. The officers adjourned, as soon as the mud was fairly scraped from their boots, to the drawing-rooms, where they were graciously received and welcomed by Mrs. Nordheimer and introduced to those who had graced the occasion by their presence. A choice repast regaled the sharp appetites of the officers, and a very pleasant hour was spent.

About 5.30 the "fall in" sounded and every officer and man was soon in his place. Col. Dawson drew the regiment up in quarter column and called for three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Nordheimer, which was heartily given as well as a tiger for "the children"—proposed by some good-hearted man in the ranks. The regiment then left and marched to the armory by way of Devonport-road, Yonge and King streets, all well satisfied with the pleasant outing, and feeling grateful to Consul Nordheimer for his kindness. Before dismissing the men, the colonel read a letter from the directors of the Industrial Exhibition thanking the regiment for their assistance at the "Siege of Sebastopol" and for their admirable conduct when so employed.

The manoeuvres were witnessed by Col. Otter, who generally turns up very unexpectedly in mutti on any such occasion, also by Col. Grissett and Surgeon Baldwin.

#### MUD SPLASHES.

Col. Dawson, Majors Harrison and Mason and Adjutant Manley were mounted on handsome steeds and were pictures.

"Hurrah for King Billy!" cried a man in King street as he saw "the Adj." prance along on a milk-white horse. Neither the reference to King William nor the frequent query of "Where's the red-headed girl?" disturbed the adjutant's serenity.

"H" Company's turning of itself inside out created great fun among the officers.

Lieut. McLean wore his military moustache, and his general appearance told well for the Press, of which he is a valuable member.

#### British Columbia.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

At Victoria, C Battery, R.C.A., on the morning of the 2nd instant, paraded at Beacon Hill Park for inspection by Major-Gen. Sir Fred Middleton. The Battery, headed by their splendid band, marched on to the review ground shortly after 10 o'clock and formed up in parade order, facing the saluting point, for the inspection of the inspecting officer. Shortly after the Major-General appeared on the ground and was received with the usual honours of the general salute. The Battery then marched past, first in quick time, right in front, then back again, left in front, afterwards at the double. Forming up in line and advancing in parade order they delivered the general salute. After the parade manoeuvres were over, the Battery were put through the manual exercise by Major Peters, and afterwards by Lieut. Ogilvie, followed by company movements. This part of the inspection being concluded, the Battery marched off to camp and donned their fighting costumes, with the new kit-pack, consisting of a kit and blanket rolled up in a waterproof and tied with a piece of bed cord. The ordinary barrack room bed strap being attached for the purpose of securing the pack on the back of the soldier. The troops took off the packs and put them on again in a short space of time compared with the regulation valise. They then extended in skirmishing order, and for about an hour or so acted as light infantry, forming and extending and other rapid movements. During the first part of the light infantry movements the troops unslung their packs, forming with them a kind of bullet proof parapet, from behind which the soldier delivered his fire. In advancing they tucked the pack under the arm and doubled to the front. On the top of Beacon Hill they undid their packs and repacked them again in an incredible short space of time.

#### INSPECTION OF THE MILITIA.

Major-General Middleton inspected the local volunteers at the drill shed last evening (the 6th). He was accompanied by Lt.-Col. Holmes, acting D.A.G., Capt. Wise, A.D.C., and Capt. Benson of C Battery. On his arrival the inspecting officer was received by the usual salute; after which Lt.-Col. Prior put the men through the manual and firing exercise. After this No. 2 Battery, Capt. P. A. Irving, was brought to the front, and at his command the men went through company drill in such a manner as to elicit favorable comments from the inspecting officer. The captain of No. 3 being on the sick list, his battery was passed over and No. 4, Capt. Smallfield, was put through company drill, which was also very well done. Subsequently the Victoria Rifle Company, Capt. Wollacott, was similarly inspected. At the close the Major-General addressed his respective commanders of the artillery and rifles, and expressed himself as satisfied with what he had seen, and also the hope that next time he visited the corps he would find them in a proper drill shed, the present quarters rendering battalion movements out of the question. He also complimented the men on their neat and steady appearance. After the parade had been dismissed, those of the officers who had not already met General Middleton were presented to him.

The Major-General was accompanied on the ground by Lt.-Col. Holmes, D.A.G., Captain Benson, acting A.D.C. Col. E. G. Prior, B.C.G.A., was also in attendance. Capt. Wise, having had his uniform detained on the railway, had to appear as a common civilian, and consequently kept in the background. Lady Middleton graced the review with her presence, and appeared as charming as ever. Her Ladyship was accompanied by Mrs. Peters. Several other ladies also were on the grounds, and evidently took great interest in the manoeuvres. Col. Wollenden and Capt. Roycraft were also present.

The Major-General went to Esquimalt subsequently and inspected the sites of proposed fortifications, also the new permanent barracks. Nothing seems to escape the critical eye of the gallant officer, and no doubt he will find ample material for a lengthy report to Ottawa on barrack accommodation, the fortifications, the utter absence of proper equipment, and other important subjects.

# THE BATTLE OF HALIFAX.

## Deceiving the Defence by a Feint the Enemy Capture the Harbour.

A Great Day for the Blue Jackets—But Little Glory for the West Riding Men or Militia, and much Disgust Among Citizens.

(Halifax Mail, 11th October.)

"The great demonstration" took place yesterday. The warships, and the Imperial and Canadian troops were engaged. There was a public holiday and thousands of people turned out to see the great mimic battle.

But as far as the general public was concerned the whole thing was the most genuine sham fight ever witnessed in these parts. They spent the whole day, saw nothing or next to nothing and went home thoroughly disgusted.

This was largely the fault of the general public. They had formed great expectations. The general notion was that the fleet would take up a position in the centre of the harbour, blaze away at and be blazed away from the forts on either side; that there would be a grand display of torpedo experiments, and wind up with a general review and grand march past.

But real warfare is not conducted that way, and the military and naval authorities wanted an idea of what could be done in case of real hostilities.

It is said that Admiral Lyons was not at first favourable to taking part in the affair, and when urged, consented; and subsequently remarked to one of his staff: "I'll give them enough of it." He kept his promise.

The attack was carried out under command of Capt. Jackson, of H.M.S. Comus; the defence was conducted by Col. Hill, R.A. General Ross and Admiral Lyons were intensely interested spectators.

Thousands of people crowded Citadel hill, the Park, the decks of the St. Pierre, the Dartmouth, and wherever a favourable view could be obtained. Hundreds of funny incidents occurred, but we have not space to record them. It was a cold day for a great many people, and a weary day for the 66th and 63rd. They were held in reserve and occupied a back road in the back woods. Below we give reports of the battle, as seen from various points of view.

The net result was that a landing was made at Herring Cove, and an advance made upon York Redoubt, which was repulsed. But this was only a feint, which drew the whole reserve force five or six miles out in the woods. Then another clever feint caused the defence to concentrate a large body of troops for the defence of Fort Clarence, and when the bulk of the defending army was thus distributed so many miles apart, the enemy attacked McNab's Island in force, captured it, and held a position in the heart of Halifax harbour—hitherto considered impregnable.

The "general idea" and orders issued from the brigade office were:

### MANŒUVRES, 10th Oct., 1888.

War having been declared, the officer commanding at Halifax receives information that some of the enemy's cruisers have arrived off the coast with the intention of landing a force of sailors and marines with some field guns to make a raid on Halifax from the land side on the west, or else to seize Dartmouth or some of the outlying forts, such as York Redoubt, Ives Point battery, etc., etc.

### INSTRUCTIONS.

For the purposes of the manœuvres the points at which the enemy may land will be limited on the S.W. by Herring Cove and on the E. by Cow Bay.

All bridges on the road leading from Herring Cove and York Redoubt as well as those leading from Cow Bay or Dartmouth to be considered prepared for instant demolition.

The passage between Lawlor's Island and the mainland to be considered absolutely barred.

The passage of the narrows between Lawlor's and McNab's islands and between the north point of the former and the opposite shoulder of the latter, to be so obstructed as to cause a delay of half an hour at each place to boats attempting to pass through.

The entrances to Cow Bay and Herring Cove to be considered similarly obstructed and to entail a like delay.

Water transport proceeding from one point to another between 10.30 a.m. and the conclusion of the manœuvres not to be allowed to cross the mine fields.

No hostilities to be carried on after 4 p.m.

The cruisers will remain outside of a line drawn from Chebucto Head to Devil's Island till 10.30 a.m.

By order,

J. GOLDIE, Colonel, Chief Staff Officer.

The following alterations are ordered in the instructions accompanying the general idea for the manœuvres on the 10th inst.

The supposed obstruction which barred the Eastern Passage between Lawlor's Island and the mainland absolutely, are now to be supposed to be boat mines, which will cause a delay of half an hour.

In addition to the above another line of boat mines is to be supposed to exist between McNab's Island and the mainland (at a point in the Eastern Passage, which will be marked by a red flag) which will cause a similar delay.

In the event of the state of the weather being such as to prevent the original scheme being carried out, the following instructions will be observed:

York Redoubt and outer mine-field to be considered non-existent.

A line drawn between Ives' Point and Point Pleasant to absolutely bar the fleet.

All heavy guns in forts to be considered non-existent.

The landing party from the ships is not to attack York Redoubt in any way.

Information will be telegraphed from the ships to York Redoubt by 8 a.m., if the original scheme cannot be carried out. In such case hostilities will not commence till 11.30 a.m. By order,

J. GOLDIE, Col., C.S.O.

### THE MILITIA'S PART.

Militia Brigade Office, Oct. 8, 1888.—In my interview with the general officer commanding H. M. forces in B. N. A. he expressed a desire that the militia force in Halifax should act in conjunction with H. M. troops at the forthcoming manœuvres. The D.A.G. therefore trusts that the force will turn out as strong as possible, and of all things, to be punctual at the various rendezvous mentioned in the following orders:

The 63rd battalion Halifax rifles will parade at the drill shed, for inspection (annual) by the deputy adjutant-general, at quarter to eight on Wednesday next, 10th inst., in drill order, great coats rolled. If there is sufficient time the battalion will be mustered; if not, a muster parade will be ordered at an early date.

This battalion to be formed up at the Queen's wharf at 8.30 a.m., on the morning of the 10th inst., and there await orders (30 rounds of ammunition per man).

The commanding officers of the Halifax Brigade G. A. and the 66th Battalion having expressed themselves as desirous of turning out with their battalions in conjunction with H. M. regular forces, the following will be the disposition of these battalions.

66th Battalion.—Two companies to parade at the lumber yard to embark in the steamer Lily at 8 a.m. for York Redoubt.

Three companies to be at the N. W. Arm Battery as a reserve at 8.30 a.m. to await orders.

Halifax Battalion G. A.—One battery (estimated strength 50 officers, n.c.o.'s and men) to proceed by road to Fort Clarence to form escort for 28-pounder guns, to be at Fort Clarence at 8.30 a.m.

One battery (estimated strength 50 officers, n.c.o.'s and men), to be at lumber yard for embarkation in transports that will be provided at 8 a.m., to proceed to York Redoubt and form escort for 20-pounder guns.

Half battery (estimated strength 25 officers, n.c.o.'s and men) to parade at R. A. park at 9 a.m. and accompany as escort 20-pounder guns to junction of Herring Cove and Williams' lake roads.

Half battery (estimated strength 25 officers, n.c.o.'s and men), to parade at 8 a.m. at lumber yard and proceed in transport that will be provided for it to MacNab's island.

Officers commanding all the foregoing detachments to be directed on arrival at their posts to report themselves to the senior officer present. Thirty rounds blank ammunition to be taken for each rifle and carbine.

Dress, drill order with haversacks and water bottles.

The men should breakfast before starting and take a cooked meal in their haversacks.

On the termination of the manœuvres those troops who have proceeded to York Redoubt and MacNab's Island by water transport will return by the same means and in the same order as they went. Troops that marched to their positions on the Dartmouth side will march back.

After the troops have arrived at their positions they will receive all orders from Col. Hill, R.A., nominated by the G. O. C. to command the defending force.

Major Pogg's, of the Halifax Brigade of G.A., will report himself to Col. Hill, R.A., at 9.30 a.m., he having been detailed as orderly officer

PENNYMAN W. WORSLEY, LT.-COL.,  
D. A. G., M. D. No. 9.

WITH THE ATTACKING FORCE.

We embarked at 8 o'clock. The Bellerophon's men were divided into two companies and a field gun's crew with a 9 pounder and explosive party. Each company embraced 25 file, the gun's crew 18 men, and explosive, 8 men. The above were on the Ready. Two companies and the marines were on the Pylades; the latter numbered 100 or about. At 8 o'clock the fleet sailed out in single column line ahead, in the following order: Comus, Pylades, Canada and Ready. The Wrangler had been detached for service with the defending force as a trooper. They then proceeded to sea for some miles, and at 9.25 the course was altered to the eastward, and the signal "Prepare for action" was made. All the arrangements for real warfare were made; speed slackened, and the ships formed up in line abreast of Cow Bay, within range of their own guns. At 10.30 the Comus (flag ship on this occasion) fired the opening gun. The Ready was then sent in to anchor as close as possible to the south entrance of the eastern passage, under cover of the fire of the fleet; but the fleet did not fire in a shot, as no opposition was offered to the Ready's advance. At 11 o'clock the Ready anchored within safety, and despatched the steam pinnace and gig, with an explosive party towards the Imperial landing place, where it was supposed an obstruction was placed to stop the passage of vessels. The pinnace had the explosive party and a 7 pounder gun in the bow, and the gig had about 30 riflemen. As the tars advanced a number of soldiers were observed on the Dartmouth shore, who immediately opened fire from a 20 pounder on the boats. The Ready, however, soon silenced them. At 11.25 a charge of 25 lbs. of gun cotton was successfully laid and fired, which work, according to the umpires' rules, was to occupy the space of 50 minutes, although in real warfare the work could be done in a much shorter time. After this had been accomplished, the tars naturally thought they had completed their task so as to make a landing, when the umpire appeared on the scene with a flag of truce and informed the attacking party that they had four lines of mines to disable before a further advance could be made. The tars then set to work and fired three more charges and successfully laid and fired them. This operation, so successfully carried out as to merit the praise of the umpires, was accomplished by Torpedo Lieut. Sturdee and Torpedo Instructor Corbett of H.M.S. Bellerophon.

At 1.15 the obstacles were reported cleared by signal, and the explosive party returned to the Ready. The rest of the fleet was then observed looming up in the distance from the capture of Herring Cove, which was carried by the Comus, Canada and Pylades, taking that without any difficulty and landing at least 500 men. They then proceeded to send a force of 200 men to attempt the capture of York Redoubt. But this proved too strong and they retired, after cutting all communications to the front. The Canada anchored within range to keep possession. The party re-embarked to their respective ships for the purpose of joining the main body in attacking McNab's Island. Preparations were then made for landing, with a force of 600 blue jackets and marines with two field guns and explosive party, each ship's boat being towed by their steamboats, which had guns mounted in their bows. When the boats were formed into column, the enemy was then found to be in force of about 150 strong near the Imperial landing place. The boats proceeded, fire being opened on both sides; but the defenders were to a large extent handicapped on account of having no guns except rifles, whilst the sailors with their machine guns could have annihilated them if in real action. Whilst the sailors were proceeding to effect a landing, a large force of men was discerned on the Yarmouth shore, who opened a heavy fire. The tars returned the compliment with their machine arms, thus silencing them and compelling them to retreat. The blue jackets were now about landing, when just about this time an engineer mining boat was observed approaching, and a few rounds from the Bellerophon's steam pinnace's seven pounder brought out a flag of truce. A landing was then effected, the blue jackets manning the guns and dragging them up from the boats to the shore in fine style. The party were now met with a desultory fire from the enemy in the woods, on which they were instantly thrown out in skirmishing order and advanced, driving the defending party before them into the fort. The landing was effected at 3 o'clock, and the fort and contents captured 55 minutes later.

THE BATTLE SEEN FROM THE CITADEL HILL.

Hundreds and at some times thousands of people crowded the slopes of the citadel during the day. They occasionally heard the thunder of the guns and saw volumes of smoke roll out from George's Island and York Redoubt, and they enjoyed a magnificent view of the peerless harbour of Halifax. They also had the benefit of the raw air. Besides this they put in the time. The defence of the city and harbour

was confided to Col. Hill, R.A., who made his headquarters in the citadel, from whence he directed the operations of the defending forces, which were, of course, scattered over a large area of territory. The disposition of the forces, as far as could be learned, was as follows:

Fort Clarence—To cover the Eastern Passage road, in command of Capt. Ruggles-Brise, 76th, two companies West Riding 76th regiment afterwards reinforced by two other companies 76th from McNab's), two 20 pounder guns manned by the Royal Artillery, escorted by H. G. A., and a section of Royal Engineers.

York Redoubt, commanded by Major Nisbet; three companies 76th, two companies 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, under Capt. Kenny and Browne, and three 20 pounder guns, manned by Royal Artillery, escorted by 75 men of the H.G.A. Two of these guns were planted on a prominence beyond the fort commanding the Herring Cove road, and one gun was stationed at the junction of the Herring Cove and Williams' Lake road.

McNab's Island, under command of Major Low, 76th; three companies 76th, one 20 pounder gun manned by Royal Artillery, escorted by H.G.A. and a section of Royal Engineers. This garrison was afterwards reduced by the transfer of two or three companies of the 76th to the support of Fort Clarence.

The 63rd Rifles and three companies of the 66th Fusiliers were held in reserve on the Queen's wharf and in the park.

A most efficient signal service under Capt. Rawson, R.E., had been established between all these widely scattered forces and the citadel, and was maintained with great success.

An experienced gentleman who witnessed the affair from the citadel gives the *Herald* the following version of how it progressed from that eminence:—

At 10.30 a.m. the warships Canada, Comus, Ready and Pylades appeared off the entrance to the Eastern Passage, which made it appear that the enemy intended to force a landing on the Passage road and thence into Dartmouth, either by the road passing Fort Clarence, or by the upper Dartmouth road in the rear of that fort. H.M.S. Ready was put forward to make a slight attack on McNab's Island. They effected a landing under cover of the guns of the ship, but were gallantly driven off by the force stationed there. Afterwards, a pinnace from that ship blew up the obstruction placed across the passage by the defence and put down a counter mine. Meantime the enemy's fleet had retired to Herring Cove, thus showing that the attack on McNab's was only a feint to cover the real attack intended for Herring Cove. Accordingly Col. Hill ordered the 66th, which was then in reserve at the North-west Arm, in command of Capt. Addison, R.A., on to the Herring Cove road, and the 63rd, commanded by Major Walsh, then waiting at the Queen's wharf, were marched to the North-west Arm, and transported across on the Highland Mary, landed at Jones' refinery and ordered to join the 66th, which had proceeded to Roache's point, four miles on that road, thence marched to the support of a small detachment with a 20 pound gun, stationed on a hill in command of Lieut. Rugg Price, R.A., at that point. This was exactly eight miles from the post office. Meanwhile we found that the enemy had landed at Herring Cove and were making the real attack on York Redoubt itself. They were met on the road between Herring Cove and the redoubt by the force stationed at that fort, and after a desperate and gallant skirmish the blue jackets fought their way up to within a quarter of a mile of the redoubt, where they were brought face to face with a battery which swept them from the road, and they beat a hasty retreat back to their boats, followed and harassed by the 76th and 66th men. They embarked and made good their escape under cover of the guns of H.M.S. Canada.

Throughout these operations the heavy 18 ton guns of York Redoubt and George's Island were engaged in a duel with the guns of the fleet (when within range) until some 40 to 50 rounds had been fired and all the ammunition used. After the repulse at Herring Cove, the whole fleet with the exception of one ship, again repaired to the mouth of the Eastern Passage. Seeing this and anticipating a landing and the main attack on Fort Clarence, the larger proportion of the infantry at McNab's were withdrawn to reinforce Fort Clarence. But it turned out otherwise, and the enemy made an attack in great force on the east side of McNab's Island. The blue jackets appeared to have no difficulty in driving back the handful of defenders, and they were compelled to retreat to and take refuge in Ives' point battery, which, it appeared was soon occupied by the invaders, 500 or 600 strong. Their landing on the island was observed from York Redoubt and George's Island and a vigorous fire kept up from those forts, as well as from the 20 pound gun on the Eastern Passage road. Though Ives' point battery was captured, it could never have been held by hostile troops, because all the guns lining the harbour could have been brought to bear on that spot, and would quickly have driven the victors out of it.

The transport service, comprising H. M. S. Wrangler, the tugs Lily, Argus and Highland Mary, rendered efficient service.

The capture of Ives' point ended the battle. The sailors returned to their ships and the regular and militia troops returned to their quarters and their homes.

#### THE CAPTURE OF M'NAB'S ISLAND.

McNab's Island was held by 500 men of the West Riding regiment, one 20-pound gun handled by Royal Artillerymen and escorted by H. G. A. and a section of Royal Engineers. It was exactly five minutes past eleven, says the *Herald* outpost, when we found the warships Canada, Comus and Ready between McNab's and Devil's Islands. Ten minutes later they were pushing off their boats. A steam pinnace, towing a cutter, started from H.M.S. Ready towards the passage between McNab's and Lawlor's, covered by the fire of the guns of that ship, and proceeded to destroy the line of boat mines stretching from near the government wharf on the eastern side of the passage to near Lawlor's Island. This operation in actual war, would, of course, only be attempted at night, as no enemy could accomplish it in broad daylight. But in a mimic battle, we have to give our friends the enemy considerable latitude. Hence the Ready's men succeeded in laying and firing her counter mine before the pinnace came under the musketry fire of the defence, which was somewhat retired.

By this time the R.A. and H.G.A. brought their 20-pound gun to bear on the audacious enemy and the pinnace retired out of fire. She soon required to the attack however, this time under heavy infantry fire from the defending force, which had moved up. Then the pinnace had touched ground, the crew of her cutter had been annihilated by the musketry fire from shore, and when she got afloat again she was compelled to retire for reinforcements.

At 12.30 another roar from the Ready's guns warned us that another attempt was to be made to land. The same pinnace, towing another cutter of fresh men, steamed quickly up to the line of mines before mentioned, dexterously turned around, and facing the defenders on shore, fired her 7-pounder straight into their faces. This audaciously saucy proceeding momentarily dumfounded the land force, and meanwhile Lieut. Sturdee had very skilfully and quickly dropped a counter mine over the stern of his pinnace and as quickly and as skilfully fired that counter mine and retired. This accomplished the opening of the line of mines, but at a very considerable loss. One boat's crew had already been sacrificed and the other was badly demoralized.

Meanwhile the other ships of the enemy's fleet had moved across water south of Sandwich Point to join the Pylades. Their passage by the mouth of the harbour was hotly contested by York Redoubt, and the missiles of death and destruction so vigorously sent out from the monsters in that fort were as vigorously replied to by the attacking ships. Then a joint attack by all the ships was made and a landing effected at Herring Cove, only to find that the road to York Redoubt was covered by such numerous commanding positions as to make the capture of that fort impossible.

This attack, however, turned out to be but another feint, for at 1.30 the entire fleet of the enemy, with the exception of the Canada, moved across to their former position near Devil's island. These ships promptly lowered all their boats and made a dashing attack on McNab's island in full force. The return of the ships from Herring Cove deceived the commander of the defending army, who naturally thought that the chief attack would be made on the Fort Clarence side, and therefore ordered two companies of the 76th from the island to reinforce that fort, leaving the defence of McNab's to one company of the 76th, a few royal engineers, and the 20-pound gun. This small force made an heroic but ineffectual endeavour to stop the landing and advance of 600 blue jackets and their 9-pound gun, and a brilliant running fight ensued, extending from the rifle range ground to Ives' point battery. The defenders were, of course, compelled to retreat, but that movement was admirably conducted by Capt. Low, whose retiring force halted in alternate sections and delivered their fire at the head of the advancing column of blue jacketed pursuers; then retiring around the flanks of the next section in the rear, the latter repeating the tactics. Every foot of this narrow road was gallantly contested and the loss in real warfare would have been tremendous to both parties. The blue jackets however, never got an opportunity to bring their 9 pound gun into fire. The only defence thrown up by the retreating troops was a row of felled trees across the narrow neck or portage of the island. The retreating men also took their 20 pound guns with them without casualty.

Eventually the defenders were all driven into Ives' Point fort, and McNab's Island, being thus in possession of the victorious invaders, "cease firing" was sounded. It may be mentioned that the fort at this place is under repairs and its guns were therefore not called to the aid of the defence. Had the "cease firing" order not been given at this time, the guns of George's and Clarence would have been turned upon the victims and made it duced uncomfortable for them.

#### WITH THE 66TH AND 63RD BOYS.

At 9 a.m. the fleet, consisting of the ships of war, left their moorings and proceeded direct to sea—taking with them a large flotilla of torpedo and launch boats. After proceeding direct to sea they gradually changed directions and proceeded east towards Cow Bay; three of the vessels returned and engaged York Redoubt. Supposing that the attack had developed upon York Redoubt and that the enemy would land there, the 66th were ordered to cross at the engineers wharf to the other side of the N. W. Arm and march on Coach's Pond, near the junction of Herring Cove road—the whole detachment, consisting of nearly two hundred men, were crossed and landed at the opposite shore, and marched to the point designated, a distance of 5 miles, where the men of West Riding regiment were already stationed, and Col. Macdonald handed over the command to Col. Finn, of the West Riding regiment. In the meantime Lieut.-Col. McIntosh was ordered to march his command to the same point, which he did in the incredible short space of 1 hour and 55 minutes, which included some detention with the transport. Col. McIntosh arriving at Roch's Pond, placed himself under command of Col. Fenn. In the meantime supposing that the enemy had made a landing, the two companies of West Riding and two companies of 66th crossed for York Redoubt, through the woods, and rendezvoused at the same point. One company of the 66th under Captain Kenny, were ordered to return to York Redoubt, and in doing so participated in the fight with the blue jackets. The whole force at Roch's Point, consisting of 5 companies of 63rd, 5 companies 66th, 3 companies West Riding, 1 battery Garrison Artillery, with one 20-pound gun, remained under arms until 4 p.m., when, that being the hour at which hostilities were to cease, the several detachments returned to their home quarters whilst they were so engaged. The fleet had not been idle, but having bombarded York Redoubt, landed about 600 blue jackets and marines and were repulsed by the West Riding regiment and Capt. Kenny's company, the latter being the only company of the 63rd or 66th engaged during the whole day. After being defeated at York Redoubt the naval force engaged fort Ives' at McNab's Island, and captured it. Although our volunteers had not the pleasure of taking part in the actual fighting, it was proved that they are made of the right stuff for campaigning and the rapid marches made by the 63rd and 66th was most satisfactory. The men were dismissed at about 6 p. m., having been in uniform for twelve hours, and having marched some 12 or 14 miles. The strength of the volunteer battalions on parade was as follows:

H. G. A. 160 men, command of Lt.-Col. Curren.

63rd, 252 men, command of Lieut.-Col. McIntosh.

66th, 297 men, command of Lt.-Col. Macdonald

Lt.-Col. O'Brien was chief of the umpire staff; Capt. Jackson had charge of the attacking forces and Col. Hill of the defensive forces. About 8,000 people witnessed the manoeuvres from Point Pleasant and other places, while the steamers St. Pierre and Darmouth plied on the harbor with a large number on board to witness it.

#### The Rifle.

##### Cobourg Rifle Association.

The 21st annual matches of the Cobourg Rifle Association, held on the 9th inst. on the fine ranges adjoining Col. Graveley's beautiful grounds, and over-looking Lake Ontario's blue waters, was in some respects the most successful event in the history of the association, which is one of the oldest in the province.

The matches were under the direction of Mr. E. A. Macnachten, the secretary and the soul of the association. The attendance of marksmen was larger than usual and the rivalry keener than ever.

The light was clear, but all day long the wind blew big "fish-tail" gusts.

The Militia Match opened first. The prize which all militiamen strove to win was the challenge cup, the gift of the patroness, Mrs. J. Vance Graveley, to become the property of the man who wins it twice. Sergt. Geo. Archer, of the Garrison Artillery, won the trophy last year. At the 400 yards range, Pte. Russell, who never attended a match before, astonished himself by making an "inner" and four "bull's-eyes," or 24 points out of a possible 25. The prize winners in the order of their scores, were:

Militia Match—200 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each: Corpl. J. Steen, Patroness' Cup; Lieut. E. A. Macnachten, Pte. W. Russell, Sergt. Geo. Archer, Corpl. W. Tripp, Capt. J. McCaughey, Pte. T. Diamond, Corpl. R. Lunn, Surgeon O'Gorman, Pte. H. Routh, Pte. H. Johnston, Lieut. Wm. Richardson, Gr. H. Macnachten, Pte. W. Kirkpatrick, Pte. J. E. Boswell, Capt. H. J. Snelgrove.

Association Match. 200, 500 and 600 yards; 5 shots at each: Geo. Archer, Hopper's Cup; R. Lunn, E. A. Macnachten, Dr. O'Gorman, Wm. Richardson, Edwin Lacey, T. Diamond, W. Tripp, J. Steen, H.

Routh, H. Johnston, W. Russell, H. Macnachten, S. Harp, J. McCaughey, J. E. Boswell.

Extra Series "A"—200 yards; 5 shots; Snider-Enfield: R. Lunn, D. McNaughton, E. A. McNaughton, Geo. Archer, Capt. McCaughey, J. E. Boswell.

Extra Series "B"—200 yards; 5 shots; Martini-Henry: Geo. Archer, Capt. Snelgrove, D. McNaughton, R. Lunn, J. E. Boswell, W. Kirkpatrick.

Revolver Match—200 yards; 5 shots: R. Lunn, J. E. Boswell, E. Lacey, G. Archer.

The prizes for the highest aggregate scores in the Militia and Association matches were as follows: 1st, Dominion of Canada medal, G. Archer; 2nd, Province of Ontario medal, E. A. Macnachten; 3rd, cash, R. Lunn; 4th, half dozen silver spoons, Dr. O'Gorman.

**Bowmanville Rifle Association.**

Some great shooting was done at the annual matches of this association held on Thursday last, 11th inst. Mr. W. S. Russell, for instance, made three possibles during the day, one at 200, one at 500, and one at 400 yards. The following were the prize scores:

First Match, the Citizens', at 200 and 500 yards range, any position, 7 shots at each:

\$3 00 W. Gamble, Port Hope . . . . . 66	\$3 00 N. S. Young, Bowmanville . . . . . 58
7 00 W. King, Bowmanville . . . . . 64	3 00 W. Russell, Bowmanville . . . . . 58
6 00 J. Sando, Bowmanville . . . . . 63	2 00 W. M. Goodwin, Hampton . . . . . 58
5 00 W. Hilton, Bowmanville . . . . . 63	1 50 J. H. Morris, Bowmanville . . . . . 58
4 00 D. Beach, Bowmanville . . . . . 62	1 50 W. H. Clark, Hampton . . . . . 57
4 00 J. H. Williamson, Lindsay . . . . . 61	1 00 J. Curtis, Bowmanville . . . . . 56
4 00 Capt. Deyall, Port Hope . . . . . 60	1 00 W. Milligan, Newtonville . . . . . 56
3 00 J. Hunter, Port Hope . . . . . 59	1 00 N. McFarlane, Montreal . . . . . 55
3 00 R. Sylvester, Lindsay . . . . . 59	1 00 G. Lewis, Toronto . . . . . 55

Second Match, the Association, 400 and 600 yards range, any position; 7 shots at each.

\$10 W. S. Russell, Bowmanville . . . . . 68	\$3 J. Hunter, Port Hope . . . . . 61
9 W. Hilton, Marmors . . . . . 67	3 N. McFarlane, Montreal . . . . . 60
8 W. C. King, Bowmanville . . . . . 66	3 W. H. Clark, Hampton . . . . . 65
7 D. Beach, Bowmanville . . . . . 65	2 J. B. Mitchel, Bowmanville . . . . . 60
6 W. Milligan, Newtonville . . . . . 65	2 Capt. Deyall, Port Hope . . . . . 59
5 J. Curtis, Bowmanville . . . . . 64	2 W. M. Goodwin, Hampton . . . . . 59
4 J. Sando, Bowmanville . . . . . 63	2 R. Sylvester, Lindsay . . . . . 58
4 J. A. Williamson, Lindsay . . . . . 62	1 J. Horsey, Bowmanville . . . . . 57
3 Major S. Hughes, Lindsay . . . . . 62	1 J. Lewis, Toronto . . . . . 57

Third Match, Grand Aggregate:

D. R. A. medal—W. C. King . . . . . 130	\$2 J. A. Williamson . . . . . 124
O. R. A. medal—W. Hilton . . . . . 130	1 W. Milligan . . . . . 121
Piano Cover—D. Beach . . . . . 127	1 J. Curtis . . . . . 120
\$4 W. S. Russell . . . . . 126	1 J. Hunter . . . . . 120
3 J. Sando . . . . . 126	1 W. Gamble . . . . . 120

The Extra Series Matches, both at 200 yards, 5 shots, were open to any rifle. In No. 1 any position was allowed. Three possibles were scored, each with the Snider-rifle.

\$5 W. M. Goodwin . . . . . 25	\$1 Dr. McLaughlin . . . . . 24
5 W. S. Russell . . . . . 25	1 J. Sando . . . . . 24
5 J. B. Mitchel . . . . . 25	1 Major S. Hughes . . . . . 24
3 W. Hilton . . . . . 24	1 J. Horsey . . . . . 23
2 N. S. Young . . . . . 24	1 B. Livingston . . . . . 23

No. 2 had to be fired either standing or kneeling.

\$6 J. B. Mitchel . . . . . 24	\$1 W. S. Russell . . . . . 23
5 W. M. Goodwin . . . . . 24	1 J. Morris . . . . . 22
4 N. S. Young . . . . . 23	1 Hilton . . . . . 22
2 W. Milligan . . . . . 23	1 J. Sando, W. H. Clarke and Wm. King, ties.
2 J. Curtis . . . . . 23	
1 Dr. McLaughlin . . . . . 23	

At the conclusion of regular matches two sweepstake matches were fired with the following result: 200 yards, 5 shots—1st, J. Sando, 25; 2nd, W. H. Clarke, 23; 3rd, J. Horsey, 23; 4th, N. S. Young, 22; 5th, J. B. Mitchel, 22; 6th, Wm. Hilton, 22.

500 yards, 5 shots—1st, W. S. Russell, 25; 2nd, N. S. Young, 23; 3rd, D. Beach, 22; 4th, J. H. Morris, 22; 5th, W. M. Goodwin, 21.

**No. 6 Company of the 90th.**

On Tuesday of last week No. 6 company of the 90th Battalion had their annual competition at the Kildonan ranges. The matches are reported to have been the most successful yet held. The feature of the day was the tall score by which Pte. Gillies won first place. The shooting was at 200, 400 and 500 yards, seven shots at each. The position at 200 yards not being stated in the report forwarded, the inference is that it was kneeling:

Pte. Andy Gillies . . . . . 30 34 33 97	Pte. J. Y. McNaught . . . . . 24 28 11 53
Lieut. T. Smith . . . . . 27 30 33 90	Pte. J. White . . . . . 23 25 5 53
Staff-Sgt. C. N. Mitchell . . . . . 28 34 25 87	Pte. M. Murchison . . . . . 18 20 14 52
Sergt. Alex. Ross . . . . . 28 33 24 85	Pte. R. Bell . . . . . 29 2 20 51
Pte. E. G. Johnstone . . . . . 24 24 33 81	Corpl. J. Russell . . . . . 21 14 11 46
Pte. W. Halyburton . . . . . 27 27 24 78	Pte. A. Callander . . . . . 21 15 9 55
Pte. J. L. Neilson . . . . . 27 29 19 75	Lieut. G. Broughall . . . . . 24 16 4 44
Sergt. J. D. Scott . . . . . 26 22 23 71	Pte. M. D. Campbell . . . . . 23 11 6 40
Pte. L. G. Muir . . . . . 28 15 15 58	

Lieut.-Col. Domville and the officers of the 8th Princess Louise New Brunswick Regiment of Cavalry, have presented to Lieut.-Col. Call and the officers of the Newcastle Field Battery, a handsome pitcher in acknowledgment of kind attentions during the recent camp at Chatham. Exceedingly complimentary addresses have been exchanged.



**St. LAWRENCE CANALS.**

**GALOPS DIVISION.**

**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Tuesday, the 30th day of October instant, for the construction of two locks and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Galops Canal.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications, will be ready for examination at this office and at the Lock-Keepers house Galops, on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of October instant where forms of tender may be obtained by Contractors on personal application.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$6,000 must accompany the tender for the works.

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

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

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,  
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,  
Ottawa, 11th October, 1888.

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**SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.**

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

THE WORKS for the construction of the canal above mentioned, advertised to be let on the 23rd of October next, are unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until

**Wednesday, 7th day of November next**

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office and at Sault Ste. Marie on and after

**Wednesday, 24th day of October next.**

By Order,

A. P. BRADLEY,  
Secretary.

Department of Railways & Canals,  
Ottawa, 27th September, 1888.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

**FIELD MARTINI-HENRY RIFLES.**

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

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

**FIELD MARTINI-HENRY RIFLES.**

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

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

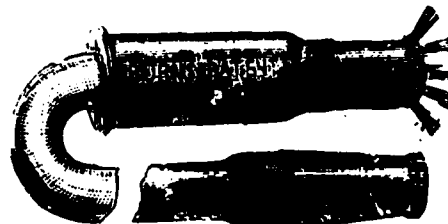
Amongst other prizes won this year in Canada with the Field Martini, were:

- 1st Grand Aggregate at the D. R. A. Matches.
- 1st Grand Aggregate at the P. Q. R. A. Matches.
- 1st place in London Merchants' Cup Match.
- 2nd and 3rd in Governor-General's Match
- 1st and 3rd on Wimbledon Team for 1889.

**BURN'S BARREL COOLER,**

Post Paid, 40 Cents.

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AGENT in Canada, is the perfection of instruments for that purpose. Every rifleman should use it. It is also suitable for the Snider, being made to fit either rifle.

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

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**THE CURRENT YEAR.**

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

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



**Sault Ste. Marie Canal.**

**Notice to Contractors.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order,  
A. P. BRADLEY,  
Secretary.

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



**North-West Mounted Police.**

**RECRUITS.**

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

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

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

The term of engagement is five years.

The rates of pay are as follows:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OFFICER'S OUTFIT SUPPLIER.

Send for List of Prices.

Terms strictly cash



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

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

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order  
A. GOBEIL,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 31st August, 1888.



**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, " " 20 .....	10c.
" 20, " " 40 .....	20c.
" 40, " " 60 .....	30c.
" 60, " " 80 .....	40c.
" 80, " " 100 .....	50c.

On Money Orders payable abroad the commission is:

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

For further information see OFFICIAL POST-GUIDE.

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

# BOOSEY & CO., BAND INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS.

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

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

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

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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.

## LYMAN'S FLUID COFFEE,

A HOME LUXURY FOR CAMPING OUT.



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

FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE

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

For Sale by Grocers and Druggists in lb., 1/2 lb., and 1/4 lb. Bottles. TRIAL SIZE, 5 CTS. Mention this paper.

## W. J. JEFFERY,

RIFLE & RIFLE REQUISITES MANUFACTURER

60 Queen Victoria Street, London, England.



## MARTINI HENRY RIFLES,

Government Viewed and Marked,

AND WHICH MAY BE USED IN ANY COMPETITION OPEN TO THE MARTINI HENRY RIFLE.

No. 1.—Jeffery's Best Quality Martini Henry Rifle, with special Non-Fouling Siemens Steel Barrel, Platina lined Back Sights and Figured Walnut Stock, (£8.8.0) \$42.

No. 2.—Martini Henry Rifle with thoroughly sound action, and fitted with the well known "Webley" Barrel, carefully sighted and shot, (£6.6.0) \$32.

These Rifles are shot personally by W. J. J., and by means of an improved method of testing the accuracy of shooting. Every Rifle can be depended upon, for shooting perfectly straight at all ranges.

As a proof of the shooting qualities of these Rifles, attention is drawn to the following prizes, among numberless others, won with these Rifles during the 1887 season:

Wimbledon. Her Majesty the Queen's Prize of £250 and the Gold Medal of the National Rifle Association, was won by Lieut. Warren, who used a Webley Barrel Rifle through all the stages.

The highest score at the North London Rifle Club meeting was made with one of these Rifles. The Lancashire County Meeting. These Rifles took the three top prizes. Altogether £140 besides Medals and Challenge Cups, was won at this meeting with these Rifles.

Illustrated Price Lists of Rifles, Sight Elevators, Shooting Orthoptics, Field Glasses, and all Rifle Requisites, sent post free on application.

Second hand Turner Snider Rifles, and Match and M. B. L. Rifles, generally in stock, at about one-half the original prices.

W. J. J. has several Turner Barrel Snider Rifles, with rifling in perfect order. Price \$15.00. These rifles originally belonged to some of the best rifle shots in England, prior to the adoption of the Martini-Henry rifle. They have been taken care of, and are practically as good as new.

Also several New Webley Barrel Snider rifles, shot and regulated by the late Frank Osborne. These rifles were the favorite weapons among the volunteers of Great Britain, and were used by the majority of competitors at Wimbledon. Price, \$17.50.

See next week's or last week's advertisement for Sight Elevators, etc.

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Civil and Military Tailors and Outfitters

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

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

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We have just issued a new edition of our Book called "Newspaper Advertising." It has 266 pages, and among its contents may be named the following Lists and Catalogues of Newspapers:—DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK CITY, with their Advertising Rates. DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 150,000 population, omitting all but the best. DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN CITIES HAVING more than 20,000 population, omitting all but the best. A SMALL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN which to advertise every section of the country; being a choice selection made up with great care, guided by long experience.

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