

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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Current Topics.

APPLICATION has been made to us by a Toronto correspondent for information concerning the probable outcome of the report on the condition of the Toronto rifle range, some time ago transmitted to the Militia Department. Upon inquiry we learn that no action has yet been taken, the absence of the Minister causing the matter to be left in abeyance, but it seems most likely that firing will not be prohibited or interrupted next season, whether or not it is decided to eventually close the range.

FOR many years past Capt. Colomb, M.P., has pressed upon the attention of the British Government the great and growing importance of Esquimalt, B.C., as a naval port. Now, says the *Broad Arrow*, that port is springing into its true place by leaps and bounds. There is already a line of steamers between there and New Zealand once a fortnight, and there is to be a subsidized mail line to Japan and China immediately. The port is the headquarters of the navy. It has a dry dock, and coal is there in inexhaustible supply. Lastly, the port is but thirteen or fourteen days from England, and Rear-Admiral Heneage, after an overland journey, has recently hoisted his flag there on board the *Triumph*. Presently we shall hear of a ship being paid off into reserve there, and the crew coming home *via* Canada. It will be seen that, with ships in reserve at Esquimalt and crews that can reach them from England in a fortnight, Great Britain can always maintain superiority in the Pacific, at so cheap a rate that it will be impossible for Russia to compete until she has herself a railway from west to east of Asia. Such a railway is about to be commenced, but though work is to be pushed at both ends it must necessarily take years to make connection.

WHILE favouring the the termination of the practice, in vogue since 1881, of granting a step of rank to all officers on retirement from the British Army, almost regardless of their length of service, the *Broad Arrow* puts in a word on behalf of officers forced to retire by reason of having reached the age limit, and says:—"Thus a colonel, if retired at 55 years of age, might be granted the rank of major-general; a major, if retired at 48, the rank of lieut.-colonel; and a captain, if retired at 45, the rank of major. Similarly, a step of honorary rank might be granted to those officers who are retired on account of age in the higher ranks above that of colonel. We know that many officers do not care about this step on retirement being granted them; indeed some have refused it, but the exceptions are really very few. As we are aware, however, that many wish for it, and cannot avoid being retired for age during next year and subsequent years, it will appear unfair if these officers

who have served so long, and almost given their lives to the army, are not to get a step of honorary rank which, since the Royal Warrant of 1881, has been lavishly granted to officers their juniors in every way."

DURING the past hundred years, France and her people have played such "fantastic tricks before high Heaven" that any form of Government seems now possible. The first Republic, born in blood and terror, began in 1792; then succeeded the Consulate in 1799, prelude to the first Empire in 1804; after this came the Restoration of Legitimacy in 1814, the Elective Monarchy of Orleans in 1830, and the second Republic of 1848; in 1852, by a *coup d'état*, Louis Napoleon seized the crown and founded what he chose to call the Third Empire; the surrender of Sedan gave birth in 1870 to the third and present Republic, which has already elected three Presidents and more than a dozen Ministries; M. Thiers resigned 24th May, 1873, and Marshal MacMahon ruled as President from that date till 30th January, 1879, when M. Grévy came to the Elysée, where M. Sadi-Carnot now succeeds him.

Reminiscences of the Hundredth Regiment.

UNWORTHY and unjust reflections, appearing in the correspondence of the *Montreal Witness*, upon the character of the men who made up the regiment loyally raised in Canada as a contribution towards the defence of the Empire at the critical period when the Indian mutiny broke out, have occasioned a spirited reply from Col. Fletcher, C.M.G., whose letter, addressed to the editor of the same paper, is given in full below. Even were it the fact that a quota of the men who volunteered for the service had given themselves up to drinking habits prior to enlistment, what possible good purpose is to be served by dwelling upon this at the present day, when the records show that these loyal Canadians acquitted themselves on service like brave men and true British soldiers; and comparison with home troops appears to have resulted most creditably to them and satisfactorily to their Canadian well wishers—demonstrating as it did the superior mental and physical standard of the people of the country they represented. "Splendid men—splendid men," Col. Fletcher tells us was the verdict of the Duke of Cambridge when after a few weeks' drill he saw them on parade at Shorncliffe. This was not idle flattery. The splendid men were able to give a good account of themselves in any service in which they might be engaged. Fate had decreed that the existence of the regiment should be uneventful; and we have no record, therefore, of gallant deeds on the field of battle; but the cold figures of the musketry reports in the *United Service Journal* inform us of the good use the Hundredth made of their powder and lead in time of peace—and the importance of these reports lies in the admitted fact that the better the shooting qualities of any regiment the better as a rule are the men in physique, in intelligence, and in general steadiness of character. In the *United Service Journal* of 1861, part III, page 596, there appears a report of General Hay respecting the relative superiority in shooting of the regiments of H.M. army, classified in 1860-61. In the list of one hundred and seventy-eight regiments, the Hundredth Royal Canadians are FIFTH, and this within a little over two years from their

organization. A remarkable showing, truly! And that it was no lucky accident which placed them in this proud position is shown by the fact that the preceding year they appeared as high as *twelfth* in the same list. The five highest in the report for 1860-61 were as follows:—

	Figure of Merit.
1st. 1st Battalion 22nd Foot.....	51.66
2nd. 47th Foot.....	48.24
3rd. 2nd Battalion 3rd Foot.....	47.29
4th. 56th Foot.....	46.80
5th. 100th Royal Canadians.....	46.63

The figure of merit of the 50th in order is given as 39.40; of the 100th 33.97; of the 150th (Royal Canadian Rifles) 28.09; and of the 178th, the last on the list, 16.93. The names of the three best judges of distance among the officers of each regiment are given. These are, for the Hundredth, Capt. Jno. Lee, Lieut. Brown Wallis and Ensign T. H. Baldwin.

The letter of Col. Fletcher, referred to above, appeared on the 26th ult., and was as follows:—

To the Editor of the Witness:

SIR,—Some weeks ago there appeared in the *Witness* a letter signed "T. F.," making use of sarcastic language and erroneous statements in reference to the colors and to the raising of the 100th Regiment. I was glad to read in a subsequent number of the *Witness* a letter from Corporal Morrison refuting the statements made by "T. F." But the latter is not yet satisfied with what he has done to disparage the patriotism of those who raised and formed the regiment in England's time of need. He is out with another letter in the *Witness* purporting to be an answer to Corporal Morrison, but is rather an effort to cast a slur on the rank and file of the regiment.

As one who helped to raise the regiment and was afterwards attached to the recruiting depot in Toronto, I beg to state the following facts, showing: 1st, That the 100th was a Canadian regiment; 2nd, That the officers appointed to raise the regiment were all, with the exception of four ensigns, selected from the volunteer militia force; 3rd, That the men were loyal, able-bodied and intelligent, comparing favorably with the men of any other regiment, and were enlisted for ten years' service.

When the Crimean war began, offers of service were made by Canadians to the Home Government, but it was not deemed expedient at the time to accept these offers. When the Indian mutiny broke out in 1857, an offer was made by a number of officers of Canadian volunteers to raise a regiment for service in India. This offer was accepted, the regiment to be placed on the strength of the British army, and numbered and known as 100th, or Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment; the lieut.-colonel, one major, six captains, and six lieutenants, to be appointed from the active militia, and four ensigns from young men who had passed with college honors in Canada.

The Adjutant-General of Militia, Baron de Rottenburg, was appointed lieut.-colonel. Dunn, V.C., a Toronto man, and retired officer of the 11th Hussars, who won the V.C., at the "Charge of the Light Brigade," was appointed major. The captains and lieutenants were selected from the officers who had previously offered their services, and who were at the time efficient officers of the volunteer force. The major had to furnish 200 men, each captain 80, and each lieutenant 40 men. Recruiting began in April, 1858, and by the end of May the quotas were complete, and the regiment quartered in the Citadel of Quebec, there to prepare for embarkation to England. It will be seen from the foregoing that "T. F.'s" statement is untrue where he says that "anyone who could raise a certain number of men got a commission." The officers were first appointed, and then they had to get the men.

The regiment was sent to England in three detachments—and was stationed at Shorncliffe camp to get thoroughly organized and equipped. When they had been drilled for a few weeks, the Duke of Cambridge came to inspect them. When he saw the regiment on parade, he expressed himself as being agreeably surprised at its fine appearance, and in going down the ranks, now and then he would turn to his staff, and, pointing to the men, exclaim, "Splendid men; splendid men!" After inspection the Duke congratulated the officers on the fine body of men under their command, and stated that he was highly pleased with the record of the regiment while at Quebec and on board ship.

The Indian mutiny having been quelled, the regiment was put under orders for Gibraltar. Before leaving Shorncliffe, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presented a stand of colors to the Canadian Regiment, to identify the regiment with the service of the Old 100th Regiment in Canada, the colors bore the honor "Niagara"—a battle in which the Old Regiment took a successful and prominent part. The colors were received by the Canadians with royal honors and accepted by them as a pledge of their fealty to the throne. The remains of these colors—after 29 years' service—are now in Ottawa, where, it is the earnest desire of the old members of the regiment, they should remain as a memento of the gallant body of Canadians who left Canada in 1858 to defend the Empire.

To rebut the inuendo of "T. F." that "the departure of many in the regiment was most regretted by the tavern keepers"—i. e. that the men were soakers and loafers—I will show by the conduct of a draft of recruits from the depot at Toronto to the regimental depot at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, that the men were steady and reliable. I left Toronto in May, 1859, in command of a draft of one hundred men. I had two sergeants to assist me. The men behaved well on the voyage. We landed at Liverpool in the evening. I marched the men to the billet masters; the men were billeted in twos and threes in public houses throughout the city. Before dispersing I gave them the orders to meet at the railway depot at an early hour next morning. If the men had been barroom customers here was an opportunity for them to indulge in a drop,—billeted in taverns,—with money in their pockets,—after a rough passage,—plenty of would-be friends to entice them. The muster next morning gave me, I must say, anxiety, but at the hour named I was glad to see every man present and able for the route, not a man unfit for duty. The same night we were billeted in Southampton, and next morning all were on parade ready to cross to Cowes. I marched every man into barracks safe and sound.

This draft was only an average sample of the main body, and of the other drafts from Toronto.

"T. F." makes a deal ado about there being no Canadians in the regiment now,

and states that the men who enlisted when the regiment was formed either bolted or bought themselves out. This is false. There were fewer desertions from the 100th than from any other regiment in the service, and not over thirty bought their discharge. A number of the men died of cholera in Malta. The regiment came to Canada in 1866, and in 1868 the men whose ten years' service had expired took their discharge.

The recruiting depot at Toronto was broken up in 1861, as the expense of the transport of recruits to England was found to be too expensive. Therefore, it cannot possibly be expected that a twenty-six years' service man could be found in the 100th, or any other regiment in the service.

JOHN FLETCHER,
Late Lieut. 100th Regt.
Montreal.

* * * * *

In this connection the following excerpts from a letter recently addressed to a former brother officer now residing in Ottawa, by Colonel Waverley Smythe, late of the Royal Canadians, will be read with interest by old members of the regiment. Col. Smythe had been forwarded a copy of this paper containing some particulars published consequent upon the arrival of the colours in this city. He says:—

"The list of officers given in the MILITIA GAZETTE is nearly correct, but F. Morris was not in the original formation. He was promoted from the ranks as Sergt. Musketry Instructor to an Ensigncy and Musketry Instructor for the regiment. Then again J. Lee is put as Adjutant, which is correct; but J. Lee, Ensign, Musketry Instructor, is incorrect; there was no such officer. Again there was no such officer as Burwell, but there was a Benwell. * * I am pleased to hear that you still take an interest in the old corps, in whose ranks not one, either officer, non-c. officer or private soldier remains of the original formation in 1858. I was the last officer, and Sergt. Hemphill the last n. c. officer; both of us left the regiment in India. Private Dugas was not of the original lot; he joined some years later—if I am not mistaken just before or after the regiment arrived in Canada in 1866.

"Regarding the old colours, I decidedly think their proper place would be the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. The first formation was made up of Upper Canadians, there being very few French Canadians in the regiment, and in consequence I am unable to see what claim Lower Canada or the French Cathedral can set forth for their custody.

"The only surviving officers of the old corps in this country are Col. Baron de Rottenburg, C.B., residing at Windsor; myself, at Dover (I was made full Colonel in 1881); and Capt. (now Lt.-Col.) G. Browne, V.C., who now resides in the Isle of Wight. All the others are scattered, and many lost sight of if still living. Capt. Macartney, formerly of the regiment, died in a London hospital not long ago—most miserably. He had for a long time been poverty stricken.

"Remember me to any of my old friends if there are any left. I do not know if I shall ever see old Canada again; I am not so fond of the sea as in other days."

* * * * *

This gallant old soldier is a Canadian to the backbone, and to the soundness of the constitution he took with him from this country he largely attributes his escape from the perils of life in India. An old letter of his addressed to the same correspondent here as received that quoted above, gives some interesting particulars of the experiences of the regiment. Writing on the 10th of March, 1879, he said:

"It is twenty one years this month since I joined the regiment, and I am the last of the gallant 21 or 22 officers who went from Canada with it. One by one they have all departed. Some sold, many are dead, and a few exchanged—but all are gone, with the one tough exception. My time will soon come, no doubt, and the old corps be thoroughly and entirely renewed in officers and men. There are fifteen or twenty of the old soldiers still in the ranks, but they, too, will soon be gone, as their twenty-one years are completed. However, out in this country they can prolong their service one year if good men. * * The regiment suffered dreadfully last hot season, at Jullundur, where we were first stationed after our arrival out here. We lost many men, a lot of women, and as for the children they died like flies. The officers have dropped off their perch one after the other, I being the only one that pulled through without a day's illness, and up to the present escaped the many diseases to which we are subject in this country. * * Your history of the first lot of officers is a sad one; and as you remark out of those who went out in the *Anglo-Saxon* in 1858 you and I alone remain.

* * Were I to return to Ottawa at any future day, I expect I would walk the streets unknown and unrecognized. The old Canadian who was the first to start the volunteer force and raise a rifle corps in what was then Upper Canada has long since been forgotten, except by a few.

* * * * *

Here is a quotation from another letter written from India, on the 28th June, 1880: "I am now struggling through one of the hottest of hot seasons, but the old Canadian is always on hand and fit for duty.

Were it not for the awful heat it would be very jolly. This is my third summer in the plains, and although I stand it as all Canadians stand everything, the climate must tell on the strongest and most determined at last. * * I am satisfied there are no race of men that can stand all countries and climates better than Canadians. I have faced the music to the last, and seen all of the first lot out of the regiment. The last went home in November, '79, for discharge. I saw them at the railway station at Muritsur, and as the train moved out the cheers that were given me, and the blessings and prayers for my safe return from this trying land—as they left me standing alone on the platform—for a little time deprived me of utterance. You can imagine the feeling, after a service of twenty-one years with men who have all that time shared your fortunes in many countries and under all difficulties, giving you a farewell cheer, knowing the chances were against our ever meeting again in life. Humble as is the position of a private soldier, there is a great bond of union between them and their officers in the British army—more especially if they have been well and fairly treated. Well, I am 'the last of the Mohicans,' and so far deserve well of my country. I forgot to tell you, but must before closing, that my youngest son Fred. has just entered the army as a surgeon, having passed out of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, and the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh."

The Irish Hussar.

A BALLAD.

(By Tyrone Power, Esq., 1841.)

"Why did she love him? Curious fool, be still;
Is human love the growth of human will?"
—BYRON.

IN times not very old
There lived a baron bold,
Who kept a lovely maiden under bolt and bar;
He was naturally mild
Till he found his only child
Had been bothered and beguiled
By an Irish hussar.

His castle wall was steep,
And the fosse both wide and deep,
And the lady's tower was lofty, as most ladies' towers are;
But what fosse or rampart stout
E'er yet held young love out?
Or ever put to rout
An Irish hussar!

On one wild and stormy night,
In that tower shone a light,
'Twas love's own beacon light high o'er the elemental war,
Each sentry sought his box,
Trusting all to wall and locks,
Little dreaming what a fox
Was an Irish hussar.

To that turret light so true
A pebble lightly flew,
When the wakeful maiden knew that her lover was not far;
Back o'er the rampart wall
She flung a silken ball,
Knowing well that it must fall
Near her Irish hussar.

Soon, according to her hope,
She drew back a stair of rope,
Which her own fair hands soon fasten'd to her window bar!
Whilst she heard a voice below
Whisper, "No, good Shamroy! no!
Till she comes, there off I go
Like an Irish hussar."

Though the turret rose so high,
The true lover soon drew nigh,
When the maiden gave a sigh, sir, to see the ground so far.
"Now, my love, come down with me!"
"But," says she, "love, where's your key?"
"Hanging by my side," cries he,
Like an Irish hussar.

This light laugh sooth'd her fears,
Soon she dried her maiden tears,
Knowing well that a faint heart would now her future mar.
Soon beneath the tower they stood,
Where he found his charger good
That would face both fire and flood
With an Irish hussar.

"Now mount, dear girl, with me,"
"O, la; sweet love," cries she,
"I look'd, at least, to see a coach or jaunting car,"
"Up! ma colleen gra," he cried,
"Your sweet self must learn to ride,
If you look to be the bride
Of an Irish hussar."

The maiden made no more ado,
But en coupe full lightly flew,
"And now, good steed, be true in love as you have been in war,
Your soft arms round me throw,
My own girl," he cried; "just so;
Now, one kiss * * * and off you go—whoa!
Like an Irish hussar."

The publishers of the *Illustrated London News* have made a decided hit with their Christmas number (12th week's). In addition to a mass of seasonable illustrations and holiday reading matter, four handsome coloured pictures go with the number, which is worth much more than the price asked, only fifty cents. There is no extra charge to regular subscribers, to whom the American Edition is sent for \$4.00 per annum, the retail price being only 10 cents a number.

Charming Actresses.

The Lily Gives Place to the Rose—Stage Trials and Triumphs.

THERE may have been a time, perhaps, when the pallid lily was the type of female beauty. It is not so to-day.

On the stage the most charming actresses are women of robust health. Mrs. Langtry is the best matinee attraction on the stage so managers say, because she is attractive to women as well as to men. She is a famous walker and an accomplished athlete.

Two generations have raged over the beauty of Rose Coghlan. She is not pretty, but she has the vigor of rude health.

Fanny Davenport was always fascinating, and is still a great favorite. As *Lady Gay Spanker* she would catch her *Dolly* in a rapturous embrace and swing him three times around her, his feet never touching the floor.

Great surprise is often expressed that actresses are able to preserve their health and beauty in view of the terrible strain of their exacting duties upon physical and mental force.

Jennie Kimball, the mother of charming "Little Corinne," who has delighted lovers of comic opera for many years, says, under date May 28th, 1887: "I was exhausted with my severe work and the doctors told me to give up the stage. Warner's safe cure restored me. I have never had better health in my life, and whenever bad feeling returns I immediately resort to that remedy."

Grace Hawthorne, the American actress, now playing *Theodora* with great success in London, Eng., in a recent interview said: "I know how to remain in perfect health, notwithstanding the nervous strain I have nightly to endure while playing. I use Warner's safe cure, and it controls life and health as nothing else will."

The really great actresses in emotional parts are those who utterly abandon their own personality in the assumption of the character portrayed. The strain they undergo is one that few, outside of the profession, can understand.

Maude Granger was obliged to abandon the stage temporarily by reason of it. She says: "The suffering I then endured, and the terrible condition I was in, can only be appreciated by those women who have undergone the same experience. It was while still suffering that I learned of Warner's safe cure and began its use. I have taken it faithfully, and am happy to state that I am now completely restored to health and my usual vigor."

Many break down under the strain and, like Sara Jewett, totally give out. Physicians prescribe opiates which, perhaps, give temporary relief only to make the final collapse more certain and complete. Others are more fortunate and find in that great remedy an influence which "controls life and health;" and, they are thus enabled to succeed in their highest ambitions.

Montreal Rifle Association.

STATEMENT SHOWING WINNERS AT MONTHLY COMPETITIONS FOR 1887, WITH THEIR SCORES, ALSO AGGREGATE PRIZE WINNERS.

THE first response to the request made last week, for statements of the season's work of the leading rifle associations, similar to that of the Ottawa Rifle Club, then published, has come from Mr. H. A. Brocklesby, Secretary of the Montreal Rifle Association, who has sent the scores of the winners at each of the five monthly matches. The association—a formidable one, as a glance at the array of big scores will show—dates back to 1867, and during the twenty years of its existence has always been a live institution. A sudden impetus in its growth, however, made its membership during the past season fifty per cent. higher than in any previous year, and it is now double that of four years ago. The want of a range longer than 600 yards has of late years hindered long range shooting amongst the members of the association, but should the efforts of those now engaged in locating a new range be successful, a marked improvement may be expected in this branch of shooting next season.

The prizes at the monthly competitions were: 1st, silver ladel; 2nd, table spoon; 3rd, dessert spoon; 4th, tea spoon.

NAMES.	SNIDER.			MARTINI.			AGGREGATES.						
	May.		June.		Sept.		July.		August.		Three best scores in five matches.		
	Order.	Score.	Order.	Score.	Order.	Score.	Order.	Score.	Order.	Score.	Order.	Points.	Prize.
Brocklesby, H. A., Vics.	3	85					3	85			3	244	O.R.A. medal.
Brown, W., Scots			1	81			2	86					
Cooke, G., Scots					4	71							
Dalrymple, T., Scots					1	79							
Kambury, J., Scots								3	83				
Keogh, R., P.W.R.	4	78											
Macfarlane, N., Vics.			4	78									
Marks, J. W., 6th Fus.	3	79		81			1	87			1	247	N.R.A. medal.
Mathews, K., Vics.								2	85				
McCrae, D., 1st P.W.R.	2	80											
Riddle, J., 6th Fus.													
Ross, A., 1st P.W.R.					2	74							
Shaw, A., Vics.					3	73							
Smith, D., Scots	1	82							4	81			
Vaughan, F., Scots							4	84			4	240	P.O.R.A. badge
Wynne, J. R., Scots			3	79					1	87	2	245	D.R.A. medal

Besides the aggregate prizes shown in the table, there was a special prize offered for the best score in the five monthly matches and the open match. This, a silver cup, was won by J. W. Marks, 6th Fusiliers, with 486 points. Mr. Marks also won a silver cup offered as a prize for the best aggregate scores at 600 yards with the Martini rifle.

Colonel Sir Francis De Winton, whose appointment as colonel on the staff of the West African Settlements is gazetted, has been serving there for the past two years as administrator of the Congo Free State. His last official appointment was as military secretary to the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, and he had previously done duty as an additional military attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople in 1877-78, while he was employed as representative of the Prince of Wales at the funeral of Queen Mercedes of Spain in July, 1878. He is far too valuable an officer to be allowed to run out on the score of non-employment, and so has very wisely been brought on the staff.—*Broad Arrow.*

FACTS AND FANCIES

About Regulations, Drills, Ball Firing, Bull Ringing and Libations.

Nova Scotia Riflemen in Council—The Minister of War at the Pacific—The Provincial Aides-de-Camp—Corps without officers, officers without qualification—Another Engagement with Pound-maker—The Guards' Drill Competition Scheme—Hamilton Drill Hall opened—The Grocers give their quota to the force—A transport cart for India.

"THE CANADIAN GROCER," is the name of a newsy, bright and neatly printed publication issued at Toronto by a company having for its secretary-treasurer Capt. J. B. McLean, the adjutant of the 31st battalion. Volunteering seems to be exceedingly popular with those in the branch of trade for which Capt. McLean's paper is published, judging from the following interesting quotation from the last number: "It is doubtful if any trade is as well represented in the militia force as that which the *Canadian Grocer* speaks for," said a Front street grocer a few days ago. "In this city alone nearly every house has one or more members in the local corps. Mr. John Sloan, of Sloan & Mason, is a captain, and serves out the grub in the Governor-General's Body Guard. Mr. Hugh Blain does the same for the Queen's Own. Percy Mason, of E. Bendelari's, is a captain in the Queen's Own; Mr. James Ince is a lieutenant in the same corps, and his big brother and junior partner in the firm of Perkins, Ince & Co., trudges along as a full private in the rear rank, business cares preventing his acceptance of a promotion. In the Royal Grenadiers, big John I. Davidson, of Davidson & Hay, commands the best company, and is assisted by Forbes Michie, of King street retail fame; in the same regiment R. B. Ellis, the coffee and spice man, is quarter-master; and W. G. A. Lamb and John Morrow, the brokers, are lieutenants. The 7th Fusiliers, of London, have excellent officers in Major A. M. Smith, of A. M. Smith & Co., and Lieut. Cleghorn, of Edward Adams & Co. The 13th, of Hamilton, have in Capt. J. J. Stuart, of John Stuart, Son & Co., one of the best adjutants in Canada; Mr. Stuart also renders excellent service as an orderly officer at the district camps; Capt. Reid, the cigar man, is in the same regiment. In Kingston military ardour seems to be at a low ebb, for Harry McCuaig, of Geo. Robertson & Sons, is the only one in the 14th P.W.O.R. In Brantford J. S. Hamilton divides his time between the Pelee Island vineyards and 'A' company of the 38th Dufferin rifles. I do not know many of the militiamen in Montreal. M. Hebert, son of M. Hebert, of Hudon, Hebert & Cie., the leading wholesale house in that city, is a member of the gallant 65th regiment, which was so grossly libelled by a Toronto paper. He served with the 65th all through the North-West campaign."

Ottawa can add her quota to the above. Capt. H. Gerald Bate, of the G.G.F.G., is a member of the firm of Bate & Co., which stands at the head of the trade in both wholesale and retail branches in this city. Capt. Bate's employees have largely followed his good example, and are to be found in the ranks of the several city corps, as non-commissioned officers or privates. One of these, Sergt. A. W. Huband, of No. 1 Co., 43rd Batt., is secretary-treasurer of the regimental snowshoe club, and is besides a host in himself whenever the 43rd have any enterprise on hand.

Since 1870 the militia of Canada has been under arms, to assist the civil power to preserve the peace, about 675 days. The total number of men called out was about 34,500, but what the expenses of these different services were we cannot say. But it is certain that, whatever the cost was, the money was well spent. A few days of riot would do more injury, in one of our cities, and to the credit of the country, than the cost of supporting the entire militia force would come to for a year. But if we cannot find out what these expenses were we know that from 1868 to 1886 inclusive the militia force of the Dominion, including the military college and the regular schools, have cost \$23,495,410, and, enormous as this sum appears, Canada has had good service rendered to law and order, peace and prosperity for the outlay.—*Star*.

Captain Greville Harstone, of the Canadian militia (says the *Broad Arrow*), has laid before the War Office a plan for converting the existing Henry-Martini rifles into magazine rifles, and has been requested to come to England for the purpose of fully explaining his method.

Announcement of the appointments of Henry Dodd of Regina, and F. H. Powell of Ottawa, to be assistant surgeons on the Mounted Police, was made in the last issue of the *Canada Gazette*. The appointments date from the 1st of October.

The Under Secretary of State gives notice in the *Canada Gazette* that information is desired touching the parentage, birth-place, date and place of death of John Kenneally, formerly a sergeant in H. M.'s 68th regiment, a native of Tipperary, Ireland, who enlisted at Castlebar on the 27th January, 1817, and was discharged at Chatham, England, with a pension, on the 13th January 1830. Was a servant by occupation. He received his first pension in London, England, on the 29th March, 1830, and, on the 30th idem, was transferred to the Quebec District, his declarations being dated at York, Upper Canada. By Order in Council, of the 7th July, 1831, he received a grant of 200 acres of land from the Government of Upper Canada and was located for the N. ½ 73 East side of Penetanguishene Road and Lot 73 in the 2nd Con. East of said road in the Township of Medonte, 100 acres each. This grant he assigned to Ulick Howard. He died in or about the year 1839.

At 10 minutes to 9 on Saturday morning the dread alarm of fire was sounded at the barracks. For a few moments the impression seemed to be that a practice alarm only was intended, but upon the men turning out, it was discovered that the western room of the "lean to" on the northern side of the riding school was on fire. Officers and men were promptly at the posts assigned to them. The fire engine was quickly brought round to the tank, when unfortunately the hose, owing to the extreme cold, 23 degrees below zero, was found to be frozen and consequently the engine useless. In the meantime the fire gained ground with fearful rapidity. The "Babcock extinguisher" being like the fire engine frozen and useless, the only weapons left to battle with the flames were the fire buckets. Many gallons of water were passed up the ladders and on the roof, but in vain. With odds so terribly against them, to save the building was out of the question and the order was given to save as much of the gov-

ernment property stored in the building as possible. With the assistant commissioner at their head, encouraging them with hand and voice, officers and men set to work with a will, and in an incredibly short space of time, guns, transport and stores were quickly removed from the burning pile, and scattered out of harm's way on the prairie. Scarcely had the last armful of stuff been carried out when the roof fell in with a crash, and in 33 minutes from the time the alarm was sounded all that was left of one of the finest buildings in the North-West Territories was a burning mass of embers. It is supposed the fire originated through the overheating of a stovepipe in one of the saddle rooms. A court of enquiry is being held at the barracks, under the presidency of Capt. R. B. Deane, to see into the matter. The town fire brigade was telephoned for, in the fear that the flames might spread to some of the other buildings. When the alarm rung in town the firemen rushed to the hall only to find, however, that not a yard of hose was on the reels and that the engine was not in order. Half an hour had elapsed before a start was made and when the barracks were reached the fire was burning out.—*Regina Leader*, 29th November.

British Columbia.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON, Minister of Militia, and Col. Walker Powell, Adjutant General, attended at the annual inspection of the Victoria volunteers, which took place last week, Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D.A.G., being the inspecting officer. One hundred and seventeen officers and men paraded at the drill hall shortly after 1 p.m., and at two o'clock a start was made for the review ground at Beacon Hill. The brigade, which was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, consisted of the three local batteries of the B. C. Garrison Artillery and the Victoria Rifle Co., headed by the fine artillery band. Sir Adolphe Caron and Col. Powell, who were escorted by Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D.A.G., Major Peters and Capt. Jones, were received with the customary honors upon their arrival. The men having been inspected the ranks were closed and the order given to march past. The *Colonist* in its report says: "Instead of forming quarter column on No. 1, and moving the battalion around in front, column was formed and the companies wheeled around on to the saluting base so that on coming to the third wheeling point a misunderstanding arose as to whether or not quarter column was to be formed, the ranks changed and marched back again, thereby causing a slight tangle, which marred what would otherwise have been an almost faultless 'march past.'" However, in a few seconds the parade was wheeled around the third point at the double and away around the three sides of the square at a jog-trot, keeping remarkably good time the whole way. This brought them back to the saluting base, and the order having been given to march past at the double, the whole again went past the saluting point in real good style. The battalion was then formed on its original ground and was put through the manual and firing exercises by Major Prior. At this point Sir Adolphe Caron and Colonel Powell, A. G., having an engagement with the Lieutenant-Governor and Admiral, were compelled to quit the field, but not before they had excused themselves and expressed to Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden their regret at being prevented from addressing a few remarks to the men under his command. Various other evolutions having been gone through in a manner which reflected great credit on both officers and men, the parade was then marched back to the drill shed, where refreshments had been provided.

"Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden gave an address, stating that he had been requested by Sir Adolphe Caron to express the latter's admiration of the soldierly appearance of the officers and men, and that he was extremely sorry that he had been unable to watch the evolutions to the end. Half an hour was then given the men to sign the pay rolls, and having fallen in again, Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D.A.G., called the officers to the front and expressed his delight at the improvement made since last inspected, for, as he stated, although this inspection was not as perfect as it might have been, still when compared with that of former years, it was by far the most satisfactory one he had yet held in Victoria, and he would be enabled to send in a much better report this year than he had done last. In a very happy way he pointed out several defects in the various batteries which he hoped would be rectified. In conclusion he said that considering it was impossible to go through battalion drill in the drill shed—the only place the men have to drill in—the result on parade was highly commendable, and he was sure that when the Minister of Militia looked into the matter he would find the present shed too small.

"The usual details having been gone through, the parade was dismissed, thus ending an inspection which would be a credit to any crack eastern corps."

Sir Adolphe Caron was entertained at a public dinner held at the Driard House last Thursday evening.

London.

AS the military grounds have not been handed over to the city, according to agreement, some of the citizens are clamouring for the militia department to pay rent.

A sergeant of the Kingston Battery has been recruiting here during the past week with fair success.

Your correspondent "Linch-pin" is a "lectle" too hard on Pultan's adjutant; raising the cap to the other sex not being one of the reforms that he tried to introduce in the "Old Humbugs." Perhaps "Linch-pin" will kindly inform us how the movement is taught, whether by numbers, or in slow or quick time, and if it be accompanied by a scrape of the foot and a pull at the forelock.

I have been looking over the annual reports for 1886 and have concluded that the efficiency of the militia mainly consists in the very favourable reports of officers commanding camps. I will not ask you to read the whole of these reports; one will do, as they are nearly all written in a similar strain. After reading the report you will perceive a vast difference between what you have observed and the flattering reports as published in the blue-book. In the reports of the musketry instructors published (only three) one gives proof that the several corps in camp expended their allowance of ammunition; of course I do not mean to insinuate that the allowance of ammunition was not expended in the other military districts; but why is the classification not published, and why is so very little interest taken in the first and most important part of a militiaman's training.

I often read of corps and companies being reorganized. If a commanding officer, from any cause, retires from his command, the papers announce that the corps will be immediately reorganized by his successor. The same thing takes place in the event of a captain retiring. I have seen several companies undergo the process of being reorganized, and found out that it is all sham—a delusion and a snare, the process merely consisting in taking over the charge of the armoury and announcing the fact in the daily papers. Besides this eternal reorganizing speaking badly for the officers concerned, it leads me to believe that "something is rotten in the State of Denmark," and that our whole militia system requires to be reorganized; and I would commence with a lot of corps that have only a paper existence, and reorganize them until they disappeared from the militia list, the money saved being more usefully spent, in promoting greater efficiency in the remainder of the force. I would have no squad or

company drill performed in camp; all corps being employed at battalion drill, one hour before breakfast, the remainder of the day being devoted to brigade drill more particularly the attack formation, outpost duty, and minor tactics. Until a proper system of musketry instruction has been established, I would discontinue the present useless issue of ammunition, as well as save the pay of a musketry instructor, for all the instructors in the world cannot make a man shoot straight without some previous training, and for the purpose of teaching those innumerable little points of detail which although apparently so insignificant all go to make up the soldier, I would break up the school corps and distribute the officers and men amongst the battalions in camp. There is another highly important part in a militiaman's training, the neglect of which may some day lead to a catastrophe, viz, the duties of guards and sentries, on which subject I hope to have more to say next week. PIPECLAY.

Hamilton.

THE new drill hall here is progressing very satisfactorily. The walls are all finished and a considerable portion of the roof is galvanized. Although too small for a regiment of eight companies to drill in it will be one of the best drill halls in the Dominion. On Thursday last at noon Messrs. Brown and McKay, our city members, a number of the officers of the regiment and several citizens, participated in the ceremony of formally opening the hall. The flag, which was one of the relics saved from the old shed, when burnt, was hoisted up to the highest pinnacle of the flagstaff by the two M.P's., amid the plaudits and cheers of the crowd who had assembled to witness the proceedings. In the evening the regiment paraded at the armoury in nearly full strength, and marched down to put in their first drill in the new hall. Notwithstanding the roughness of the ground, the floor not being laid yet, they performed the various movements in a very steady manner. Lieut.-Col. Gibson was in command. The results of the efforts of the Instructor, Sergt.-Major Munroe, and the diligence of the officers of the battalion was noticed in a very marked way in the movements of the regiment on this occasion. It was observed with general regret, when the regiment was wheeled into line, that the hall was too short for that movement. A further expense of about four or five thousand dollars would have extended it to Hughson Street. As it is, the regiment must drill in half battalions inside. However, better a small loaf than no bread. The regiment is also improving from a physical point of view, a great many fine young men having enlisted this season. As a shooting regiment the 13th has always stood high, but greater efforts are being now made to secure further improvement. A commissioned officer has been appointed to the practical musketry-instructorship, and it being a labour of love with him he has given a great deal of time this season to the practicing of the men at the rifle ranges.

Toronto.

THE annual dinner of "A" Company, Royal Grenadiers, and the Boomer Rifle Association, was, I understand, a great success. It came off on the 1st instant at the Albion Hotel. Capt. Davidson, honorary president of the association, presided. Amongst others present were: Col. Otter, D.A.G.; Major Harrison; Capts. Manley, Trotter, Lee (late Q.O.R.) and Boomer (at one time captain of "A" and father of the association); also Ald. Frankland. The toast of the evening was "the Boomer Rifle Association," which was ably responded to by Capt. Boomer. Some capital songs were given by Capt. Manley, Corpl. Grant of the 90th, Drum-major Tilley and Capt. Trotter.

"E" Company, Royal Grenadiers, were paid their annual drill money on the 1st December.

Col. G. T. Denison, of the Governor-General's Body Guard, was married on the 1st instant, at Perth, to Miss Mair, a niece of Mr. Mair the author of "Tecumseth."

Capt. W. E. Hodgins, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, has been appointed an aide-de-camp to Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

UNQUALIFIED OFFICERS.

I have insinuated that nobody has a greater capacity for ignoring the Regulations than the makers thereof themselves. I shall presently give you a couple of examples. I should at least expect that the higher authorities would endeavour to comply with the rules, but they seem to have a penchant just the other way. If they pay no attention to them, how in the world do they expect the smaller fry to carry them out. We are given to understand that an infantry officer has one year's time allowed him in which to qualify at a school of instruction, and that at the end of that period, if he fails to do so, he may be gazetted out. We are further told that Her Majesty may dispense with the services of any corps. I will try and show you how these rules are practically carried out, as regards the *active* militia.

An eight company battalion should have 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 8 captains, 8 lieutenants, 8 2nd lieutenants, etc. I know of one such battalion at present composed of 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains (1 being unqualified), 6 lieutenants (all unqualified), and 6 2nd lieutenants (only 1 qualified). One company doesn't exist at all, and altogether it is "a pretty how-do-you-do." All these unqualified officers range from 8 to 4 years of service. Were the regulations put in force and the unqualified officers gazetted out the battalion would then have 1 colonel, 4 captains, and 1 2nd lieutenant. The regulations might be further carried out and the corps services dispensed with.

Once I heard a c. o. of a battery being hauled over the coals for not maintaining discipline in his corps. His answer was that if he enforced discipline the men would burn his barns down, &c., and would even punch his head! Now, I think the authorities are very much like this c. o.

The first corps was an Ontario one, the next one is a Quebecker. A battalion there of same strength as the other. Were the regulations complied with it would be officered by 1 lieutenant-col., 2 majors, 7 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 2nd lieutenant, and should also figure in the *Gazette* as being disbanded.

Another, and it is in my opinion the most glaring one of the whole, has at present 1 lieutenant-col., 2 majors, 7 captains (2 unqualified), 3 lieutenants, and 3 2nd lieutenants. How it possibly can comply with the regulations in having at least two officers per company to enable annual drill pay to be drawn I can't undertake to say. But then it is a great thing to have an M.P. for commanding officer.

Here is another total disregard of regulations by the authorities. In general orders of the 11th November, I find Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Gray, of the Toronto Field Battery, gazetted as Brigade-Major, dating from 27th October, '87. Personally, as I said at the time, I was very glad to hear of this promotion, but *my personal feelings* are no excuse for the authorities to break their own regulations. The fracture complained of in paragraph 78, which *pretends* to say that no promotions or transfers will be gazetted until the Government stores have been handed over. The stores of the Toronto Field Battery were not handed over previous to this order.

There are various other irregularities going on but I can't find time to give them. Let me offer the authorities a piece of advice. "Don't make any regulations unless they can be carried out. Having made the regulations comply with them yourselves, and the militia will do likewise."

There are some funny things done in this official world of ours—I cannot say it is military and yet it is, neither can I call it civil. We find the lieutenant-governors of the different provinces figuring with staffs of official secretaries, private secretaries, aides-de-camp, extra aides-de-camp, &c., &c. One governor has a combined official secretary and A.D.C.; another an A.D.C. with the initials "C.A." following his name. I presume this stands for "Chartered Accountant." It cannot be "Canadian Artillery," as I don't see the gentleman's name in the list of that regiment. Another governor has a private secretary and A.D.C. with an additional A.D.C. They all have something answering to an A.D.C. One A.D.C. I notice has no rank or corps attached to his name. I presume he wears some gaudy uniform—like an A.D.C. who, after his name had been removed from the list of officers of the active militia, continued to display himself in the uniform of his late corps. Another governor won't content himself with anything under a brigade-major. The whole thing resolves itself down to this. "Are these governors entitled to A.D.C.'s?" They do not have, hold nor enjoy any military power, authority or command. If they must have these officers, the position of the A.D.C.'s ought to be placed beyond question and the thing not made a farce of.

After this I shall take up the official reports of the Major-General, the Inspector of Artillery, &c., and "Wanting to complete." LINCH-PIN.

"POUNDMAKER," OF THE Q. O. R. OF C.

The Bull Committee of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada have long been in consultation with the veterinary college authorities regarding the "ringing" of the regimental bull, at present residing at the Zoo. At a final and joint meeting last week Dr. Smith gave his decision that the time had now arrived when the event might take place without injury to the regiment or the bull.

The well-known bull ring founders, Rice Lewis & Son, were at once apprised of the fact, and determined to present the committee with a ring worthy of the bull and their own fame. The capacity of their large foundry was taxed to the utmost, but by the addition of a small annex room was at last found for the casting to begin. This important event took place last week before a fashionable and representative gathering of military men and cattle kings. The ode, "The Casting of the Ring," composed for the occasion by Lieut. William James Nelson, was sung by a choir of picked voices under Lieut. Bagpipe Macleod. Libations were also offered and the health of the great firm was proposed by Capt. Mutton, president of the Bull Committee, who complimented them on the magnificent result of the casting, notwithstanding the recent advances in the price of copper. Lieut. Bert. Lee, who had personally supervised the job, responded, and the company was informed that on Saturday the event would be continued at the Zoo. The company dispersed amid the strains of the Macleod bagpipe leading in "Pork, Beans and Hardtack."

The invitations were at once issued for the final "ring" and the choir were put into practice of the "Torreador song" from "Carmen," and The Macleod was authorized by the B.C. to procure a set of double-barrelled, breech-loading bagpipes for the occasion. Zoo Master Piper now became an honorary member of the B.C., and promised to have the Zoo fumigated and the whale house fitted up for libation purposes. Saturday the eventful day arrived, and the president of the B.C. remarked that the occasion was fitting to the day, as commemorating the opening of the '37 rebellion of fifty years ago.

At 3.30, the appointed hour, a large number had assembled at the bull's abode. The whole of Dr. Smith's bull class was present, headed by Mr. Fox of Guelph and Mr. Hatch of New York, chief operator. It was expected that the doctor himself would drive up with Consul Federal Nordheimer, but it was not to be so. Sister corps were represented by Capt. Sears of "C," Major Joe Mead of the "Batillery," Adjutant Manley of the "Grens," J. B. Carlisle of the "Manufacturers' Own," and Ted Smith, late of the "Imperial," while the large number of those not present was greatly commented on. Capt. McMurrich of the "Disbandeds" wrote, saying that having resigned he could not conscientiously send a representative. Gen. Middleton wished to be remembered to his old friend, the Bull, and suggested that it should be called "Batoche" instead of "Poundmaker," the name by which it was at present spoken of in Ottawa circles. [Groans and a libation.] The *World* could not see Capt. Frankland of the "Cattle Kings," nor Capt. Carter of the "Combined City Corps," but no doubt they were in the rear of the crowd.

As the august assemblage moved down the main building, headed by the Zoo Master, President Mutton, and the strains of the Macleod treble-lunged pipes, the animals in their appreciation paced proudly round their cages, and the Z.M.'s wink at Juliet, en passant, was majestically returned by her leonine highness.

In the meantime the "taurine victim" was pacing his lonely cell. His decorations had been left to a committee headed by Capt. Jas. McGee and Park Master Chambers, and he now appeared, as Jimmy remarked, in the latest Spanish fashion, as seen by him in his recent European trip. The choir had been stationed at the end of the building and now grandly poured forth the strains of "The Torreador," which was almost drowned by the answering roars of the now highly incensed animals. The bull looked sadly and vainly for Surgeon Lesslie, one of his nurses on the trip down, but was pacified by a little coaxing from the other, the President of the B.C. He also dumbly asked for his sponsor, Col. Miller. The ceremony of piercing the nose and slipping in the ring was soon performed by Executioners Fox and Hatch, and the party adjourned to the whale house, where the real christening was to take place. After the offering of unofficial libations, and a few remarks casually from the Z.M. on the properties of the whale, the President of the B.C. ascended the rostrum, and narrated the history of the bull from his presentation to the Q.O.R. of C. by Major Bedson of Stoney Mountain, to his delivery to the kind mercies of the Z.M., who had fondly cared for him ever since. He then named the bull "Poundmaker," of the Q.O.R. of C., and called upon the company to offer a libation to his health and that of the donor, Major Bedson. [Great cheers and two libations.]

Adjutant Manley was dimly heard amid the joyous expressions, vainly trying to move that, in amendment, the bull be called "Batoche," of the Q. O. R. of C. [Immense groans and one libation.] The adjutant then gave, by request, the history of the bull that was presented to the Royal Grens, but which unfortunately died on the passage. He would, however, propose the health of what would have been, if he had lived, the bull "Batoche," of the R. G. of C. [Feeble cheers and one libation.]

The healths of the Z. M. and the executioners were proposed and responded to, and after an imposing lecture, "In front of the Lion's den," by J. B. of the "Manufacturers'," the concourse dispersed with three cheers for "Poundmaker," of the Q. O. R. of C. — *Toronto World*.

Ottawa.

REGIMENTAL Orders of the G. G. F. G. contain the following particulars of the drill competition for 1888, of which mention was made in a recent issue:

The Commanding Officer offers for competition amongst the companies of the regiment the following prizes:—1st prize, Battalion Challenge Cup (value \$150) and

\$50 cash; 2nd, \$40; 3rd, \$35; 4th, \$30; 5th, \$25; 6th, \$20. The cup to become the property of any company winning it three times in succession.

Capt. Powell offers an oak and silver beaker for the best squad in the regiment, and a similar beaker for the Sergeant who shall obtain the highest number of marks for attendance, and who shall be adjudged to be the cleanest and smartest in appearance as well as the most proficient in his drill.

Capt. Bate offers an oak and silver beaker for the best squad in No. 4 Company. The total number of marks will be 5,700, awarded as follows:—

1. ATTENDANCE—H. P. S. 1000.—For the largest aggregate attendance of non-commissioned officers and men during the drill season, one point to be awarded for each man and two for each sergeant present on parade—any men attending the schools of instruction will be allowed to be counted as present.

2. APPEARANCE AND BEHAVIOUR—H. P. S. 1000.—This will be determined by the individual appearance of each member of the company, one point to be awarded for each man whose dress and appearance are smart and clean. Points will be deducted for unsteadiness and talking in the ranks.

3. SQUAD AND COMPANY DRILL—H.P.S. 1200.—The following movements to be executed:

	Marks.
1. Falling in.....	25
2. Saluting with and without rifle.....	50
3. Inspecting and proving.....	100
4. Marching in quick time.....	25
5. Stepping out.....	10
6. Stepping short.....	10
7. Changing feet.....	15
8. Side step.....	15
9. Turning on the march and marching in file.....	50
10. Diagonal march.....	50
11. Marching to a flank and forming to the front.....	25
12. Marching to a flank and forming to the rear.....	35
13. Marching to a flank and forming to the right.....	35
14. Forming fours on the march.....	50
15. Forming fours at the halt.....	50
16. Taking open and close order and the general salute.....	75
17. Marching past, as laid down on pages 349 and 350 Field Exercise, 1884, the company to countermarch once instead of changing ranks.....	350
18. Wheeling into line and breaking into column.....	50
19. Forming company square and reforming company.....	50
20. Diminishing front by breaking off files and reforming company.....	50
21. " " " into fours.....	50
22. Dismissing.....	30

4. EXTENDED ORDER—H. P. S. 500.

1. Extending at the halt.....	25
2. Closing to a flank.....	25
3. Extending on the march.....	50
4. Advancing and firing.....	50
5. Retiring and firing.....	50
6. Advancing by rushes.....	50
7. Inelining.....	25
8. Wheeling.....	50
9. Assembling.....	100
10. Forming rallying square and reforming company.....	75

5. RIFLE EXERCISES—H. P. S. 1000.

1. Manual exercise.....	150
2. Firing exercise.....	150
3. Piling arms.....	100
4. Preparing for bayonet exercise.....	100
5. Review exercise—Left shoulder forward.....	100
6. " " Right " ".....	100
7. " " In two ranks.....	100
8. " " In quick time.....	200

6. INTERIOR ECONOMY.—For the best arranged and best kept armoury 500 marks. For the best kept set of Company books, including Order book, Nominal roll book (to contain full particulars of every man in the company, as per regimental form) Attendance book, Book of issues and receipts of arms, stores, clothing, &c., Half Company rolls, Squad rolls, 500 marks.

Rules.

1. No company will be entitled to a prize that does not obtain at least $\frac{2}{3}$ (two-thirds) of the points allowed for attendance and appearance, and $\frac{1}{2}$ (one-half) of the points allowed for drill.

2. On the day of the drill competition, each company must parade with at least two officers, two sergeants and 32 rank and file (exclusive of staff-sergeants, bandsmen, buglers and pioneers). The officers must also go through the sword exercise, including drawing and returning of swords, saluting, &c.

3. The attendance at each parade must be entered upon a company parade state, which must be signed by an officer of the company.

4. Drills for this competition will commence on Monday the 5th of December. The drill hall will be open every Monday and Friday evening. Captains commanding companies will make arrangements for drill on one or both of these nights as may be found most convenient. No restriction is made in this respect, the only conditions being that not more than 12 drills shall be counted in the competition before the 1st March, and that captains of companies shall notify the Commanding Officer of the nights they select to be counted.

5. When announcing the time selected to commence drills for the competition, such captain is to hand in a nominal roll of his company by squads. The record of attendance must be kept by squads, and to the best squad, as returned in the first instance, will be awarded Captain Powell's cup. Allowance will, of course, be made for men leaving and being replaced by others, but a special squad from the whole company will not be permitted to be made up for the purpose of the final competition in drill.

Second Lieut. Walter Todd has just resigned his commission in the Governor General's Foot Guards, after three years' service as an officer, previous to which he had seen long service in the ranks as a member of No. 1 Co., of which he was color-sergeant at the time of his acceptance of a commission. He has lately been attached to No. 6 Co. His resignation, which has been caused by pressure of other matters upon his time, is regretted by officers and men alike, as Lieut. Todd was a popular and efficient officer. He served in the Northwest as second lieutenant in the company of Guards' Sharpshooters, with whose members he soon deservedly became a favorite.

A tidy little model for a transport cart has attracted not a little attention on the part of visitors to the Militia Department lately. Application was some time ago made to the department for suggestions as to a suitable cart for transport service in India, and Major Bedson, warden of the Stoney Mountain Penitentiary, having been made acquainted with this fact, made the above mentioned model, which closely resembles the Red River cart in use in the Northwest, but with several improvements made by Major Bedson. The model will in a day or two be forwarded to India. From opinions expressed by general officers who have served in India, and by others competent to pronounce upon it, it is thought that the cart will very well answer the purpose for which it was designed.

Capt. B. Douglas, R. N., who visited this city last year as the representative of the Nordenfolt Gun Company, has again arrived from England; this time, it is understood, on business more particularly in connection with the new process of iron manufacture which he then brought to the attention of some local capitalists.

Halifax.

ON the 29th ult. the Nova Scotia Provincial Rifle Association held their annual meeting, at the Y.M.C.A. rooms in this city. The report of the council showed an increase in the membership as compared with last year. It recommended that the prize meetings should be held early in August, and that the restriction of Snider shooting to ranges not greater than 500 yards, should be continued, as this year. The success of the Nova Scotia team in the inter-provincial match fired at Charlottetown was recorded, as was also the fact that the province had won second prize in the London Merchants Cup match at Ottawa, the individual scores being given in each case. The treasurer's report showed the receipts for the year to have been \$2,331, and the disbursements \$2,526, and a balance of \$112 on hand.

The programme for and regulations to govern next year's matches were discussed at considerable length. It was decided that an officer should be appointed to look after the pool targets. The council were asked to take into consideration the matter of settling disputes on the range, it being admitted that the system in vogue this year was not a success. It was recommended too that an umpire be appointed for each day's shooting, his decision to be final.

The membership fee was increased to \$2. A motion to the effect that an aggregate match be arranged, with an entrance fee of 50 cents, caused a lengthy discussion. Many were in favour of the motion if a rider was put on to prevent the council from taking any but the entrance money for the prizes, or in other words, making it a sweepstake. The father of the resolution would not agree to this and the motion was lost, as was also the motion with the foregoing restriction added. The council were instructed to make arrangements for a revolver match at the next meeting; and to increase the prize list in the "any rifle" and "battalion" matches.

The team to shoot for the London Merchants' Cup, it was decided should consist in future of the eight having the highest in the aggregate of previous shooting at Ottawa; and a motion allowing any money won to be divided amongst the eight men composing the team was carried on the casting vote of the chairman, Lieut.-Colonel Mackinlay, after a long discussion. An amendment that any money won should be divided amongst the fifteen composing the Ottawa team, and another that it should go to the provincial association, were both voted on and lost.

The council for the ensuing year was elected by ballot as follows:—Major-Gen. Laurie, Lieut.-Colonels Murray, Mackinlay, Mackintosh, McDonald and Curren; Majors Walsh and Weston, Captains Crane, Harris, Garrison, Barnhill, Curren and Cunningham, and Lieut. Maxwell. Major-General Laurie, C. H. Tupper, M.P., and Lt.-Col. White of the 43rd battalion, were chosen to represent the association on the council of the Dominion Rifle Association.

The *American Magazine* for December is in all its features a Christmas number. The leading article, "Christ-Ideals in American Art," by Wm. H. Ingersoll, gives occasion for the frontispiece, "The Boy Christ Disputing with the Doctors," engraved from a picture by Frank Moss; and a sculptured "Head of Christ," by Launt Thompson, is reproduced in line engraving on the cover. The article is replete with descriptions and illustrations showing how our leading painters and sculptors have represented the ideal Christ. A very interesting account is also given of the origin and history of this ideal, which, according to early traditions, may be traced to a portrait taken in the lifetime of Jesus. Drawing upon his ample fund of personal recollections, Charles Gayarré tells, with a wealth of anecdote, how various means of amusement were provided for rich and poor fifty years ago, in a quarter of New Orleans that seems then to have been devoted—at least in the holiday season—to the Genius of Pleasure. "Christmas in the Grand Army" is the story told by one of the surviving members of a society founded among the soldiers during the civil war. Its meetings took place on successive Christmas days, the last being held just before the close of the conflict. Diaries of war incidents were kept by members and read at the meetings; often indicating by changed ownership the casualties of battle.

One thousand pounds has been voted Plymouth dockyard by the British admiralty for carrying out a series of experiments with 10-inch cast steel armour plates, to ascertain whether this kind of armament will prove more effectual than iron faced with steel, now adopted in the service. The admiralty do not intend to lay down any more ironclads at present, but to content themselves with finishing those now building as soon as possible; in this way they expect to add five armoured battleships and five belted cruisers to the fleet before the end of the financial year.

The total number of promotions from the ranks of the British Army to second lieutenantcies awarded during the past nine months of 1887, has so far amounted to a total of thirty-three, the "honors" being pretty evenly balanced between the cavalry and infantry of the line, twelve sergeants of the former, and eleven sergeants of the latter being the recipients of commissions.



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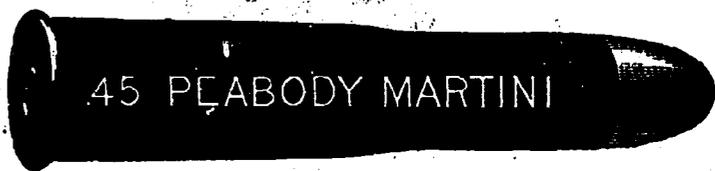
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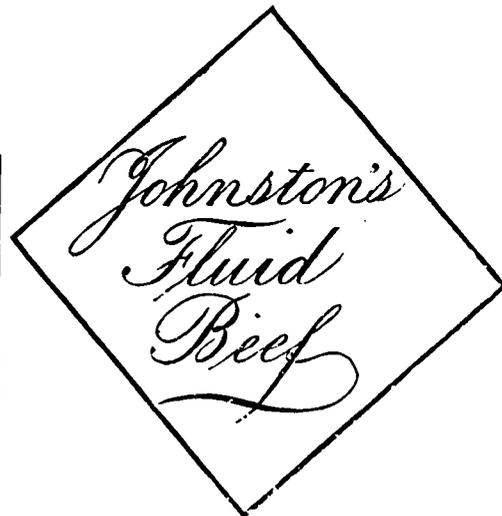
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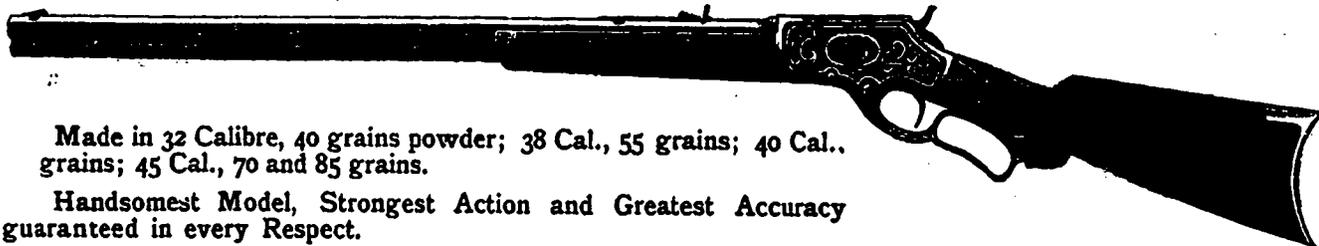
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