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MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 17 of 16th November (concluded.)
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Topics of the Week.

The Militia General Orders of the 23rd inst, which we publish to-day, are not unlikely to be the last of the year, as an endeavour is being made to have the Militia List issued early in the new year, and changes in the lists of officers intended to appear in the revised issue have had to be hurried on. And it would be impossible to continue making alterations up to the end of the year without long delaying the list for 1889.

It will be seen that the troubles in the 91st Winnipeg Battalion of Light Infantry have culminated in the disbandment of the corps. This battalion, indeed, does not appear to have been a particular necessity since the suppression of the rebellion of 1885, in connection with which it was organized. The vacancy created by the death of the late Lieutenant Colonel commanding had never been filled, Major Thibaudeau being in command without promotion. He retires retaining rank, and so also do the adjutant, Capt. Hurst, and Capt. C. Graburn. For the other fifteen officers whose military positions have been taken away, no provision appears to have been made.

The Governor-General's Foot Guards have also been relieved of their difficulties, but in a different manner. Lieut.-Col. J.P. Macpherson having long had trouble with his officers—who appeared likely to resign in a body—has settled the matter by relinquishing the command, and his senior major has now become Lieut.-Col. Tilton. In Col. Macpherson the Guards lose a smart and thoroughly capable officer, who has served with the regiment since its organization, and who by his skill with the rifle has won quite a number of honours for the corps. His successor, Col. Tilton, has held the rank of Major since 1881, previous to which he commanded No. 2 Company of the regiment.

Another corps at the Capital has also received a new commanding officer, this being the 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, in which Major W. P. Anderson has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, in place of Lieut.-Col. Wm. White, who organized the battalion in 1881, and has ever since commanded it. Major John Walsh was the next senior officer, but not caring to take the command he too has retired from the regiment. Col. Anderson's promotion ought to be of special interest to the readers of the MILITIA GAZETTE, for it was he who was mainly instrumental in establishing the paper, and piloted it

through the many difficulties incidental to a new enterprise of this character. Pressure of other business some time ago caused him to cease official connection with the paper, but we are happy to be able to state that Col. Anderson is still numbered amongst its best friends.

A portion of the grounds allotted to the forthcoming Paris International Exhibition, namely, the Esplanade of the Invalides, will, according to the *Moniteur de l'Armee*, be reserved for an ancient and modern military exhibition. The building will cover an area of 3,000 square metres, and will consist of one floor besides the ground floor. General Gervais, chairman of the committee of the military exhibition, has been promised the support of numerous museums and private collectors. The War Minister has authorized the exhibition of the national manufactures of Saint-Etienne, Tulle, and Chatellerault; and these small-arm factories will send samples of the latest patterns of rifles for the army, such as the Gras, Kropatchek, Lebel, etc. A public workshop will also be erected for the manufacture of these weapons on the premises.

An English service paper, the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*, has an editorial paragraph on the Manitoba railway trouble and the calling out of the troops, in which the terms of the Canadian Pacific railway charter are cited as the cause of the trouble. This is quite wrong; the C. P. R. charter has nothing to do with it. An act of the Dominion Parliament says that no railway shall cross the C. P. R., or certain other lines named, unless such crossing line be chartered by that parliament. The government of the Province of Manitoba, however, set themselves above Dominion law, and announced that they would build a line crossing the C. P. R. without anybody's permission. The C. P. R. forcibly prevented this unlawful procedure, and a case covering the point at issue has since been submitted to the Supreme Court to get a decision of the highest tribunal in the land on the point at issue.

The cable scheme promoted by that distinguished Canadian, Mr. Sandford Fleming, is thus boomed by the *A. and H. G. Gazette*: "The cables connecting New Zealand and Tasmania with Great Britain are again broken, which shows how easily communication with some of our colonies and dependencies may be suspended, as was the case last time—when the breakage was by some colonists credited to the exasperated Chinese—for many days together. Certainly the necessity for the new line of cable, via Canada, to Vancouver and Australia, so strongly urged in these columns, seems to be established by these repeated stoppages of communication, which might prove of serious inconvenience in time of war. Looking at the vast efforts which both Germany and Russia are making to increase their armaments, the additional Australian cruisers for strengthening our squadron in the Pacific will not be completed at all too soon for colonial requirements."

This, from a London cable letter to the *New York Times* is a sweet morsel for Canadians: "Seven young gentlemen from the Canadian Military College were three days since gazetted to commissions in the

Royal Engineers. I hear on all hands utmost satisfaction expressed with all cadets from Kingston whether they have become sappers or gunners. Their practical training enables the authorities to dispense with a portion of the practical course which is necessary in the case of cadets coming from the 'shop' as the Woolwich Military Academy is called, and I hear there has never yet been complaint of ill conduct about one of the Kingston graduates, though the change from Canadian to English life is no small trial. Their endurance is greatly commended and their brightness, while they are popular with the men. Three out of this batch of seven have names as thoroughly French as though they had just passed into the army which obeys M. De Freycinet."

Personal.

Sir Fred Middleton goes to Toronto to-day in response to an invitation to attend the St. Andrew's ball.

Lord Lansdowne has appointed Captain Streatfeild, Grenadier Guards, who was his Aide-de-Camp in Canada, as his acting Private Secretary.

Lieut.-General Sir John Ross, commander of the Imperial Forces in B. N. A., who has been on a visit at Government House here, left on Saturday evening for the Pacific coast.

Capt. J. W. G. Watson, just promoted to that rank in the 13th Battalion, Hamilton, has been transferred by the Bank of Montreal, in whose service he is, to the Brockville branch.

Whether Prince Adolphus of Teck, serving in India as a second lieutenant in the 17th Lancers, should be treated as an ordinary subaltern or as a Prince, is matter now agitating certain English papers, which allege that an order was issued that the Prince should not be treated as an ordinary subaltern.

Correspondence.

[This paper does not necessarily share the views expressed in correspondence published in its columns, the use of which is freely granted to writers on topics of interest to the militia.]

THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE PERMANENT CORPS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR: As the contemplated establishment of another cavalry school in Toronto will complete the complement of schools of all arms, cavalry, artillery and infantry, the time seems opportune to consider whether a change for the better might not be made in the designation of these corps. "Cavalry School Corps" and "Infantry School Corps" seems insufficient to convey the proper idea of what these corps are. As the artillery corps is called the "Regiment of Canadian Artillery," why not call the cavalry school corps the "Regiment of Canadian Cavalry," and the infantry school corps the "Regiment of Canadian Infantry"? Thus the permanent militia force in Canada would consist of a regiment each of cavalry, artillery and infantry, each regiment retaining its designation of Royal School for school purposes, as at present. I well remember with what horror many in England (and doubtless elsewhere also) read the brief newspaper despatches that the "Schools" had been ordered to the Northwest to suppress the recent rebellion, labouring under the impression they were boys from the public schools formed into corps. Then again, officers and men away from the garrison towns are not quite understood when they say they belong to a "School Corps." This change would, I believe, also raise their *esprit de corps*.

FORESIGHT.

Nov. 20, 1888.

Queries and Replies.

POSITION IN RIDING.

Q. Would you kindly state in your paper if the seat and manner of holding the reins as taught the private soldier in a cavalry regiment is the correct thing for infantry field officers, and in fact all mounted soldiers, and if not, what is? and very much oblige—SABRETACHE.

A. It is the correct thing. The style is the same for all ranks.—ED.

The *Avenir Militaire*, while congratulating the army upon the adoption of the Lebel rifle, points out that as the new arm causes scarcely any smoke and gives a very slight report, it will be necessary for the safety of outposts, etc., to make immediate changes in the regulations or to take new dispositions altogether.

The Naval and Military Resources of the Colonies.

[By Robert O'Byrne, F.R.G.S., in A. & H. G. Gazette.]

(Continued from page 516.)

On a former occasion we addressed ourselves on this important subject to Victoria. We now proceed to New South Wales.

Much has been done in recent years towards perfecting the military defences which have been established for the protection of the Colony of New South Wales, but a report which has comparatively recently been made to the local Government by Major-Gen. Shaw, a British officer of experience and distinction, who lately visited New South Wales, shows that a great deal remains to be accomplished before the colony can deem itself secure from the attack of a hostile invading force. To meet contingencies which may some day arise, there have been established three lines of defence. The first consists of men-of-war vessels, or armed cruisers, to guard the sea approaches and defeat the landing of an enemy; the second includes coast batteries and torpedo defences for the defence of points on which a descent might be made in the event of vessels of war escaping the cruisers; and the third embraces a field force of all arms, intended to battle with the enemy should troops be landed. Sydney being the headquarters of the British squadron in those waters, it has not been incumbent on the local Government to give so much attention to naval defence as Victorian Ministries have been compelled to do.

The New South Wales fleet, if it can so be called, consists of the *Wolverene*, a wooden steam corvette, 2,500 tons, 2,100-horse power, a steam hopper barge, and two torpedo boats. The *Wolverene*, with stores and armament complete, was handed over as a present to the colony by the British authorities in 1882. She was intended for the use of the Naval Brigade, but for some reason or other she has not been fully utilised. The ship was laid up in ordinary by the last Government and her guns have been taken out of her and placed in Forts Denison and Macquarie. The *Neptune*, a steam hopper barge belonging to the Harbours and Rivers Department, is manned by the Naval Artillery. She is vessel of 300 tons and 250-horse power, and has one 64-pdr. M.L. converted rifle gun. The *Acheron* and *Avernus*, twin torpedo boats, fitted with improved Whitehead torpedoes, make up the fleet. They are under the command of the Colonel commanding the Torpedo and Signalling Corps. Both boats were made in the colony. They are 80 feet long, with 10 foot beam, and have an indicated horse-power of 300. They are in good order and in good condition.

The Naval Brigade—a partially paid force—was formed in 1863 to man H.M.S. *Brunswick*, a ship offered to the New South Wales Government by the Admiralty, on condition that she should be sheathed with iron at a cost of £60,000. The undertaking was considered to be too expensive, so the offer was refused, and the Naval Brigade undertook the duties of seamen when they landed from a ship, and the manning of forts and batteries. The brigade, on its first appearance, mustered twenty officers and men, but it rapidly increased in numbers until, in 1885, it had a strength of 640 of all ranks. In January last, the local Government, with the object of lessening the naval and military expenses, reduced the strength of the force, and the brigade now numbers 328 officers and men. The principal officers are Capt. Commanding Francis Hixson, Comdr. G. S. Lindeman, H. Cross, and A.L. Lewington. The Naval Artillery Volunteer Force was enrolled in November, 1882. The corps was formed to work the guns on every man-of-war or gunboat that might belong to the colony. The men are thoroughly efficient, probably the best trained of any of the Service. They have been drilled regularly on board the *Wolverene*, and the exigencies of the Services have compelled them to undertake the duties appertaining to A. B.'s in the Navy. They also act as landing parties and carry out boat practice and manning and arming boats. For that purpose they possess one launch mounting 9-pdr. boat-gun, one cutter mounting 7-pdr. boat-gun, one cutter mounting Hale's war-rocket tubes, two whalers and one galley. The force, which is under the control of Comdr. Lee, is about 200 strong. The officers and men provide their own uniform, the Government allowing arms and an annual grant for providing instruction and incidental expenses incurred in working the corps. The important department of repairs and outfit has not been neglected.

Some time ago the local Government handed over to the British authorities Gordon Island—one of the largest islands in Port Jackson—for the construction of a naval depot, and everything has been done that has been declared necessary by the Imperial representatives to make the depot complete. It will render the British Navy independent of outside assistance, and will complete the unity of the general scheme of Australian naval defence. The largest vessels in the Royal Navy will be able to moor alongside the wharf, and the buildings will be replete with appliances for all kinds of repairs. A new graving dock, said to be one of the largest in the world, is being built at Cockatoo Island, and when finished it will afford facilities for docking the largest ships of war that

are likely to visit these waters. The Imperial squadron on the Australian station, which has its headquarters in Sydney, is under the command of Rear-Admiral Henry Fairfax, R. N., who carries his flag on board the Nelson, a first-class screw cruiser, armoured, 12 guns, 7,630 tons, and 6,640 horse-power. The other royal ships stationed here are the Diamond, ordered home, 12 guns, screw cruiser, 3rd class, 1,970 tons, 2,140 horse-power, commanded by Capt. Finlay S. Clayton; the Opal, 12, screw cruiser, 3rd class, 2,120 tons, 2,190 horse-power, Capt. Day Bosanquet; the Calliope, 16, screw cruiser, 3rd class, 2,770 tons, 4,020 horse-power, Capt. Henry C. Kane; the Egeria, 4, screw surveying-vessel, 900 tons, 1,010 horse-power, Capt. Pelham Aldridge; the Rapid, 12, screw cruiser, 3rd class, 1,420 tons, 1,400 horse-power, Capt. Wm. F. S. Mann; the Swinger, 4, screw gun-boat, 2nd class, 430 tons, 520 horse-power, Lieut. and Com. Albert C. Allen; the Myrmidon, 4, screw surveying-vessel, 877 tons, 720 horse-power, Com. the Hon. Foley C. P. Vereker; the Dart, 2, screw surveying-vessel, 470 tons, 200 horse-power, Lieut.-Com. M. Field; the Raven, 4, screw gun-boat, 2nd class, 465 tons, 380 horse-power, Lieut. and Com. Frank W. Wyley; and the Undine, Harrier, and Lark, schooners employed on surveying service. An agreement has been entered into between the Imperial Government and the Governments of the principal colonies for the maintenance in the Australian seas of a largely augmented fleet—sufficiently strong in numbers and weight of metal to efficiently guard the Australian water-ways under all circumstances.

With regard to the second line of defence, good solid progress has been made in the construction and arming of the coast batteries. These batteries have been built at various places along the coast which would, if unprotected, give an invading force a favourable opportunity for landing. At those most distant from headquarters an Artillery garrison of sufficient strength is constantly maintained. Large batteries, mounting heavy pieces of ordnance, are constructed on the heights commanding the entrance to Sydney Harbour, and opposite the entrance itself is a casement of great strength. The works, which are considered good examples of engineering, were designed by the late Major-General Sir Peter Scratchley. There are, in addition to the Artillery defences, mines of torpedoes laid out at such places as are likely to be threatened by the ships of an enemy. There is a partially paid corps of torpedo and signal operators, about 230 strong, who attend to that branch of the defences. A permanent force of artillery, about 500 strong, are trained for field and garrison service.

The field force, which forms the third line of defence, consists of Cavalry, Field Artillery, Engineers and Infantry. The British troops were withdrawn from New South Wales in 1870. The first volunteer force was enrolled in Sydney in 1854. It was established under an Act in Council, 18 Vic., No. 8, and consisted of one battery of artillery, one troop of cavalry, six companies of Infantry, numbering between 300 and 400 men. It practically ceased to exist in 1856, but in 1860 a second force was enrolled under the same act. It comprises two batteries of artillery in Sydney, one battery in Newcastle, one troop of mounted rifles, and 14 companies of rifles in Sydney and its suburbs, and six companies of rifles in the country districts. On the 1st of January, 1861, the establishment consisted of 1,696 of all ranks, but its strength and composition varied to the end of 1867, when four additional batteries of artillery were raised in Sydney, and the companies of rifles at headquarters were organized as two regiments. At the close of the year 1867 the Volunteer Regulation Act was passed, authorising the issue of grants of land as a reward for the services of such volunteers as might serve continuously and efficiently for a period of five years. The issue of land orders was, however stopped in 1874. During the years the system was in operation the force averaged annually 2,884 of all ranks. A reorganization of the volunteers became necessary, and was carried out in 1878 on the lines recommended by Sir William Jervois. In 1871, the year following the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, one battery of permanent artillery and two companies of infantry were raised; but the latter were disbanded in 1872. The artillery was increased in 1876 by a second, and in 1887 by a third battery. The Torpedo Corps was organized in 1887. The following may be taken as the present strength of the military forces:—Regular Artillery 376 men; Volunteers partly paid or militia—Artillery, 614; Engineers, 100; Torpedo Corps, 160; Infantry, 2,056. Reserves—Cavalry, 542; Artillery, 180; Infantry, 2,357. The Reserve is purely a volunteer force, with a capitation grant and issue of arms. It represents the principle of a citizen soldiery, lightly, cheaply, but efficiently equipped, and the movement has led to the creation of a corps of Mounted Infantry, for which the circumstances of the colony are peculiarly favourable. The field forces are provided with the Martini-Henry arm. The annual match meeting of the New South Wales Rifle Association gives a stimulus to rifle shooting, but the grant from the State in its aid is small. It is believed that to meet an attempted invasion the colonies could call out a force very little short of 10,000 men for service on land and water; and new corps are periodically springing into exist-

ence. No pains have been spared to place the forces upon an efficient footing as regards organization, discipline, and equipment. The regimental officers are, as a rule, well acquainted with their duties, and command the respect and obedience of their men. The rank and file execute their duties with the object of making themselves a highly-trained and efficient force. The commander-in-Chief of the Forces is His Excellency Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G., who is Honorary Colonel of the Sydney Lancers, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the 3rd Oxford Light Infantry; and the General Commanding the Forces is Major-Gen. J. S. Richardson, C.B.

Federation and Defence.

(United Service Gazette.)

Sir Harry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, in a recent speech dwelt at some length on the question of colonial federation and the relation of such a scheme to the greater question of imperial federation. He referred with some emphasis to the necessity and the wisdom of strong and effective works of defence, and he clearly attached great importance to the question of defence as being the surest foundation on which to build any scheme of imperial federation. And upon this point it is well to remark the apparent coincidence of opinion between the head of the Government of New South Wales and our own First Lord of the Treasury in his speech at Salford the other day. For those energetic politicians whose acquaintance with the details of our present equipments and their deficiency from bare necessity have compelled them to speak out plainly, it is matter for congratulation, and for the nation at large it is a token of good augury, that Mr. Smith felt himself at liberty to use the language which he did in his speech at Manchester. His words will be noted, and so far as they are a pledge for action he may expect to be invited speedily to redeem his promise. We hope he spoke also the mind of his colleagues. He declared it to be one of the duties of the Government to see that, notwithstanding our cordial foreign relations, the country should be in a state to hold its own and to protect its best interests, and to present a force which would at least make it impossible that we should be wantonly attacked, insulted or injured. But a more useful declaration was that he recognized that duty on the part of the Government.

Is there any reason why the matter should not forthwith be seriously and actively taken up by the Government? It is equally important and pressing, if indeed not more important, than many other matters that may expect to claim the attention of the Legislature. The persistence of skilled authority in calling attention to the condition of our forces and defences has induced the country at large to enquire into the matter for itself, and it is but natural that they should come to the same conclusion as the experts. It is a question of finance, but the country is persuaded of its need and will readily assent to the necessary expenditure.

In the formation of what we may call imperial opinion on the subject of federation, it is useful and even imperative to know the points on which any individual parts of the whole empire lay stress on questions for preliminary settlement before any definite scheme be brought forward. Sir Harry Parkes has declared that the imperial constitution must be recast to be permanent. There is a certain vagueness about the proposal, but the literal undertaking of such a reform would probably be a task more difficult of performance than even the formulating in detail a scheme of federation likely to be approved. Our constitution has always been developing, and is now undergoing a more rapid evolution than at any other time in its history. A sudden revolution and remodelling is foreign to its whole spirit and to what some claim as its chief inherent excellence of gradual growth. If the Premier of New South Wales means that between two countries like ours and his, possessing constitutions somewhat different in form, if not in working, any scheme of federation is impossible, we think his opinion may be very greatly modified, as we hope it will be. His concluding words would seem to indicate that this demand for a recasting of our constitution would not be made *a sine qua non*. He said:—"In uniting the outlying colonies to the mother country, England must present an object for love and loyalty, and for the young passion for national authority in Australia, of a kind which would be more attractive than anywhere else to be found within the wide circle of the family of nations." Such words show a strong under-current of filial attachment.

Mr. Thorneycroft's Statue of Gen. Gordon, which is henceforth to adorn Trafalgar Square, was very quietly unveiled on Tuesday, Oct. 16, without ceremony of any kind. Mr. Primrose and a few friends, including the Baroness Burdeth Coutts, went over from the Office of Works, and in a few minutes laid the statue bare.

Regimental Notes.

Toronto.

The Queen's Own annual inspection on Thanksgiving Day by Lieut.-Col. Otter, D. A. G., was a great success, and was decidedly the best inspection the regiment ever had. The regiment behaved admirably throughout, and in spite of the long and fatiguing march, not a man dropped out. The distance covered during the day is variously estimated at from twenty-six to thirty miles.

Three ex-commanders of the Queen's Own were on the field: Lieut. Cols. Otter, Gillmor, and Miller. Col. Miller said a few words to the regiment before it was dismissed, expressive of his pleasure at the way it had acquitted itself.

Lieut. Hora 14th P.W.O.R., Kingston, was attached to E Company for the day. The 14th may well be proud of him for he certainly is as smart an officer as ever donned a uniform.

KUNE SOHN.

Inspection of the Dufferin Rifles.

The great attraction of the Thanksgiving holiday at Brantford was the inspection of the 38th Battalion, Dufferin Rifles, by Lieut.-General Sir Fred Middleton, who accompanied by Capt. Wise, A.D.C., arrived in the city on Wednesday evening from Toronto. He was met by Lieut.-Col. Jones of the 38th, and Surgeon Harris, whose guest he was at East Lodge. In the evening the General attended the supper to Mr Justice McMahon. Thanksgiving morning Col. Gray, Brigade Major, inspected the stores of the Rifles at the armoury and found everything in a satisfactory condition. At 1 p. m. the 38th fell in at the armoury, and, headed by their bugle and brass bands, marched along Colborne street to the Agricultural Park. All Brantford and his wife seemed to be present on the grounds, and the Dufferin Rifles should feel immensely flattered at the interest taken in them by their fellow townsmen. The regiment turned out in splendid style, all the companies being full, and the men presented an exceedingly smart appearance. In fact it was the general verdict that the turnout was the best ever seen of the 38th and Brantfordites feel proud of their warlike representatives. The mounted officers of the battalion were Lieut.-Col. Jones (in command), Majors Rothwell and Jones, Surgeon Harris and Captain and Adjutant Wilkes. The staff officers present were Capt. R. R. Harris, Quartermaster; Capt. J. S. Hamilton, Paymaster; and Asst. Surgeon Winksel.

The parade state showed 252 men and 25 officers: No 1 Co.—Capt. Stratford, Lieuts. Nelles and Killmaster, 3 sergeants and 37 rank and file. No 2 Co.—Capt. McLean; Lieuts. Ruddy and Wallace; 3 sergeants; 35 rank and file. No 3 Co.—Capt. Leonard; Lieuts. Bishop and Park; 3 sergeants; 25 rank and file. No 4 Co.—Capt. McGlashan, Capt. W. D. Jones; Lieut. Curtis; 3 sergeants; 36 rank and file. No 5 Co.—Capt. Kidney; Lieut. Ott; 3 sergeants; 30 rank and file. No 6 Co.—Capt. Christie; Lieuts. Frank and Rowley; 3 sergeants; 27 rank and file. Field State—Field officers, 3; staff officers, 5; captains, 6; subalterns, 11; staff sergeants, 4; sergeants, 17; pioneers, 7; musicians, 40; rank and file 184. Total non-com. officers and men, 252. Total of all ranks 277.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Lieut.-General Middleton rode on to the grounds. He was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Gray, Brigade Major, and Capt. Wise, A.D.C. The battalion received Sir Fred with a general salute. He then rode down the ranks and inspected the men, the band playing. The regiment then broke into column to right and marched past in column, changed ranks and marched in quarter column; changed ranks again and marched past at double. After forming into quarter column and going through the deployments the battalion was put through the manual exercises by Major Rothwell, and the firing exercises by Major T. H. Jones and again appeared to much advantage. Capt. McGlashan, senior Captain, and Lieut. C. M. Nelles, senior Lieutenant, also put the men through some movements. The inspection on the ground was brought to a conclusion by the battalion forming into review order and marching past.

The return to the shed was noticeable for the splendid marching of the new men, which called for general comment and praise from the spectators. At the armoury the rolls were gone over by Brigade Major Gray, in the absence of Col. Alger. Col. Jones addressed the men, stating that General Middleton had expressed to him the great satisfaction he had experienced in inspecting the battalion, and also the very creditable manner in which the movements had been executed on the grounds and the way the men marched. Altogether the inspection of 1888 was a notable event in the annals of the Dufferin Rifles, and officers and men deserve every credit. In the evening General Middleton was entertained at mess. The tables, under the catering skill of Mr. B. N. Foster, were loaded down with all the good things of the season, and the decorations and ornamentations could hardly have been surpassed anywhere. Lt.-Col. Jones had on his immediate right Gen. Middleton,

Mr. Yates, and Col. Rogers of the 45th, and to his left Col. Gray, Rev. Mr. Ashton and Major Snartt. Major Jones occupied the head of one table and Capt. Christie that of the other. The other participants consisted of Capt. Wise, A.D.C., Mayor Heyd, Ald. Shenstone, Major Grenny, Major Rothwell, Surgeon Harris, Asst. Surgeon Winksel, Capt. Wilkes, Adjutant; Capt. Harris, Quartermaster: Capt. Stretford, Capt. McGlashan, Capt. McLean, Capt. Leonard, Capt. Kidney, Capt. D. Jones, Lieuts. Rowley, Ott, Ruddy, Park, Wallace, Curtis, Bishop, Frank, Nelles, also Rev. Mr. Fuller, and Messrs. A. Jones, Daniels, Loller, and Reville. After the toast of "The Queen" an adjournment took place to the reception room where an exceedingly enjoyable evening was spent. The glee club gave some of their inimitable choruses. Col. Rogers, Capt. McGlashan and Capt. Wilkes gave several rattling songs, and Rev. Geo. Fuller, Major Jones and Capt. McLean, some splendid recitations, Dr. Harris also demonstrated his skill as a mind reader and Lieut. Killmaster as a blind fiddler.

Quite an amusing incident occurred at the Drill Shed yesterday afternoon after inspection. Brigade Major Gray was checking the roll and in stentorian tones called "Bugler Holding." Now the bugler in question is a little chap (one of the Grace Church choirists by the bye) about knee high to a grasshopper. He came out of the ranks however, like a man, and gave the salute. The Major peered down at the little midget in military togs and big helmet, and looked incredulous. Turning to Col. Jones he said: "This is evidently a case of filling up a company, isn't it?" The Col. replied that Bugler Houlding was one of the best "men" in the Bugle Band, and asked the Major what call he would like sounded. "Sound the Advance," said the Major. Now the "Advance" is one of the most difficult of the calls, but Bugler Houlding no sooner received the command than up went the bugle to his wee mouth, and he "wound" out the call in a manner that would have done credit to a veteran. The Major was delighted, and he caught the pretty little fellow up in his arms, and held him up to the gas light before the assembled battalion. The incident was received with much enthusiasm. Bugler Houlding's name remains on the roll, and he will draw his \$6 the same as the biggest man in the regiment. And he deserves it.—*Brantford Courier.*

Hamilton.

John McGovern, messenger in the Inland Revenue Department, Hamilton, died rather unexpectedly on the 23rd inst. In 1845 he enlisted in the 101st Regiment of Infantry, afterwards exchanging into the First Bengal Fusiliers. While serving in this regiment deceased performed a feat of valour before Delhi, which brought him reward in the shape of the coveted Victoria Cross. He was discharged from the British army after eighteen years of service, his many wounds making him unfit for further duty. He shortly afterwards came to Hamilton, where he lived until his death. He leaves a wife and eight children. The funeral took place on the 25th, nearly a thousand people assembling in the vicinity of the house of the deceased to witness it, and most of them went in to have a last look at the remains of the old veteran. On the coffin lay the medals and clasps of the deceased, conspicuous among which was the small bronze cross (the Victoria) with the words "For valour" engraved upon it. There was a large turnout of the old pensioners residing in the city, but much disappointment was expressed that a military funeral could not be given. The regulations state that none but soldiers dying while on active service shall be so honoured, otherwise the local corps would have turned out. The pall-bearers were old comrades of the deceased: Sergt. Dennis McAuliffe, late of the Twenty-ninth regiment; Sergt. James Stevens, West York Regiment; Private James Nolan, Eighty-Seventh Fusiliers; Private Michael Flanigan, Twenty-ninth regiment; Private Joseph Thompson, Twenty-eighth regiment; Private Patrick Renoard, One Hundredth regiment. The funeral proceeded to St. Mary's cathedral, and thence to St. Mary's cemetery. Adam Brown, M. P., Mayor Doran, Major Moore and other prominent citizens were present.

INSPECTION OF THE THIRTEENTH.

The inspection on Saturday afternoon, says the *Spectator*, from which this account is taken, marked an era in the history of the Thirteenth battalion. The fire that reduced the drill shed to ruins two years ago was also responsible for reducing the regiment to a shadow of its former self, and only the indomitable zeal and perseverance of a handful of officers succeeded in keeping the corps together during the period when it was without proper equipment or a suitable place to drill in. Eight months ago it could barely muster one quarter of its full strength. But the new armoury has been completed. The new equipment has nearly all arrived and the officers and men who have been waiting "till the clouds roll by" are rewarded by a view of the bright future that is evidently in store for the old Thirteenth. Anyone who compared the skeleton parades of last spring with the fine body of men who marched through the streets on Saturday could not help being impressed with the

immense improvement that has taken place in the battalion during the past few months, and of feeling that great credit is due to the officers who have successfully brought the corps through a crisis in its history.

"Never saw the battalion look so well before" was the verdict of old members, as it marched on to the field at the Crystal Palace grounds and formed in line to salute the deputy adjutant-general, Col. Otter. The corps mustered about its full strength, the field state showing 355 men of all ranks, and they were just as handsome a body of men as you'd want to see. They paraded in review order, as the new knapsacks or valises have not arrived yet, nor the leggings. The corps is rather short of officers, F company alone having its full complement, and D Company, one of the best in the battalion, being commanded by a junior lieutenant.

Lieut.-Col. Gibson was in command, and the following field officers and staff were present: Majors Moore and McLaren, Quartermaster Mason, Paymaster Armstrong, Adjutant Stuart, Surgeon Ryall, Assistant Surgeon Griffin and Captain Adam, musketry instructor. The following company officers were present: Capt. Stoneman, Lieut. Ross, A Company; Brevet-Major Barnard, Lieut. Domville, B; Capt. Zealand, Lieut. Pain, C; Lieut. Witton, D; Capt. Reid, Lieut. Carpenter, E; Capt. Adam, Lieuts. Tidswell and Osborne, F; Capt. Mewburn, Lieut. Hobson, H; Capt. Moore, Lieut. Bowman, G. About 3 p. m. Col. Otter, D. A. G., arrived, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Gray, brigade major; and Capt. Hendrie, of the Hamilton Field Battery. As they passed up the line the band played and the regiment presented arms, the movement being performed with a precision and unison that drew expressions of approval from the immense crowd that surrounded the field. After the usual inspection of arms and accoutrements, the regiment broke into column and marched past. The ground was rather rough, and some of the companies were a little saggy, but, on the whole, this showy evolution was fairly well done. When the companies formed into line again Major Moore put them through the manual exercise, and the performance was characterized by the same precision as the present arms, in fact it is doubtful if the corps ever had the manual down so fine. The firing exercise was gone through under Major McLaren, and was also well done. A number of battalion movements were well carried out, and the company drill of the regiment showed to excellent advantage. After breaking into column to the right, quarter column was formed on the leading company, and the regiment deployed to the right and left. B C and F companies were called out and put through the company drill by their officers, acquitting themselves most creditably. The inspection concluded with a trial of the new attack in extended order. The manoeuvre was not well performed, in fact not nearly so well as at the Thanksgiving Day parade, and the corps did not do itself justice. However, it is rather an intricate movement, and no opportunity has been afforded of practicing it sufficiently. On the whole the Thirteenth made a most creditable showing, and the opinion was prevalent that the corps is almost up to its old standard as regards drill, and better than ever before in appearance and physique.

When the regiment was formed up ready to march off the field, Col. Otter and the staff rode up, and the former addressed the corps as follows:

Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Thirteenth battalion: Having completed my inspection, I think it advisable to say a few words to you—not of fault-finding, I am happy to say, but words of encouragement. At the last inspection I had occasion to say that you had improved since the previous one, and I am glad to say that this time I can repeat my words. The improvement has been quite evident since my last inspection in more points than one. Your manual and firing exercise is better, your company drill is decidedly better, and so is your battalion drill. Your weak point is extending and marching past. Extending is the most important part of your drill and marching past the least important. The marching past I pay but very little attention to, though it is a movement in which a battalion can show to advantage. The extended order is a drill that every battalion should be well up in. I know you have had not very much chance for practical extended order. It is a drill in which space is required and that you have not had, but I trust you will imitate the example of other corps in the country who are placed similarly in the matter of space, who have taken the opportunity of going out on Saturday afternoons to some large space and there practicing the drill. I am quite sure that if you had a little more competition your drill would improve very much indeed. That competition I trust next year we shall see. I hope in the spring that I may be able to bring together all the city corps of this district—the Queen's Own, Royal Grenadiers, yourselves and the Dufferin Rifles; and if I do not manage that I shall bring them together for the purpose of instruction and improving themselves, and it will be for work and not play. I had the satisfaction of inspecting the city corps of Toronto in a practical way, and I am glad to say that, considering the difficulty they had, their drill was excellently done, and the

instruction obtained by that drill was worth three or four ordinary parades. You have now the advantage here of an excellent drill shed, and from what Col. Gibson tells me of the programme for the coming winter I have not the least doubt that every advantage will be taken of it so far as you are able to do so. I wish to impress particularly the necessity of acquiring as soon as possible, and as often as possible, practice in extended order and field movements. Your drill to-day, as I have told you, in battalion and company, is a great improvement on last year, and really very steady. I do not wish to flatter you or discourage you, but I want you to understand that I am pleased with the progress you have made. I think you have made progress, but I don't want you to run away with the idea that you have reached that standing which is necessary. You are in a fair way to it, and, with the practice I hope we shall get and your rubbing shoulders every now and then with the corps outside, the battalion will reach a standard that everyone will be proud of. The corps in Montreal and Toronto excel you because they have competition and something to work against, and we all know that in every sphere of life such fair and honourable competition is always an advantage to everyone concerned. I am very glad, indeed, to have had the pleasure of inspecting you.

The battalion then marched back to the armoury, where the roll was called in presence of the brigade-major.

The Recent Sham Battle at Halifax.

The general officer commanding the forces has issued the following report on the above:

HEAD QUARTERS OFFICE, Halifax, Nov. 7th, 1888.

From the Chief Staff Officer to the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, Halifax, N.S.:

Sir,—The reports of the umpires on the recent manoeuvres in which the militia took a part having now been received by the general officer commanding, I am instructed to convey to you for communication to the officers commanding the corps of militia that were present, the following remarks:

The troops of the defending force were distributed in the first instance in the manner considered the best calculated to meet any attack that might be made in accordance with the "general idea," and of the two reserves, one was posted at the Northwest Arm battery, to reinforce the troops on York Redoubt side, and the other at Queen's wharf, to reinforce those on McNab's Island and Darmouth side, in the event of a real attack in force being made in any of these points.

The landing of the enemy at Herring Cove, and their subsequent advance along that coast, and leading thence to York Redoubt, was a mere feint, but it was decided by the umpires that the attacking force lost most severely in carrying it out.

This advance was very incorrectly reported by the signallers to the officer commanding the defending force, and the message reporting it was understood by him to mean that the enemy was advancing on the road Herring Cove, Roach's Pond, Halifax.

The movement of the reserve from the Northwest Arm battery so far as Roache's pond was premature and the subsequent movement there of the reserve from the Queen's wharf was an unnecessary concentration of troops at a point already held in sufficient strength. This last reserve had much better have been held in hand where it was first stationed, as it would then have been readily available to reinforce any attack on the troops on the Fort Clarence side, or those on McNab's island, when the real attack began to be developed.

Had the reserve been kept in hand, the withdrawal of two companies from McNab's to Fort Clarence need not have taken place, as the last point could very readily have been enforced by a part of the reserve from the Queen's wharf.

The general officer commanding regrets that the course the attack took did not allow the militia to be more actively engaged with the enemy, the only portion of them that were so being the two companies of the 66th at York Redoubt; but this, as in actual war, is a matter that cannot be helped and one of the chances of war that every corps has at times to accept.

In conclusion I am directed to observe that the general officer commanding highly appreciates the spirit which led the militia to join in the manoeuvres, which, no doubt, a large number of them did at considerable personal inconvenience to themselves.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. GOLDIE, Colonel,
Chief Staff Officer.

Hohenburg, the retired German officer, who was arrested at Nice while mailing a Lebel cartridge on the charge of being a spy, has been sentenced to imprisonment for five years and the payment of a fine of \$1,000. He will not be allowed to stop in France for ten years from the expiration of his sentence.

The Rifle.

The Regina Rifle Association.

The first annual competition of the Regina Rifle Association took place at the ranges on Thanksgiving Day and the following day. The first was a cold day, with a strong blustering wind across the range, and if there had not been some crack shots from a distance, who came specially for the matches, the committee would no doubt have put off the event for a more favourable day; however, it was decided to go on, and the committee, under the direction of the range officer, Captain Norman, soon had tents erected at the 400 and 600 ranges to protect the waiting marksmen and scorers. Everything being in readiness at ten o'clock, the first match was inaugurated by Major Bell, of Indian Head, and J. F. Mowat, taking the lead at the butts, the other marksmen taking their turn in pairs, and glad were they to turn into the tent when the seven shots were fired. The marksmen were at the disadvantage of firing in heavy coats with a strong wind blowing across the range.

On Friday the weather was quite favourable. Credit is due to Capt. Norman, range officer, and Secretary J. T. Stemshorn for the efficient manner in which they carried out their duties, everything in connection with the details of the meeting being perfect.

No. 1. Association Match—Range 400 yards, 7 shots: W. J. Chaffey 22, Capt. Norman 19, F. Nash 17, Capt. Harris 17, J. F. Mowat 16, Major D. Mowat 15, Major Bell 15, J. T. Stemshorn 14, R. Sweet 12, R. J. Steel 9.

No. 2. Lieut.-Governor's Match—500 yards, 7 shots: J. R. Wynne (Montreal) 25, Insp. Drayner 20, R. Sweet 13, A. J. Fraser 11, Capt. Harris 11, J. T. Stemshorn 10, J. A. Kerr 9, J. F. Mowat 9, R. J. Steel 9, F. Nash 9.

No. 3. Members' Match—600 yards, 7 shots: Major Bell 17, R. Sweet 13, Major D. Mowat 11, R. J. Steel 11, J. F. Mowat 10, J. G. Turriff 10, F. Nash 9, J. R. Wynne 6, W. Sutherland 6, Capt. J. Harris 4.

No. 4. Ladies' Match—300 yards, 7 shots:

Competitor.		
Mrs. D. Mowat.....	Major Bell.....	31
Mrs. A. J. Fraser.....	Capt. Harris.....	26
Miss Blair.....	R. J. Steel.....	26
Mrs. Fraser.....	Dr. Willoughby.....	24
Mrs. Mowat.....	J. F. Mowat.....	24
Mrs. F. Norman.....	Capt. Norman.....	23
Miss Chaffey.....	W. J. Chaffey.....	22

No. 5. Citizens' Match—200 yds., 7 shots: Major D. Mowat 31, Capt. Harris 30, Insp. Drayner 28, Capt. Norman 27, R. J. Steel 26, J. A. Kerr 26, J. F. Mowat 26, E. B. Read 25, F. Nash 24, J. T. Stemshorn 24.

Aggregate Matches 1, 2, 3 and 5—Prize, Dominion of Canada Rifle Association silver medal. Winner, Capt. J. Harris, of Moosomin: Capt. J. Harris 62, R. Sweet 61, Major D. Mowat 61, J. F. Mowat 61, F. Nash 59, R. J. Steel 58, F. Norman 50, W. J. Chaffey 49, Insp. F. Drayner 48, J. T. Stemshorn 48.

Consolation Match—200 yds., 7 shots: Dr. Willoughby 22, J. R. Marshall 16.

Gleanings.

The British Government has sanctioned the issue of a bronze medal for the followers of the army in the late Burmese campaign, and this precedent will be followed in future wars. Hitherto the idea of giving any sort of decoration to the Indian auxiliary has been scouted on the plea that it would make those rewards too common. He has to go through campaign after campaign, exposed to all the risks of regular soldiers, but with none of their compensations. If he died his family got no pension, and very likely only heard of his decease from some of his comrades who survived him.

The Maxim cartridge cases prepared by Mr. Gregory for presentation to Her Majesty the Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales are now finished. The bullets are made of platinum out of which are propelled gold pencil cases; just above the bullet, and where the live cartridge has a strip of white paper is a band of white enamel, with the word "Wimbledon" enamelled in blue. The top end of the cartridge case unscrews, and in the portion where, in the live cartridge, the powder is deposited, is a glass scent-bottle. That intended for H.R.R. the Prince of Wales has a match box in place of a scent bottle. On each case an inscription is engraved, notifying the fact that the cartridge was fired from a Maxim gun by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales at the termination of last Wimbledon meeting. Each cartridge is set in a very rich velvet case, that of her Majesty's having on the outside, in very richly-chased and pierced gold, the Imperial crown over the monogram V.R.I.; while that of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has a reversed A and crown, and for H.R.R. the Prince of Wales the usual three feathers and A.E.

SOMEWHAT MISUNDERSTOOD.

Capt. George Brown, commander of the Norfolk Navy yard, is at the Ebbitt. His predecessor was Commodore Belknap, now commandant of the Mare Island Navy yard, Cal. The commodore used to tell a little story with great gusto.

"A young lady friend was stopping with my wife," said he, "and went up to the city to do some shopping. After making her purchases she ordered them sent to the commandant's house at the navy yard.

"W-where?" asked the clerk.

"To the commandant's house at the Navy-yard," replied the young lady. "Do you understand?"

"Oh, yes—certainly. I thought I hadn't heard you aright."

When the young lady reached home she found her bundles addressed to Miss C—, Common Dance House, Navy yard.—*Washington Post.*

Militia General Orders (No. 17), of 16th November, 1888.

(Continued from page 583)

No. 3.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Royal School.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of marks obtained		
					Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
2nd Lieut. A. Mailloux, Quebec Field Battery.	R.S.A	1	S	A	.78	.8	.79
2nd Lieut. L. R. Gregor, Montreal B.G.A.	do	1	Sp	A	.79	.71	.74
2nd Lieut. H. M. Davison, Char. Eng.	do	1	Sp	A	.78	.8	.79
Corp. J. S. C. Symonds, Co. M. In.	M. I.	1	S	B	.92	.48	.70
Corp. T. A. Taylor "	do	1	S	B	.91	.67	.79
Corp. H. R. Hobkirk "	do	1	S	B	.88½	.70	.79½
Lance Corp. M. C. Davies "	do	1	S	B	.90	.69	.75½
Lance Corp. H. Badham "	do	1	S	B	.92½	.71	.81½
Pte. W. de C. Hudson "	do	1	S	B	.90	.85	.87½
Pte. J. Mayo "	do	2	S	B	.66	.56	.61
Lieut. A. Mograw, 32nd Bn.	R.S.I.	2	Sp	A	.69½	.58½	.64
2nd Lieut. G. L. Starr, 41st Bn.	do	1	S	A	.78½	.81½	.80
2nd Lieut. S. M. Rogers, 43rd Bn.	do	2	Sp	A	.70½	.60½	.65½
*2nd Lieut. Donald Leslie, P.E.I. B.G.A.	R.S.A	1	Sp	A	.64	.76	.71

*By M. G. O. No. 18, of 23rd November.

Militia General Orders (No. 18), of 23rd November, 1888.

No. 1.—STAFF.

His Excellency Lord Stanley of Preston, Governor-General, has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Colonel Henry R. Smith, 14th Battalion, Active Militia of Canada, to be an extra Aide-de-Camp upon his staff, from 25th July, 1888.

No. 2.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

Montreal Brig. Gar. Art.—To be surgeon, Frederick Gault Finley, M.D., vice E. Cameron, who resigns.

New Brunswick Brig. Gar. Art.—No. 5 Bat.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Herbert Chipman Tilley, vice Turnbull, resigned.

Gov.-Gen's. Foot Guards.—To be lieut.-colonel, Major John Tilton, V.B., vice James Pennington Macpherson, who is placed on the "special list" of officers retaining active militia rank, under the provisions of No. 2 of General Orders (7), 13th May, 1887.

2nd Batt.—Lieut. Norman Macleod resigns.

3rd Bn.—To be lieutenants, 2nd Lieut. S. B. Townsend, R.S.I., vice J. H. Wardlow, who retires retaining rank.

2nd Lieut. Andrew Stewart, R.S.I., vice Meakins, promoted.

10th Batt.—2nd lieut., prov., C. E. Burch having "failed to qualify" his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

36th Batt.—No. 7 Co.—To be lieut., prov., George Downard, vice Rikey, resigned.

43rd Bn.—To be lieut.-colonel, Major W. P. Anderson, M.S., vice William White, who is placed on the "special list" of officers retaining active militia rank, under the provisions of No. 2 of General Orders (7), 13th May, 1887.

Major John Walsh is also placed on the "special list" of officers retaining active militia rank.

57th Bn.—No. 6 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. K. G. Lech, R.S.I., vice Thos. R. Learmonth, who resigns.

65th Bn.—To be captain, Lieut. J. T. Ostell, S.I., vice Beauset, retired. To be 2nd lieut. Horace Homer Manseau, V.B. (formerly lieut. No. 2 Co., 80th Batt.), vice Villeneuve, promoted.

71st Bn.—No. 6 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. Robert Stevenson, M.S., vice John McMullen, who retires retaining rank.

80th Bn.—No. 3 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. Louis Landry, M.S., vice Arthur Landry, who has failed to attend annual drills.

1st Bn.—This battalion having become non-effective is removed from the list of corps of the active militia. Major Wm. B. Thibaudau is placed on the retired list of majors. Captain and Adjutant J. S. Hurst reverts to, and Capt. Christopher Graburn is placed on, the retired list of captains.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

2nd Lieut. Donald Leslie, R.S.A., No. 4 Battery, P.E.I. Brigade of Garrison Artillery, from 19th November, 1888.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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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.

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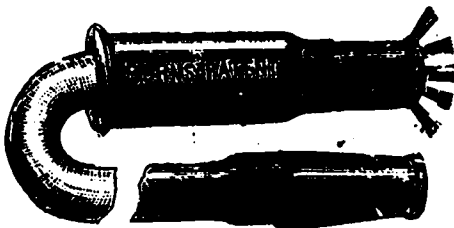
Amongst other prizes won this year in Canada with the Field Martini, were:

- 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.

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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.

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

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

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

Members of the force are supplied with free rations, a free kit on joining and periodical fees 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.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY 14th Dec., for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Chelsea and Ottawa from the 1st January next.

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

T. P. FRENCH,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, 8th, Nov. 1888.

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Militia Gazette for 1886-7

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CLASS D.

The 18th Monthly Drawing will take place

Wednesday, Dec. 19th, 1888,
AT 2 P. M.

PRIZES VALUE.....\$50,000 00

CAPITAL PRIZE: 1 Real Estate Worth \$5,000 00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth.....	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches.....	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000
2307 Prizes worth.....		\$50,000

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

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" 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 POSTAL GUIDE.

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

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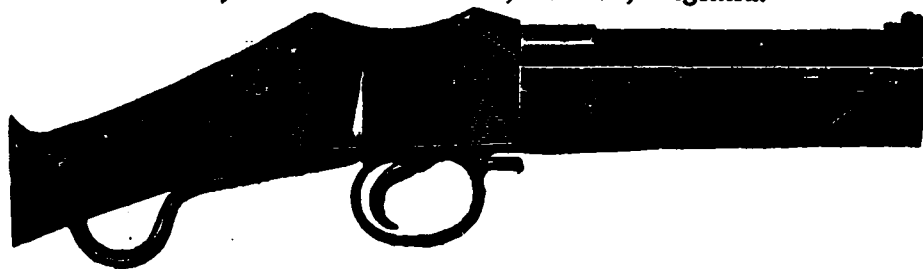
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