

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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## Topics of the Week.

A supplementary list of Wimbledon prizes published in the *Volunteer Service Gazette* of the 4th of August, to hand this week, shows another Canadian prize—Capt. McMicking, of the 44th Bn., having taken twentieth place in a revolver competition, making 28 out of 36 possible, and winning £2. The conditions of the match are not at hand, but these revolver competitions are wholly different to those we are accustomed to in Canada. Hence the apparently low score to come in.

Major-General D. R. Cameron, lately appointed to succeed Major-General J. R. Oliver in the command of the Royal Military College, Kingston, arrived from England this week, and proceeded direct to the College. In another place in this issue we reprint, in all its wealth of detail, a sketch of his public career, at the outset at least marked by stirring events calculated to test the mettle of the officer. The favour he won in the Imperial service may best be judged by the importance of the commands in late years conferred upon him.

As will be seen from the advertisement appearing in another column, entries for the Ontario Rifle Association prize meeting opening on the 27th inst., should be received not later than Wednesday next, the 22nd. The programme is the usual one, excellently varied, and with the prize money so distributed as not to fall mainly into the hands of a few fortunate if also exceedingly skilful competitors. All the aggregate matches will be fired with the Snider rifle; but the Gibson match is as usual provided for the Martini, for which also there are extra series competitions at 500 and 600 yards. There are two provincial competitions in progress this week—the Nova Scotia, opening on Tuesday; and the Manitoba, with Wednesday as the opening day. The New Brunswick matches open on the 28th inst.

"The 1888 ammunition is proving very satisfactory to us," is the rather superfluous sentence with which a Bowmanville correspondent concludes a letter containing the particulars of the best score chronicled this season, which was made at Bowmanville on Monday last by Capt. W. S. Russell, one of Canada's crack shots, and twice a member of the Wimbledon team. Starting with the respectable score of 31 at the

kneeling position at 200 yards, Capt. Russell added a possible (35) at 500, and put on 33 at 600, winding up with the splendid total of 99 out of 105. It is at 600 yards especially that this year's ammunition shows its superiority over the Canadian make of all former years. There now appears to be absolutely no ground of complaint; and in the opinion of many the Dominion product is even superior to the English ammunition formerly used. Examination of several packages made by an expert at Ottawa, has shown that there is not more than one grain variation in the powder charge, whilst four grains were allowed in the English. And the riflemen's expostulations and advice having at last been heeded, the desired alteration has now been made in the shape of the bullet, enabling it to travel in conformity with the rule for riflemen: "head to the target."

We clip from a French military paper: "The 2nd Batt. of Chasseurs a pied in France (which correspond to our English rifle regiments) performed the other day quite a marching feat. They left Luneville at 2 a.m. in full marching order, and arrived at Nancy at 9.30 a.m.; were reviewed by Generals Bosdemetz and Quenot, and were back again in Luneville, band and bugles playing, at 8 p.m., having covered, on the march alone, 38 miles. It is estimated that the battalion marched that day from 44 to 48 miles." Pretty good marching this. What enthusiasm there must have been amongst the men to sustain them!

The London *Times* describes a useful adjunct to the hospital department of the army in a refrigerator for field use with the army on service. It is devised by Dr. F. W. Chapin, and is an adaptation of the "Eureka" refrigerator, in which the chemical agent used is nitrate of ammonia, this having the property of rapidly cooling any liquid to which it is added. The nitrate is recoverable from the solution by evaporation, and can be used over and over again without sensible loss. The apparatus consists of two collapsible india-rubber buckets, one of which contains a coil of Indian tubing. This coil is placed in one of the buckets and is immersed in the nitrate of ammonia solution. The water to be cooled is passed through the coil, and is rapidly cooled and forms a supply for drinking and other purposes. For refrigerating purposes and for making ice, some of the water which has already been cooled is run into the second bucket, the nitrate of ammonia is added to it, forming the freezing mixture. When the solution is exhausted, it is removed for evaporation. The field refrigerator is collapsible, and when open and in use it measures three feet by two feet by one foot six inches; closed for transport its dimensions are three feet by ten inches by one foot six inches, and its weight is under one hundred pounds when packed with a sufficient quantity of nitrate of ammonia for four days' use. One of these field refrigerators is said to be capable of producing five pounds of ice per hour, and of cooling eight gallons of water to a temperature of between 30° and 40° Fahrenheit during the same period.

### The Curious Statistics of the Military Matches.

THROUGH the courtesy of the statistical officer, Lt-Col. D. Torrance Fraser, we are enabled to supplement our report of last week by giving the details of the scores made in the skirmishing and volley firing competitions at the P.Q.R.A. prize meeting just held at Ottawa.

With the manner of carrying out the skirmishing match, no fault was or could well be found. The conditions laid down were quite satisfactory, and no opportunity was afforded of varying them to suit the whim of anybody. The firing, which was at unknown distances varying from 450 to 200 yards, and had to be done within fifteen seconds after the target appeared in view—the men being on the march in each case—was very good so far as the leading teams were concerned, and the number of hits, gradually diminishing down to the low figure of 8 out of 50 shots, are about in proportion to the experience of the teams in this kind of shooting. The top teams are nearly all veterans in these competitions; the bottom teams tyros, in many cases without a definite idea of the proper sighting of their rifles at the irregular distances. The teams each consisted of five members, who fired ten shots apiece. A hit on the lowest division of the target—4 ft. wide and 2 ft. 6 in. high—counted 5 points; on the centre division 3 points, and on the topmost 2 points. Thus reckoned the scores were:

	Lower.	Centre.	Upper.	Total hits.	Total points.
\$30 43rd Bn. 1st team .....	17	5	3	25	106
25 6th Fusiliers, 1st team .....	10	10	0	20	80
20 G. G. F. G., 2nd team .....	11	6	2	19	77
15 5th Royal Scots .....	12	5	1	18	77
8th Royal Rifles, 2nd team .....	13	3	0	16	74
“ “ 1st team .....	11	4	1	16	69
13th Battalion .....	12	0	3	15	66
G. G. F. G., 1st team .....	10	3	2	15	63
6th Fusiliers, 2nd team .....	10	3	0	13	59
43rd Battalion, 2nd team .....	6	4	2	12	48
54th Battalion .....	7	2	3	12	47
43rd Battalion, No. 6 Co. ....	8	2	0	10	46
60th Battalion .....	5	4	3	12	43
1st P. W. R. ....	5	2	1	8	33

#### THE SO-CALLED VOLLEY FIRING.

The scores of the combination of independent, feu de joie, and volley firing which were allowed to pass muster for the last named, are worth careful attention. This was at the proclaimed distance of 300 yards, from the knee position, and with the same targets and scoring as in the skirmishing. The five men constituting the team fired five shots apiece—25 in all. Many of the teams being composed exclusively of first-class shots, it was to be expected that some of them would secure a hit for every shot fired, and that the average of the leaders would not be far below this. Yet it is found that the highest number of hits made by any team was 12 out of the 25! And the average number of hits for the whole fourteen sections is only the average of the hits made skirmishing at unknown distances. This result would be surprising to anyone not a witness of the performance, or a competitor; but it may safely be attributed to the absurdly brief time allowed by the officer in charge between the commands “present” and “fire.” In future competitions of this character it would be well to have borne in mind that there is a radical difference in the time requisite for firing a parade volley with blank cartridge, and firing a volley with ball cartridge with the idea of hitting an object three hundred yards distant.

The list of deductions arbitrarily made by the officer in charge will also prove interesting reading. The only authorized deduction was 3 points for each shot fired out of time; and it is astonishing how in the face of this distinct proclamation, never repealed, a prize list has been issued on the basis of deductions of 1, 2, 4 or 5 points! We have reason to believe that not only was there a failure to make the stipulated deductions for untimely shots; but going to the other extreme the officer in charge created new causes of offence; and, for instance, spying a com-

petitor with the butt of his rifle rather close to his shoulder before the word “present” was given, deducted for this irregularity as much as if not a shot of the succeeding volley had been in time! Three members of a certain team actually fired before the command for one of the volleys was given. Speechless with astonishment at their lightning rapidity in anticipating his command, the officer proceeded with the next section without having given it at all, and the other two men of the team consequently did not fire. The three shots fired do not appear to have been disallowed, and the total deductions from the score of this team for the whole performance appear as only *three* points. The following are details of the scores of the fourteen teams which took part:

	Lower.	Centre.	Upper.	Total hits.	Value.	Arbitrary deduction.	Net score.
\$20 8th Royal Rifles, 2nd team .....	8	4	0	12	52	2	50
15 G. G. F. G., 1st team .....	8	4	0	12	52	5	47
10 5th Royal Scots .....	6	4	0	10	42	1	41
6th Fusiliers, 1st team .....	6	3	1	10	41	2	39
G. G. F. G., 2nd team .....	6	1	3	10	39	3	36
13th Battalion .....	5	2	2	9	35	4	31
43rd Battalion, 1st team .....	5	1	1	7	30	2	28
43rd “ No. 6 Co. ....	3	4	0	7	27	1	26
8th Royal Rifles, 1st team .....	5	0	0	5	25	0	25
6th Fusiliers, 2nd team .....	2	4	1	7	24	3	21
54th Battalion .....	2	2	2	6	20	1	19
43rd Battalion, 2nd team .....	2	2	1	5	18	2	16
60th Battalion .....	4	0	0	4	20	5	15
1st P. W. R. ....	0	4	1	5	14	3	11

Before dropping the subject, we will give those interested another conundrum to ponder over. In the prize list first published, the Prince of Wales Rifles were at the top, with a total of 51 points. The deduction from this team was 3 points, so that to leave a net total of 51 there must have been a target score of 54 made by the team whose target was inadvertently credited to the P. W. R. But the list printed above shows that the highest target total was 52. The Prince of Wales Rifles would only have had a total of 49 points, had the 3 been deducted, and their place on the list would have been second, not first. An explanation of this discrepancy would appear to be in order.

We believe there cannot be found anywhere a fairer or more conscientious body of men than the executive of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association. They have at all times shown a disposition to do everything in their power to satisfy the competitors, and to give to every man and every team an equal chance. Prize meetings under their direction are models in the matter of management, and not a few of the recent praiseworthy innovations in connection with the Dominion meetings have originated with the Quebec executive. It seems therefore to have been singularly unfortunate that there should be associated with a meeting under their direction a bungle such as that dealt with above; a bungle which presents a worse appearance the more it is investigated. We trust that as the result of the discovery so unexpectedly made at the eleventh hour, steps will be taken to ensure that the person or persons whose culpable negligence or indifference brought about such lamentable results will not again have an opportunity to give a setback to the lately growing popularity of these military matches.

### The New Commandant of the R. M. C.

#### Sketch of the Career and Public Services of Major General Cameron. (Canadian Gazette, 2nd August.)

As we stated last week, Major-General Cameron has been appointed by the Dominion Government to succeed General Oliver in the command of the Royal Military College at Kingston. The new commandant, it is of interest to note, comes of a family whose members have long taken a foremost part in the service of the Queen, as many as nine of his uncles and three of his brothers having been officers in the British navy and army. Born in Dingwall, Ross-shire, and educated in Dingwall, at King's College School, London, in France, and at University College, London, Major-General Donald Roderick Cameron was commissioned in the Royal Artillery in March, 1856, and has seen much active service, as may be judged from the following brief record:—

1859.—Selected to join the School of Gunnery on its first formation. Adjutant of the Royal Artillery at Alderney, at the time one of the most strongly fortified places in the British dominions during its re-armament.  
1860-1862.—Instructor in Gunnery of the 15th Brigade, R.A., on its first organization. Adjutant at Fort Elson.

1863.—Appointed to F Battery, 22nd Brigade, Bengal, on its first organization. When a subaltern, commanded two batteries in cholera camp at Agra. Selected by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, the late Lord Strathnairn, to organize with another officer an Armstrong Mountain Battery for service in the Ambeyla campaign. On the close of the Umballah campaign appointed to conduct the battery from Peshawur in the extreme northwest of India to Dinapore, preparatory to the Bhootan campaign. This march of three months was begun in the unhealthy rainy season, when it was considered unsafe for European troops to travel, and when the Punjab rivers (5) were unbridged, the Indus, at Attock, a rapid—one of the streams many miles in breadth—and a freshet from the Himalayas expected to flood the country. Besides the battery, the train included a long line of waggons with stores and reserves of ammunition, horses, and camels. The only Europeans who accompanied the train were a sergeant and the officer of the cavalry escort, the remaining hands being natives. Not a single day's march was lost, and the only loss that occurred was from the breaking of a rope, in lowering a store-cart on to a boat, in crossing the Jumna at Allahabad. Recommended for appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery.

1864-5-6—Bhootan Campaign, served throughout as adjutant. Had detached command by direction from Army Headquarters of the right-half Armstrong Mountain Battery. Succeeded to the command of the whole battery on the death of Major Griffin and the invaliding of Captain Oliver. Shelled the enemy's position above Buxa. Reconnoitered, with the brigade-major, one day in advance of the force marching on Bala. Commanded the rifle-gun battery in attack and capture of Bala. Commanded reconnoitering party at Nagoo, and took two prisoners. At the capture of Nagoo suggested, commanded and led the party of native infantry employed to clear the heights, when our column of attack was caught in a ravine, and cut off in front and rear, cleared the heights, taking 6 breast works in succession. Commanded the Armstrong guns under Gen. Dunsford when reconnoitering the enemy's position at Tazaguan in force. Subsequently, in sole command of native cavalry and infantry, conducted a reconnaissance of the enemy's position under fire from their guns and advanced works. Under Gen. Tytler—associated with the Quartermaster-General to make a secret reconnaissance in front. With three men—employed to secretly reconnoitre the approaches to the enemy's position on the left; surprised an armed party conveying supplies to the enemy—captured three prisoners, and explored the route among the mountains for the left attack, by which the enemy was dislodged and defeated. Commanded the artillery with the left attack at the recapture of Tazaguan. Commanded the rifle guns at the recapture of Nagoo. Adjutant of the Royal Artillery in the Eastern Frontier District (India).

Staff-officer of the troops at Julpigoree. Staff-officer of the troops at Darjeeling. Twice or thrice mentioned in general despatches. Recommended to H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief for promotion, by General Fraser Tytler. Recommended to favourable consideration of the Government by General Dunsford. Medal and clasp.

1868-9.—Adjutant of the 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, Halifax.

1868.—Suppressed a rising in the Halifax penitentiary.

1869.—Nominated to the Executive Council of Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

1870.—Appointed to raise, organize and command a mounted police corps for the North-West Territories.

1871.—Awarded Humane's Society's medal. Reported to the Dominion Government on the St. Clair Flats Canal question.

1872-6.—Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner in the demarcation of the international boundary, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. Received the C. M. G.

1873-4.—By command of H. E. the Governor-General of Canada, reported for the information of Her Majesty's Government on the Alaskan boundary question.

1876-80.—Commanded a battery at Malta.

1880-82.—Commanded field battery depot at Newbridge and garrison artillery depot at Belfast.

1882.—Recommended by the director of the Meteorological department and a committee of the Royal Society for the charge of a sub-Arctic Expedition.

1882-87.—Commanded 1st Royal Artillery district at Sheerness.

1884.—Secretary to the Dominion delegate to the International submarine cable conference at Paris.

1885.—Offered the command of the forces in South Australia.

By command of the secretary of state for the colonies, made a further report for the information of Her Majesty's Government on the Alaskan boundary question.

1887-8.—Official secretary to her Majesty's plenipotentiary from Canada at the Washington fisheries conference.

## British and German Arms.

(London Correspondence New York Times.)

THE greatest English military authority said to me on Tuesday: "There will be no war this year; nobody's ready." Now, this was said not only with a certain emphasis on the word "this," but, to my own knowledge, after a conference with some leading members of the Cabinet. And why is "nobody ready"? Because of the great changes going on in arms. The French and the Italians have the magazine rifles they are sure are the best, but they have not got the stores of cartridges requisite for the campaign that all anticipate next year. I showed you this last week when I pointed out that France has to arrange with an English company for supplies of cotton powder. But this week I am able to tell you as a fact that the German Government has received from the English Government full particulars of the rifle over which we have spent so long a time and so much money, and that Germany has adopted and will at once proceed to manufacture on a very large scale the Lee (modified) rifle which is going to be ours. In return for this the German Government has given to ours the secret of its powder. We have not yet adopted it, but experiments are now in progress about it, and so far as they have gone they leave all reports—even the most exaggerated reports—of the Lebel powder far behind. The difficulty with us is, as has been pointed out, that powder must bear for the English service tests of long storage and rough transport which hardly any other country but Russia need impose. Therefore, I believe the black powder cartridges which are being made for the new rifle will continue to be made, and at the worst they will do for use in India and elsewhere for years to come. But mark the significant facts that England and Germany will have identical rifles and probably identical cartridges, filled with the same powder, and in every way interchangeable; that this has been brought about through the late Emperor and has been confirmed by the present Emperor; that there is thus placed beyond doubt what I wrote you in March last, that there is a thorough understanding between Pall Mall and Moltke Strasse. I confess these things speak to me more eloquently than the rhetorical guesses of Berlin correspondents or even than the calculated periods of the imperial orations, to say nothing of the ostentatious parades of personal friendship between mighty monarchs. And what a prospect they open of a big alliance of more or less Teutonic peoples to impose peace on the world!

Last week I noticed that some of the German infantry on duty at San Souci had sheath-knife bayonets. I am now able to say this bayonet has been definitely adopted in the British service in view of the practicable impossibility of a bayonet charge in civilized warfare for the future. But a great deal of old England's fighting is not in civilized warfare, and it is therefore arranged that the same catch shall be employed on the rifle for the little bayonets and sword bayonets and triangular bayonets.

The problem was puzzling for a day or two, but was solved easily enough. Thus, in European campaigns the German and English rifles, bayonets and cartridges will be interchangeable.

## Regimental Notes.

A master tailor is advertised for by the Quartermaster of D Co. I. S. C., London, Ont.

An agitation is being conducted through the Halifax papers for the establishment in that city of a soldiers' institute, similar to those in garrison towns in the mother country.

Capt. Geo. W. Young, of the 90th during the N. W. rebellion, but who has been residing in Ottawa since, having been engaged for some time as secretary of the Rebellion Losses Commission, has removed to the Northwest, to take up the duties of an Inspector of Customs.

Taking advantage of the civic holiday on Thursday of this week, No. 1 company of the 43rd spent the day at the Rideau range, in competition with the rifle. A great array of prizes were offered, in cash, and also in kind contributed by city merchants. Lieut. S. M. Rogers was the officer in charge, Capt. Sherwood being out of town.

At the annual meeting of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, at Niagara Falls, South Drummondville, on the 6th inst., the following officers were appointed to serve for the ensuing year: President—Rev. Canon Bull, M. A., re-elected. First Vice-President—J. A. Orchard. Second Vice-President—George Henderson, re-elected. Recording Secretary and Treasurer—J. Wilson, new park superintendent. Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Canon Houston, M. A., Niagara Falls, Ont. A communication from Col. Otter, Toronto, was read favouring the memorial scheme, and stating his views as to its height and character. The society decided to offer prizes for essays on the war of 1812-14, written by Welland county high school students.

## A BIVOUAC ON THE SKEENA.

### C BATTERY'S EXCHANGE FROM THE PARADE SQUARE TO THE VIRGIN FOREST.

The advantage of their Novel Equipment—Valuable campaigning experience—A great Indian camp—A Missionary's idea of his mission.

(From a special correspondent.)

SKEENA RIVER, B.C., 29th July, 1888.—Though luxuriating in a lovely climate it cannot be said that C Battery, Regiment Canadian Artillery, has been particularly blessed since its departure from the East. Last November the Battery were deposited in a large building known as the Agricultural Hall, and during the winter, owing to the airy state of the structure, suffered more from cold, it was said, than they ever did in Kingston or Quebec; and only a week ago H.M.S. "Caroline" packed them ashore at the mouth of the Skeena, right in the virgin forest. Luckily this is the fine month in these parts; so every officer and man set boldly to work, and in the course of a few days a large piece of ground was cleared and numerous log houses had sprung up, carefully stuffed with moss and covered with tarpaulins. The advantages reaped by this experience cannot be overrated for here were learned lessons essential for all in time of trouble but to learn which no opportunity is afforded at other times, though such a thing could readily be done almost anywhere in Canada. Here, instead of the "extension motions," the men might be seen wielding the axe and educating themselves in a hundred little artifices absolutely necessary for any campaign in America. It is on an expedition of this kind that one becomes amazed at the ignorance of the parade ground soldier, and finds how thoroughly useless he is, and utterly incapable of even looking after himself. His contrast to those who hail from the country districts of Quebec and Ontario is most marked. While those lusty fellows are full of energy and fully conversant with every detail connected with work in the open, the typical popular soldier sits bewildered on a stump.

The equipment of the Battery is somewhat novel, being entirely on the miner principle, affording in fact the only possibility of working in such a country. It is wonderful to see the freedom with which the men do their work under such circumstances. The Provincial Government seeing the necessity of a serviceable outfit provided canvas clothing for all ranks, and then the reduction of weight was arranged by doing away with entire valise, belts and all. Each man's squad bag was rolled in coat and blanket and the whole wrapped in his waterproof sheet, with the bed straps so fixed as to act as slings on the shoulders. The tin plates and cups fitted in each camp kettle and so the canteen was not required. Cartridge belts of canvass, carrying about 40 rounds, were worn round the waist; and thus the sword bayonet, useless for the woods, was left behind. The cleaning rods were replaced by a string. In this condition travelling through the woods became easy work compared with a regulation marching order parade even on the hard roads. The men having nothing to look after but each his bundle, instead of the multifarious articles of the ordinary parade, endless confusion on board ship and on landing was avoided; and it was with surprise many capable of judging noticed the apparent ease with which the troops disembarked. Not only was the space taken up by the soldiers on ship board greatly reduced, but *no losses on the way* were reported, a blessing seldom experienced.

At Port Essington, about two miles from the camp, is a village containing about 1,000 Indians, assembled from all parts to fish. They are lusty, strong fellows and make a deal of money selling to the canneries. A man can easily average \$10 or \$15 per day. This appears high to a soldier. Though well to do they are most beastly in their habits, and the village is nothing more than a cess-pool for every description of filth and garbage. As usual many of the whites about are a depraved lot. Such men are the cause of all the trouble that ever arises, often the case in other places than the Skeena. The writer had the pleasure of meeting a most sensible missionary, who in the course of a long talk on the Indian, remarked: "Sending us missionaries among the Indians is only money thrown away. Leave them alone and they are far better." He is the most enlightened or outspoken man of that description I ever met; doubtless many of his cloth think the same, but they don't say so.

(Special correspondence Montreal Witness.)

PORT ESSINGTON, B.C., 30th July.

The "Caribou Fly" arrived here all right after a week's steaming through some of the most magnificent scenery in the world. As she returns immediately, I have only time to send you a short account of the Indian trouble as it appears here up to date.

While there is no doubt that the Skeena Indian disturbance has been overrated, it must not be concluded that the affair is in any respect trivial. The Indians have exhibited the usual phenomena of such excitements, and roused by one or two murders and a deal of tall talk have gone through all the phases of frenzy, ungoverned rage and passion which among red men usually mark the coming of a carnival of unreasoning, blind homicide and perhaps war. The special constables must have been dangerously indiscreet or they would never have blundered into the slaughter of Jim, who was a most amiable character and a very fine example of the British Columbian Indian. Washburn, who was in charge of the posse of constables, has much to answer for, in not foreseeing the danger himself and especially in leaving it to one who was, if possible, even less fitted than a coward to quiet a dangerous disturbance. Jim was more sinned against than sinning. To one who knows Indian character, and who allows for Indian customs and the absence of regularly constituted authority, Jim's action, incited by his wife—a regular termagant of the worst type—in killing a medicine man appears not altogether unjustifiable. Certainly the killing of Jim was most reprehensible. The later acts in the drama, namely, the slaying by an Indian crazy with excitement Mrs. Jim's father, the killing by the village chief of the murderer as a measure for the public welfare and the perilous arrest of the chief—were all misfortunes to the community. Jim was perfectly willing to follow the Indian custom and pay for the blood he had shed, and any white man with a proper amount of courage, firmness and forbearance, could have arrested him without disturbing the peace. The want of such a man with authority was deplorable. The Mounted Police throughout the North-West Territories have never failed in keeping the peace and enforcing respect for the law in such emergencies. As a result of all this blundering some most troublesome work will have to be done.

In the first place Mrs. Jim must be arrested, which will be a very disagreeable job. Next a hornet's nest sixty miles from Hazelton must be entered and a more difficult arrest, that of the murderers of two women, must be effected, at least before the snow flies. When the bulk of the Indians return from the season's work to their homes in the several villages near Hazelton there will be feasting, and feasting generally means rioting, and rioting means murder. So at Christmas there will be trouble anyway. To avoid trouble at these feasts, the native custom of Potlach, must be forbidden. But that again may cause a disturbance, so that trouble seems inevitable. But Supt. Roycroft is on the way with twelve constables, and there are five there already, and these eighteen men in all ought to be able to keep the peace. Supt. Roycroft is considered a reliable man, and supposed to have all the qualities needed to override the bad tendencies of these excitable Children of the River. I think he has a job before him that will put him to the test. But there is another view of the question. Gold miners, to the number of about forty, generally winter at Hazelton, and these are just as efficient as soldiers; perhaps more so for the sort of work on hand. It is to be hoped they will not kill any Indians by mistake this season, because such a mistake might, under the present condition of things, put an end to all hopes of quietness among the Indians for years. Both the Rev. Mr. Field and Mr. Clifford, of the Hudson's Bay Company, are respected by the community. Here on the spot the possibility of war seems absurd; the very mention of the idea raises a laugh at Fort Essington. Any anxiety entertained is regarding the three white ladies, but the general opinion is that they may rest in absolute confidence that the trouble will end as it began in that safety valve of human explosiveness, talk.

THE PACIFIC COUNTRY.

Though, perhaps, not as interesting for the moment as the Indian trouble, information regarding the Pacific coast is far more important to the people of Canada than news of any temporary disturbance. The west coast of Canada is a country of surpassingly grand scenery, its mineral wealth is suspected to be immense, in timber it is rich, and its seas teem with fish. Yet it is an almost utter solitude. Its few people are so thoroughly engrossed in business, to the exclusion of pleasure, that they seem to delight only in the worship of mammon and to forget manhood, nature and the hereafter. From Victoria to Behm's canal there are eight hundred miles of superb scenery. A sail along the coast is a continually changing panorama of the finest landscapes. As a Yankee would put it, the inhabitants have, on the average, more of the picturesque per head than the whole Eastern population have in their wildest dreams. The ordinary American tourists do not see very much of the grandest scenery as they pass in a business-like and unobservant way up the main channel, which is the regular tourist route. As they are the only pleasure seekers on this coast there remains a fine chance for some solitary observer of the works of God and the habits of men, as exhibited in the fiords and Sounds where are found the logging camps and salmon canneries visited only by our two Canadian steamers. These steamers are very little vessels, hideous and grimy, but loaded up to the

hatches with comforts and good will; and when the tide does not suit, or cargo must be discharged, they give the passengers lots of time and opportunity for a run or an excursion through the woods, or on a berry-picking expedition. Such events afford the timid the pleasurable excitement of running away from garter snakes and bear tracks.

At Valdey Island, south of Seymour Narrows, it rains frequently; north of that it rains generally; in Alaska it rains always, so people say. But we could not afford to lose the clouds on the mountains, and the grandeur of the humid sunsets beggars description.

At Victoria, whose twelve thousand people are buried in profound repose, are all the sweet flowers and old-time institutions of the mother country. There are handsome cabs, a few bad smells, graduated society, and ivy and daisies, apple trees, oaks, elders, sweet clover and holly, broom and bracken. Its thick green grass, and all the little nameless weeds familiar to English eyes, bring back to English people a thousand reminiscences and tender thoughts. There is dreamy quiet in Victoria. Sybarite villas and cottage gardens, delicious air, cheap fruit and few mosquitoes. It is a place to dwell in; a place in which to rest and be at peace.

**The Militia Pastime.**

It takes careful practice, and plenty of it, to make a good marksman. Toronto always shows up well in the military tournaments, and doubtless the reason for this is not unassociated with the custom thus told of in a local paper: "There has been more than usual interest taken in rifle practice among the local volunteer corps this season. The regular practices take place Wednesday at 5.30 a.m., and Saturday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock. Men are present from all parts of the city. On Wednesday morning the *Empire* noticed some enthusiastic militiamen from near Rosedale, Seaton village, and others from over the Don. As the street cars do not run so early in the morning, the men have to start out not later than four o'clock. The shooting this season has been above the average."

The eighteenth annual prize meeting of the Richmond County and 54th Battalion Rifle Association will be held at Richmond on the 23rd August. The programme consists of a Nursery match, and two open matches, these two being combined for aggregate prizes also. A match for company teams of five is included in the second open match—at 300 and 500 yards, seven shots. The prizes in the matches range in value from \$10 to \$1, and in numbers go as high as 15.

**Sherbrooke Rifle Association.**

Heavy showers of rain interfered with the shooting at the commencement of the twenty-first annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Rifle Association, held on Tuesday and Wednesday, 31st July and 1st August, though the second day was fine. There were five regular matches and one extra series. In the Nursery, for which five prizes were given, the scores coming in out of seven shots at 400 yards, were two 29's, two 27's and a 26. The next, the Merchants match, at 200 and 500 yards, resulted as follows:

Q. M.-Sergt. A. Martin 53rd . . . . . 59	E. A. Long, S.R.A. . . . . . 52
Sergt. R. P. Doyle " . . . . . 56	Sergt. C. P. Byrd 53rd . . . . . 51
Lieut. R. J. Spearing " . . . . . 53	S. Sgt. M. M. Lougee " . . . . . 47
Mus. Ins. C. H. Clark " . . . . . 53	Pte. W. John " . . . . . 44
Pte. E. W. Davies " . . . . . 52	Pte. Wm. Moy " . . . . . 44

Ladies' Match.—200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots, (ladies' cup, as well as cash prize, to first):

Corp. A. S. Byrd, 53rd. . . . . 83	S. Sgt. M. M. Lougee, 53rd . . . . . 73
Sergt. R. P. Doyle, " . . . . . 83	Pte. Jos. Fisette " . . . . . 73
Q. M. Sgt. A. Martin, 53rd . . . . . 83	Sgt. C. P. Byrd " . . . . . 72
Lieut. R. J. Spearing, " . . . . . 77	Pte. E. W. Davies " . . . . . 71

Manufacturers' Match.—500 and 600 yards, 7 shots:

Sergt. C. P. Byrd . . . . . 54	Musk't Inst'r C. H. Clark, 53rd. . . . . 43
Sergt. C. M. Hall, 79th. . . . . 51	Sergt. R. P. Doyle, 53rd . . . . . 42
Lieut. R. J. Spearing, 53rd. . . . . 51	Staff-Sergt. M. M. Lougee, 53rd . . . . . 40
Pte. Wm. Moy, 53rd. . . . . 47	Lieut. H. N. Vicat, 54th . . . . . 38

President's Match.—500 yards, 15 shots:

Lieut. R. J. Spearing, 53rd. . . . . 66	Pte. H. W. Edwards, 58th . . . . . 53
Sergt. C. M. Hall, 70th. . . . . 65	Qr.-Mr. Sergt. A. Martin, 53rd . . . . . 52
Sergt. R. P. Doyle, 53rd . . . . . 60	Pte. E. W. Davies, 53rd . . . . . 51
Musk't Inst'r C. H. Clark, 53rd. . . . . 59	Wm. Galbraith, Montreal. . . . . 51
Capt. Thomas, 54th. . . . . 57	Sergt. C. P. Byrd, 53rd . . . . . 50

All the above, except the Nursery, were included in the Grand Aggregate competition, the prize winners in which were as follows:

D. R. A. Medal and \$15, Lieut. R. J. Spearing, 53rd. . . . . 247
P. Q. R. A. Badge and \$10, Sergt. R. P. Doyle, 53rd . . . . . 241
\$5, Sergt. C. P. Byrd, 53rd . . . . . 227
\$4, Q. M. Sergt. A. Martin . . . . . 225

The five cash prizes in the Extra Series match at 500 yards were taken as follows:—Lieut. R. J. Spearing and Musk. Inst. C. H. Clark, 53rd, 24 each; Pte. H. W. Edwards, 58th, 23; and Sergt. C. M. Hall, 79th, and Capt. Thomas, 54th, 22 each.

**Toronto v. Halifax.**

In another telegraphic match on Saturday last, Toronto turned the tables on the Halifax Garrison Artillery, scoring a victory by 43 points, to make up for the defeat by 33 on the previous Saturday. The total scores were: Toronto, 652; Halifax, 609. The details of the Toronto scores have not been received. Those of the Halifax Garrison Artillery were as follows:

	200	500	600	Total.
Bomb. Fader. . . . .	30	27	32	89
Sergt. Harris. . . . .	27	28	26	81
Capt. Adams. . . . .	29	28	21	78
Lieut. Flowers . . . . .	30	23	24	77
Lieut. Dimock. . . . .	30	18	28	76
Capt. Maxwell. . . . .	31	23	22	76
Major Garrison. . . . .	30	21	24	75
Capt. Harris. . . . .	23	12	22	57
Totals. . . . .	230	180	199	609

The deciding match will likely be fired on Saturday, 18th inst.

**British Columbia Rifle Association.**

The Prize Scores of the Fifteenth Annual Competition.—The Team for Ottawa.

THE fifteenth annual prize meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association was held on the Clover Point Range, Victoria, B.C., on Wednesday, 1st August, and three following days. We have been unable to secure for this issue any details to supplement the list of prize winning scores published below, but the matches seem to have been carried on in a satisfactory manner. The scores are not high, but it must be borne in mind that the British Columbia riflemen are handicapped by having to use the short Snider rifle. Lieut.-Governor Nelson, Mayor Grant of Victoria, Hon. John Robson, E. Crow Baker, M.P., and other leading men visited the ranges during the competition:

The first match was at 200 yards, 7 shots, "any position head to target," so that it was doubtless fired prone, though that position has gone out of use at 200 yards. The prize winners were as follows:

\$10 00 Gr. Sargison, G.A. . . . . 31	\$2 50 Lt.-Col. Wolfenden, R.L. . . . . 30
8 00 Pte. Newbury, Vic. Rifles. 31	2 50 Capt. Jones, Staff. . . . . 30
7 00 Gr. J. L. Beckwith, G.A. . . . . 30	2 50 Pte. Cotton, N.W.R. . . . . 29
5 00 E. Hampton, "Caroline". . . . . 30	2 50 Gr. Keary, G. A. . . . . 29
4 00 Gr. W. Losee, G.A. . . . . 30	2 50 Mr. J. Griffiths. . . . . 29

Rain torrents prevailed during the next match, at 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots. With the first of the following cash prizes there went the challenge cup presented by the Mayor and Council of Nanaimo, and which must be won twice in succession to become the property of any competitor:

\$10 00 Gr. F. R. Sargison, G.A. . . . . 43	\$2 50 Corpl. Turnbull, N.W.A. . . . . 40
7 50 Corpl. C. Braund, G.A. . . . . 43	2 50 Lt.-Col. Wolfenden, R.L. . . . . 39
5 00 Capt. Jones, Staff. . . . . 42	2 50 Mr. W. Wolfenden. . . . . 39
2 50 Corpl. Winsby, G.A. . . . . 41	2 50 Pte. Henley, Vic. Rifles. . . . . 38
2 50 Pte. Sharpe, N.W.R. . . . . 41	

The challenge cup presented by Hon. C. F. Cornwall, late Lieut.-Governor, went with the first prize in the next match—7 shots at 200 500 and 600 yards, restricted to the active militia of the district. This cup also must be won twice in succession to be kept.

\$10 00 Pte. Sharpe, N.W.R. . . . . 78	\$2 50 Pte. Cotton, N. W. R. . . . . 68
7 50 Sergt. Newbury, G.A. . . . . 73	2 50 Capt. Jones, Staff. . . . . 67
5 00 Capt. Woollacott, VicRifles 73	2 50 Gr. J. L. Beckwith, G.A. . . . . 66
2 50 Capt. Green, R. L. . . . . 71	2 50 Corpl. Winsby, G.A. . . . . 66
2 50 Gr. Sargison, G.A. . . . . 69	

The first man in the next match—200 and 400 yards, 5 shots—received the challenge cup presented by the citizens of New Westminster, in addition to the cash prize; and the second received the "Occident Challenge Cup" presented by the late J. Howison. These cups become the property of any person winning them twice at any time.

\$10 00 Gr. Longley, G.A. . . . . 44	\$2 50 A. Butler. . . . . 40
7 50 Sergt. Newbury, G.A. . . . . 43	2 50 Corpl. Winsby, G.A. . . . . 39
5 00 Sergt. H. H. Roper, V. R. . . . . 41	2 50 Gr. J. L. Beckwith. . . . . 39
2 50 Gr. W. H. Cullin, G.A. . . . . 41	2 50 Gr. H. Fleming, G.A. . . . . 37
2 50 Pte. A. F. Cotton, N.W.R. . . . . 41	

Then came the Victoria corporation match, in which again a cup—to be won twice—went with the first prize. This match was to have been at 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each, but owing to threatened lack of time in which to complete the programme it was decided to omit the 600 yards range, and to fire only five shots at each of the other two. The other seven shot matches yet to be fired, these being the All-comers and Consolation, were also reduced to five shots. The scores in the "Victoria Corporation" were as follows:

\$10 00	Sergt. H. H. Roper, V.R.	39	\$2 50	Gr. Beckwith, G.A.	34
7 50	Pte. Cotton, N.W.R.	36	2 50	Pte. Fletcher, N.W.R.	33
5 00	Pte. J. Henley, V.R.	35	2 50	Gr. Sargison, G.A.	33
5 00	Corpl. Winsby, G.A.	35	2 50	Gr. Keary, G.A.	33
5 00	Sergt. Newbury, G.A.	34	2 50	Lt.-Col. Wolfenden, R.L.	32
5 00	Capt. Green, R.L.	34	2 50	W. Wolfenden	32

A team competition followed, this being the Laurie Bugle Match, for teams of ten members of the Active Militia selected respectively from Victoria, New Westminster and C. Battery R. C. A., though the last named, being away on the Skeena expedition, of course were not represented. The ranges were 200, 400 and 500 yards, 5 shots being fired at each. Victoria won a decided victory, the scores being:

Victoria	495
New Westminster	401

The Chapleau Challenge Cup (to be won twice) accompanied the first cash prize in the next match, at 200, 400 and 500 yards, five shots:

\$10 00	Pte. C. W. Newbury, V.R.	56	\$2 50	Sergt. J. Newbury, G. A.	49
8 00	Capt. Jones, Staff	53	2 50	R. Butler	49
7 00	Gr. W. H. Cullin, G.A.	53	2 50	Corpl. Turnbull, N.W.R.	49
5 00	Corpl. Braund, G.A.	51	2 50	Gr. E. Fleming, G. A.	48
2 50	Corpl. G. D. Roper, V.R.	51	2 50	Pte. Sharpe, N.W.R.	48
2 50	W. Wolfenden	50			

The Association Stakes, at 500 and 600 yards, five shots, terminated the firing in the Grand Aggregate competition, and were won as follows, a gale of wind being the reason assigned for the exceedingly low scoring:

\$10	Sergt. Williams, G.A.	29	\$2	Pte. C. W. Newbury, V.R.	26
8	Capt. Jones, Staff	28	2	Mr. J. Cox	26
5	Pte. Fletcher, N.W.R.	26	2	Pte. Smith, N.W.R.	25
2	Mr. R. Butler	26	2	Gr. Keary, G.A.	24

The Grand Aggregate prize winners were as follows, the scores counting being those of the eight matches reported above except the Laurie bugle match, which was not counted in the aggregate.

\$15 00	Capt. Jones, Staff	286	\$5 00	Pte. Sharpe, N.W.R.	268
10 00	Gr. F. R. Sargison, G.A.	271	5 00	Pte. Cotton, N.W.R.	267
7 50	Corpl. Winsby, G.A.	270	5 00	Sergt. Newbury, G.A.	266
5 00	Gr. J. L. Beckwith, G. A.	269	5 00	Corpl. Braund, G.A.	255

The first of these received also the D. R. A. silver medal and the gold badge of the B. C. association; and the second received the silver badge of the B. C. association. The five highest efficient active militiamen in the grand aggregate, desiring to attend the D. R. A. meeting at Ottawa, will constitute the team to represent the province there.

The Governor-General's medals were awarded for the aggregates made by militiamen at 500 and 600 yards in the 3rd, 5th and 8th competitions. The silver medal went to Sergt. Williams of the Garrison Artillery, and the bronze to Pte. Sharpe of the N. W. Rifles, each scoring 78 points. Sergt. J. C. Newbury, of the G. A., was third with 74.

The All-comers' match, for any rifle, became, under the changed conditions already mentioned, five shots in place of seven at 200, 500 and 600 yards. The prize winners were:

\$10	Pte. J. Henley, V.R.	51	\$2	Gr. C. J. Maclure, G. A.	48
8	E. Hampton, "Caroline"	51	2	W. H. Cullin	48
7	Pte. Smith, N. W. R.	51	2	F. R. Sargison, G. A.	47
5	Corpl. Turnbull, N.W.R.	50	2	Capt. Woollacott, V. R.	47
2	Gr. J. L. Beckwith, G. A.	50			

The Consolation prizes, for five shots at 400 yards, and open to competitors not having won at the meeting prizes to the value of \$5, after competing in at least three matches, were won as follows:

\$10 00	Corp. G. D. Roper, V.R.	19	\$2 50	Gr. F. Wolfenden, G. A.	16
7 00	Gr. W. Duncan, G. A.	17	2 50	Gr. Maclure, G. A.	16
5 00	Pte. Fooks, N.W.R.	17	2 50	F. D. Jones	15

**EXTRA SERIES MATCHES—5 SHOTS.**

<i>200 yards.—Any position.</i>			<i>400 yards—Any position.</i>		
\$10 00	Pte. Sharpe, N.W.R.	25	\$10 00	J. C. Maclure	22
7 50	Lt.-Col. Wolfenden	24	7 50	J. L. Beckwith	22
3 75	Corp. Winsby, G. A.	22	5 00	F. A. Carmichael	21
3 75	T. Harmon	22	2 50	A. F. Cotton	21
2 50	F. D. Jones	22	2 50	G. A. Smith	21
2 50	Capt. Fletcher	22	2 50	J. C. Newbury	21
2 50	Capt. Woollacott	22	2 50	W. H. Cullin	20
2 50	J. L. Beckwith	22	2 50	C. W. Newbury	20
<i>500 Yards.</i>			<i>600 Yards (Martini).</i>		
\$7 50	H. Fleming	21	\$7 50	Gr. Maclure, G. A.	23
5 00	Capt. Jones	18	5 00	J. L. Beckwith	18
3 50	Sergt. J. C. Newbury	17	5 00	E. Hampton, "Caroline"	18
1 75	Corp. Winsby	17	2 50	Gr. A. R. Langley, G. A.	17
1 75	F. R. Sargison	17	2 50	Corpl. Turnbull, N. W. R.	17
1 75	W. Duncan	16			
1 75	Pte. Sharpe	15			
1 75	H. H. Roper	15			

The London Field Battery held a meeting Monday evening to select a team for the annual ball practice at Toronto.

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

References to all parts of the Dominion.



## Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

### Notice to Contractors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

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



## Ontario Rifle Association

### MATCHES FOR 1888.

MONDAY, 27th AUGUST, and following days at Association Ranges, Toronto.

\$3,000 IN CASH PRIZES, Besides valuable cups, medals and other prizes in kind.

Entries, accompanied by the fees for the first seven matches, should be made (upon forms to be obtained from the Secretary) on or before Wednesday, August 22nd. Post entries, 10 per cent. extra.

The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways will carry competitors at one half the usual fare on being furnished with reduced fare certificates, which can be obtained from the secretary.

A tent and ten blankets may be obtained upon the range for \$1.50, or a tent alone for \$1.00.

Good meals can be obtained on the ground.

Snider ammunition (1888 issue) will be served out by register-keepers, the price being included in entrance fees. Martini ammunition will be for sale on the grounds.

W. GEORGE MUTTON, Capt., Secretary.

Box 2538, Toronto.

## St. Lawrence Canals

### Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Tuesday the 25th day of September next, for the construction of two locks and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Galops Canal. And for the deepening and enlargement of the summit level of the Cornwall Canal. The construction of a new lock at each of the three interior lock stations on the Cornwall Canal between the Town of Cornwall and Maple Grove; the deepening and widening the channel way of the canal; construction of bridges, etc.

A map of each of the localities together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen on and after Tuesday the 11th day of September next, at this office for all the works, and for the respective works at the following mentioned places:—

For the works at Galops, at the Lock-keeper's House, Galops. For deepening the summit level of the Cornwall Canal, at Dickenson's Landing; and for the new locks, &c., at lock-stations Nos. 18, 19 and 20, at the Town of Cornwall. Printed forms of tender can be obtained for the respective works at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same and further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$6,000 must accompany the tender for the Galops Canal Works, and a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$2,000 for each section of the works on the summit level of the Cornwall Canal; and for each of the lock sections on the Cornwall Canal a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$4,000.

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

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

By Order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

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

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Hot Water Heating Apparatus, Museum and Greenhouse, Experimental Farm," will be received at this office until Thursday, 23rd inst., for the erection and completion of a Hot-water Heating Apparatus, at the Museum and Offices and at the Greenhouse and Seedstore, Central Experimental Farm, near Ottawa, Ont.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Thursday, 9th instant.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, August 2nd, 1888.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

**FIELD MARTINI-HENRY RIFLES.**

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

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BIRMINGHAM.

**FIELD MARTINI-HENRY RIFLES.**

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

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

I will have a supply about the 26th June, and a second consignment will reach here about a month later. Order early. I have a supply of the

**BURNS BARREL COOLER,**

A necessary article for moistening the Barrel of the Martini-Henry Rifle. Price, 40c. Post Free.

ALSO

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

With next consignment of Rifles I will have a full supply of Verniers, Wind Gauges, Sight Protectors, Barrel Cleaners, etc., etc.

**R. McVITTIE,**  
240 Major Street, Toronto.

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**THE CURRENT YEAR.**

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



**North-West Mounted Police.**

**RECRUITS.**

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

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

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

The term of engagement is five years.

The rates of pay are as follows:—  
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Other Non-Com. Officers.. 85c. to 1.00 "

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

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

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

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.



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

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For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

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

**Dominion Rifle Ass'n.**

.....THE.....

**ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING**

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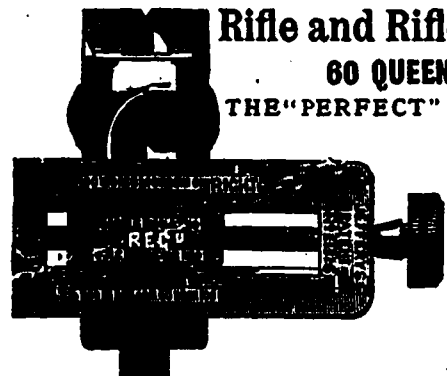
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