

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS (Nos. 1 and 2.)

## Topics of the Week.

After the long lapse necessitated in order that the Militia List now in the printer's hands should be correct to the 1st of January, a long list of changes in the personnel of the officers of the force was issued on the 4th inst. The list includes 24 appointments, besides those consequent on the establishment of a new 91st Battalion, 23 promotions, and 15 resignations. The new corps is designated the "91st Battalion Manitoba Light Infantry," its headquarters will be Stoney Mountain, Man., and the Lieut.-Colonel commanding will be Warden Bedson of the penitentiary there, and who was Major in the recently disbanded 91st. Only the staff officers have yet been appointed, and these, with one exception, belonged to the disbanded corps. Its successor will be a six company rural regiment.

The next annual examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College will be held on the 11th of June. They will take place at the headquarters of each military district furnishing candidates. The subjects for examination are mathematics, grammar and composition, geography, history, literature, Latin and French, and drawing. Full particulars appear in the Militia General Orders in this issue. The applicants for admission to the College are year by year becoming more numerous, and it seems quite likely that the prescribed limit of only twenty-four new cadets a year will have to be exceeded, not as a favour only, but as a regular thing. It is to be hoped that the long sought for and promised increase in the accommodation at the College will shortly be furnished.

The *Army and Navy Journal*, the leading service paper in the United States, thus approves of the prohibition against soldiers marrying recently made by the Inspector-General: "An 'anxious' correspondent asks our opinion of the recommendation by Brigadier-General Jones, Inspector General, 'that no married enlisted man who may now be serving his first enlistment in any troop, battery or company should be permitted to re-enlist; that no authority be granted hereafter for soldiers to marry, and that no married recruit should be accepted under any circumstances.' There is but one answer, it seems to us, and that is that the recommendation of General Jones should very speedily be made a regulation. It is not a matter of sentiment or humanity, but a practical question of vital interest to the interior economy and discipline of the army at large, as every line officer and soldier devoted to his profession must know."

A friend in Montreal writes us, enclosing a letter from Capt. F. Lydon, Adjutant of the Fifth Royal Scots, which recently appeared in

the *Star*, and also an editorial paragraph on the subject published in the same paper. These are reproduced in another place in this issue. In inviting the MILITIA GAZETTE to lend its aid, our correspondent says: "Our drill halls are valuable buildings, and are duly appreciated by the force all over the Dominion, but their usefulness would be much greater if a first class gymnasium were part of the fixings of each, considering that for a few months each winter, without the attractions of drill, the buildings are virtually deserted. I am sure that if the authorities would act on the suggestion to fit up a first class gymnasium the corps in Montreal would gladly unite in bringing out a first class instructor from the School of Military Gymnastics in Aldershot. Wherever there is a drill shed, particularly in the large cities, it would pay to encourage physical training among our young soldiers." We quite agree with our correspondent. It has been too much the fashion in the past to regard the many costly buildings known as "drill sheds" as sacred to the use which that name implies. Each such building might, without harm to anything and with great advantage to the militia, be transformed into a comfortable and inviting all-the-year-round rendezvous or club house for such men as are willing to attend at the times prescribed for drill to qualify themselves for efficient military service.

A bill was recently introduced in the United States House of Representatives to incorporate "The Military Order of America," and providing: "That in view of the great truths, that Almighty God, the ruler of nations, has cemented the United States of America in the blood of more than a hundred battles, made of enemies in war friends in peace, and that all the participants in the late war of the rebellion will soon be mustered on the far shores of the infinite, the object, purposes and powers of said corporation shall be, and the same are hereby limited to the erection and provision of a memorial building at the national capital that shall be a suitable monument to the valor, patriotism and fidelity of the American soldier since the days of George Washington, and the establishment therein of a war museum and library; to perfect the fraternization of Appomattox, perpetuate the memories of the heroic dead, strengthen the renewed bonds of union between the States, to educate our children so as to forever insure the nation from the perils of another civil war, from any cause, and purposes fraternal, charitable, loyal, and historical, in no sense partizan."

The *Progrès Militaire* has a long article on the defence of the United States, suggested by the recent discussion of the fisheries question. After stating that the United States have nothing to fear on the land side, either from Mexico or Canada, our French contemporary criticises the recent declaration of Secretary Whitney that the United States need not fear to measure themselves with their mother country, inasmuch as the naval genius of the Americans would soon enable them to defend their harbours from bombardment, while their fast cruisers would soon play havoc with the British commercial navy. "With time and money," says the *Progrès Militaire*, "a good defensive position could be no doubt secured, but this has yet to be done."

A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine*, referring to the precise manner in which in a company of German soldiers in the fighting line at manoeuvres every sight is carefully adjusted to any named distance and changed at each rush forward, even when the men are excited by a rapid advance, says: "I was witness of a scene at the manoeuvres where a company officer, who had noticed a man fail to change the sight of his rifle at a fresh distance, at once told him off for extra guard duty. This was no light punishment after the men had been marching and fighting pretty well the whole day. Compare such fine discipline as this with what one but too commonly seen—words of command for troops to fire and no distance named, or if named not attended to."

Lord Wolseley is writing a series of articles in the *Fortnightly Review* on the subject of war. In the first of these he discusses the changed conditions of military warfare, and ventures to take a prophetic peep at 'the battle of the future.' It will bear very little resemblance to the greatest conflicts of recent times, he thinks, for there will be the absence of nearly all that terrific noise occasioned by the discharge of field guns and the roar of musketry. There will be practically no smoke to mark the position of the enemy's batteries and troops in action. Then as to the training of the British soldier, Lord Wolseley appears to hint that changes in drill might be made with advantage. To quote his exact words: "Modesty forbids me to say how much superior I know the turnout of our cavalry, infantry and artillery to be to that of all other nations. But although this smartness of appearance may please the eye in Hyde Park, will it in the least degree help towards success in battle? In other armies, the attention which we pay to burnishing our steel chains and polishing our brass buttons is riveted on efficient 'battle training' and the care and energy of their officers are devoted to its teaching. Which is right on the point, the German army or our army? The question is an important one. Many think that our drill is meant to prepare the British army for a battle experience of the past."

### The New "Red Book."—II.

(Volunteer Service Gazette.)

Battalion drill, Part III, of the new book is, of course, greatly simplified; substantially by the omission of all the formations and movements abolished by the Army Orders of last April, and, in detail, by the fact that the "Guides" always retain their places.

In the "General Rules" with which Part III. commences we do not find many novelties. The senior "Junior Majors" are now called the "Right Major" and the "Left Major" respectively. The "point" outside the point of appui referred to as occasionally in the old book is disallowed. The Major who, being the nearest to the point of appui, or in a formation on the two centre companies, the Right Major, who covers the points, will, after giving "Steady," take post with the half battalion to which the base company belongs. In making way for an officer to pass through the ranks the rear man of the front rank will take a pace to the front and open outwards. According to the old book both front and rear rank men fall back. "In changing ranks, Captains will re-number as they get to their new position." In volley-firing, the object to be aimed at is to be specified, as well as the number of rounds to be expended is to be stated. It does not appear to be contemplated that independent firing should be employed in close formations.

There are no changes in the position of a battalion when on parade. In column the commanding officer is (usually) to be two paces from the directing flank of the front company, the other mounted officers on the reverse flank—*i.e.*, the right and left majors two paces from the centres of the right and left half battalions respectively, and the adjutant two paces from the rear company of the right half battalion. The staff officers are to be two paces from the reverse flank of the column, the staff sergeants two paces in rear of them.

When a battalion in line is to take open order, arms will be at the "order" (not shortened as formerly), and bayonets fixed. Sword bayonets will apparently not be fixed, and we presume that volunteer infantry, whether they use bayonets or sword-bayonets, will still adhere under these regulations to the short manual and keep their side-arms in their scabbards. The directions are not quite so clear or precise as the old book, because it is not actually stated, though it may be inferred,

that on the word "march," after "open order," both majors move forward with the line of company officers while the adjutant moves up to the left of the front rank of the men.

In advancing in line it is stated that when there is no Colour party, the left Guide of the right centre company will direct. But immediately afterwards we have a reference to the "Centre Sergeant." Strictly speaking, we apprehend that the non-commissioned officer directing ought to be described as "the Centre-Sergeant, or, "when he is absent, the left Guide of the right centre company."

In the section on charging in line we observe with respectful astonishment that the company officers are ordered to move out to the front as in open order, on the word of command "Prepare to Charge." We doubt very much whether any bayonet charge will ever be carried out again in formal close formation, at any rate against civilised troops, and whatever formation may be adopted, British officers will always be well to the front in a charge. But we cannot see that it is right to direct the company officers to place themselves, just before a charge, immediately in front of their own men's bayonets.

The section on "passing obstacles" when advancing or retiring in line is shortened. There is now no direction that files broken off are to form line under certain circumstances, and that for forming line to the right or left about when retiring is expunged. When moving over broken ground the companies may move in "fours deep."

A battalion in line now changes front only by "fours," the alternative movement of the old book. In changing front at a very small angle it may be more convenient to move on markers. The diagonal march will be generally used, but if necessary the outer companies may "form."

In forming from column line, the former "Column to the right (left)" becomes "Column to right (left)—right about turn." Then the left Guides standing fast, all the rest turn to the right about. On the next command, "Right (left) form—quick march," the men form into the required direction, each company receiving "halt, front, left (right) dress," and the Right (Left) Major giving "Steady" when the formation is completed. A new line may also "form forward" into column from the halt, the commands being "Right—form, quick march—Forward by the left (or halt, Left dress)"

Advancing in column, or in columns of half battalions, from line, is performed as before. The references to double companies in the old book are of course omitted. In advancing in columns of half battalions, the colour party will move on the right or left of the leading company of the left or right half battalion, according as the advance is from right or left of half battalions. Previously, the Colour party was divided in this movement.

The movements of retiring in rear of a flank, or of the centre, disappear. Columns and quarter-columns are formed from the line as formerly, though there is some little difference in the wording of the description of the movements.

There is, of course, no "wheeling into line." The caution for the analogous movement is "At the halt—into line left (right) form." If it is performed without halting, the words "At the halt" are omitted. The formation of "Line to the left on the rear company" is retained; "forming" being substituted for wheeling.

The formations of line by companies in succession to either flank, and by double companies, are omitted.

In deployments there is no change (double company deployments being of course omitted), except that the companies change direction without word of command when their leading fours arrive parallel to the alignment. Provision is made for deploying in an oblique direction, the captain of the front company "forming" it to the required angle.

(To be continued.)

The people of Canada are rapidly attaining to a high standard of culture, and it becomes increasing difficult year after year to satisfy their refined taste for higher productions in art and literature. We know of no newspaper which takes such great pains and incurs such great expenses in the endeavor to serve its readers in these respects as does the *Montreal Witness*. Science is making rapid progress toward perfection in reproducing the masterpieces of art, and the *Witness* takes the fullest advantage of this on behalf of its subscribers. In former years it has supplied its readers with copies of some of the great works of masters; this year, with the help of one of the latest processes, it offers the subscribers to its daily and weekly editions, for twenty-five cents, a beautiful and accurate copy of that masterpiece of M. Munkacsy, "Christ before Pilate," a great subject dealt with in a startlingly realistic but sympathetic manner. The original of this picture sold for \$120,000, and is constantly surrounded by spectators whenever and wherever exhibited. With high standards in art and literature the *Witness*, as everyone knows, has become a household word in Canada for high moral purpose, for unflinching steadfastness of aim in religious work, and for undaunted and unpurchasable independence.

## Ontario Artillery Association Prize List for 1888.

Royal Military College Firing Competition—Cup for best shot, value \$50. Will fire during the spring of 1889.

Royal School of Gunnery firing competition, 9 pr. M. L. R.—1st prize, Br. Beal, 29 pts., \$5; 2nd, S.-Sgt. Ducharme, 23 pts., \$4; 3rd, S.-Sgt. Newnham, 20 pts., \$3.

Cobourg Garrison Battery firing competition, 40 pr. B. S. R. and 64 pr. M. L. R.—1st prize, Gr. Macnachten, 43 pts., \$5; 5nd, Br. Campbell, 41 pts., \$4; 3rd, Sgt. Mulvenin, 35 pts., \$3.

## BATTERY INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

Ottawa F. B.—1st, Gr. Bonnell, 27 pts., \$5; 2nd, Gr. Gray, 22 pts., \$4; 3rd, Corpl. Harvey, 19 pts., \$3.

Hamilton F. B.—1st, Sgt. Fernside, 23 pts., \$5; 2nd, Gr. McMullan, 21 pts., \$4; 3rd, Sgt.-Inst. Kerley, 19 pts., \$3.

Kingston F. B.—1st, Gr. McAdoo, 21 pts., \$5.

London F. B.—1st, Corpl. Barrett, 18 pts., \$5.

Welland F. B.—1st, Sgt. Richardson, 27 pts., \$5; 2nd, Bomb. Ness, 27 pts., \$4; 3rd, Corpl. Halliday, 22 pts., \$3.

Durham F. B.—1st, Sgt. Henderson, 21 pts., \$5.

Toronto F. B.—1st, Gr. Watson, 25 pts., \$5; 2nd, Gr. Benson, 18 pts., \$4; 3rd, Gr. Ryan, 18 pts., \$3.

Gananoque F. B.—1st, Gr. Johnson, 24 pts., \$5; 2nd, Sgt. Trickey, 23 pts., \$4; 3rd, Gr. Wood, 22 pts., \$3.

"B" Battery 1st Brigade Field Artillery, Guelph.—1st, Q. M.-Sgt. Thatcher, 32 pts., \$5; 2nd, Gr. Kennedy, 31 pts., \$4; 3rd, Br. Marsack, 21 pts., \$3.

"A" Battery 1st Brigade Field Artillery.—1st, Sgt. Armstrong, 28 pts., \$5; 2nd, Corpl. Sallows, 25 pts., \$4; 3rd, Gr. Lawrence, 20 pts., \$3.

## "SHORT COURSE" EFFICIENCY PRIZE.

To N. C. O. and Gunners of Field Batteries obtaining highest decimals at Royal School of Gunnery, Kingston, during 1888.—N.C.O.'s prize, Q. M.-Sgt. Coombes, Hamilton F. B., .88, \$7; Gunner's prize, Gunner H. H. Cleugh, 1st B. F. A., .68, \$5.

## DRIVING COMPETITIONS.

Ottawa F. B.—Driver D. Johnson, \$6; Driver R. Martin, \$6.

Hamilton F. B.—Driver Campbell, \$6; Driver Atkinson, \$6.

Kingston F. B.—Driver C. Hyslop, \$6; Driver J. Ferguson, \$6.

London F. B.—Driver Corpl. Webb, \$6; Driver Hull, \$6.

Welland F. B.—Driver Biggs, \$6; Driver Hammond, \$6.

Toronto F. B.—Driver S. Ritchie, \$6; Driver Page, \$6.

Durham F. B.—Driver Moffatt, \$6; Driver Johnston, \$6.

Gananoque F. B.—Driver A. Mack, \$6; Driver A. Tennant, \$6.

"B" Battery 1st B. F. A.—Driver J. Anderson, \$6; Driver A. Newstead, \$6.

"A" Battery 1st B. F. A.—Driver W. Winer, \$6; Driver D. Black, \$6.

## The British Army.

On Christmas day the London *Times* published a statement of the strength and distribution of the British regular army, which is especially interesting at a time when the attention of the world is constantly being called to the enormous military strength of France, Germany, and other great European powers. The peace strength of the French army is 525,000 officers and men, while that of the German army is 492,000. The most recent calculation shows that the British army numbers 221,000 officers and men, or about the same as at the close of last year, when an increase of 10,000 had just been completed. The foot guards and infantry number 141,200, the cavalry 19,000, the artillery 35,500, the engineers 6,700, and other branches of the service make up the remaining 8,600. Of the whole number nearly 104,000 are quartered in the British Isles, and 74,500 in India under General Sir Frederick Roberts. Of the latter the Bengal command contains the larger portion of the home military forces, the number of men stationed there being 28,000, while Scotland has only 3,700. The distribution of the remainder of the army is as follows: Egypt 4,000 men, Gibraltar 5,000, Malta nearly 7,000, Cyprus 1,000, South Africa 4,200, Hong Kong and the Straits settlement 2,700, Ceylon 1,300, Nova Scotia 1,500, the West Indies 2,400, and St. Helena and Mauritius a few hundred each. To these must be added also about 2,000 men who are on their way either to or from home. Leaving out Australasia, in which no troops are stationed, and British North America, which has only 1,500, it is calculated that there still remain more than two million square miles of territory to be guarded by the ordinary land forces, which allows a proportion of about one regular soldier to every ten square miles of home, colonial, and Indian possessions. This appears to be a poor showing as compared with that made by either France or Germany, but it must be remembered that, leaving aside India and Canada, a very large portion of British territory the world over can be attached only by a naval force, and that Great Britain's navy is as important a bulwark of defence as her army.

## Regimental Notes.

## Montreal.

The following letter appears in the *Star*, signed by Capt. Fred Lydon the adjutant of the Fifth Royal Scots:

*Editor Star*,—In advancing my opinion I hope it will be understood that I have no other interest to serve but that of the force generally and the Montreal Garrison in particular. I wish to point out what I think would be a popular move and one I am sure would have a lasting effect for good on the rank and file. In building our really fine drill hall the authorities neglected two or three matters which are of the utmost importance. First, the mistake made in not connecting the lower armories with the rooms above by a spiral staircase inside of each regimental quarters; second, not providing a brigade band practice room where each of the regimental bands could practice not only singly, but, as a brigade band, altogether; third, a shooting gallery, where young shots could learn the art of aiming during the winter months, and, lastly, a gymnasium, where our young men could, under proper instruction learn the art of developing the muscles, and so make them not only smarter and more efficient soldiers, but healthier citizens. All the foregoing mistakes could be very easily rectified, and at no serious expense, I think. The spiral staircases being put in each armoury would obviate the necessity of the gallery as a means of entering the upper rooms, thus leaving them to be converted into two nice long shooting galleries. The brigade practice rooms might be provided for by utilizing the Victoria Rifles' portion, it being only used as a workshop by the contractor. And now about the last and most important omission—that of a gymnasium—I would suggest that the gallery across the end be partitioned to the roof, the present raised steps taken out and a floor laid and fitted with the appliances for a first class school or gymnasium and recreation room, which should be open every evening for the use of all members of the active militia. I am sure that with such a place fitted up by the authorities the several corps would unite in procuring the services of a first class teacher of military gymnastics.

"An argument in favour of a garrison recreation room, and one that all lovers of the force will admit, is that by providing a place of amusement for our young men we are removing them from many temptations which beset them on all hands when strolling about the streets. I would like the opinion of members of the force, as I think the matter of vital importance, which should command the attention of all ranks. In considering this matter it should be borne in mind that Montreal can boast of the largest, and I believe the best brigade of active militia in the Dominion. The opinion of one whose experience entitles him to claim to be a judge, as expressed in your paper a few evenings ago as to the efficiency of our field battery is no more than the truth. We are all proud of our battery, and what has been said of the M. F. B. might be said with almost equal truth to the other branches of the force. We can boast of a complete brigade of garrison artillery, complete in the full sense of the word. We have, counting in the 6th brigade, three rifle regiments, a first rate troop of cavalry, a good engineer corps, and last but not least, a Fusilier and a Highland regiment (scarlet), who are able and will always be willing to hold up their end against all comers. What we want to make this splendid force perfect is a first class recreation room with the best instruction in military gymnastics. Who will help us to do this?"

## WHAT THE "STAR" SAYS.

"The letter in Saturday's paper advocating a garrison recreation room merits consideration from all who take an interest in the volunteer service. The drill hall answers some of the purposes for which such a building is designed, but there are several respects in which it is behind the age. Among the needs which show themselves most plainly are a recreation room, a band practice room, a shooting gallery and a gymnasium. All these can be secured without subjecting the Montreal Garrison to much expense, and, no doubt, if the Government were solicited it would lend a hand, and thus make the drill hall more attractive than is now the case. There are many respects in which the proposed improvements would be of value. They would throw the members of the regiments into closer association with each other, and thus encourage an *esprit de corps*, it being the case that young men in the same battalion often remain strangers to each other all the time they are connected with it, through no opportunity being offered them of coming together excepting when they assemble for drill or other regimental purposes. The shooting gallery would help to make them better shots, and the gymnasium would strengthen their muscles and serve to make them more efficient volunteers, instruction in military gymnastics now being considered a point of importance. The community owes much to its volunteers, who receive but scant thanks and scantier remuneration for the time they expend and the trouble they take in discharging with their regimental duties. Montreal can boast of the

largest, if not the best, brigade of active militia, in the Dominion, and it deserves to be made as comfortable as possible. Without a garrison recreation room this it cannot be."

#### Quebec.

##### THE EIGHTH ROYAL RIFLES.

The annual Turkey Match held under the auspices of the 8th R. R. Rifles Association was fired at the "Beauport Beach" rifle ranges on Saturday, the 29th December, and was well attended, notwithstanding severe weather of the day, a very strong cold west wind blowing all afternoon; quite a number of outsiders including members of sister corps, officers on retired list and civilians taking part. The following is a list of prize winners at the several ranges: It will be seen that the scoring was very good for winter shooting. The ranges being 100, 200, 400 and 500 yards, five rounds at each, standing being the position at the 100 yards, which range was introduced in place of the 600 yards, it being impossible to fire the longer distance, owing to the change made in the range by the crossing of the St. Ann's Railway.

100 yards—1st, J. Dewfall, 20; 2nd, W. H. Davidson, 20, 3rd, J. R. Mountain, 19.

200 yards—1st, J. Dewfall, 20; 2nd, E. G. Scott, 20; 3rd, A. Tomson, 20.

400 yards—1st, W. H. Davidson, 24; 2nd, J. G. Goudie 23; 3rd, R. Hartley, 21; 4th, A. Thomson, 20.

500 yards—1st, E. G. Scott, 22; 2nd, J. G. Goudie, 19; 3rd, A. Tomson, 18; 4th, G. H. Parke, 18.

Aggregate—1st E. G. Scott, 80; 2nd, J. G. Goudie, 78; 3rd, A. Tomson, 76; 4th, R. Hartley, 70.

Lowest Aggregate—A. J. Learnmoth, 29 points; prize a goose.

Greatest number of Bull's Eyes—1st, E. G. Scott, 7; 2nd, J. G. Goudie, 5.

#### Noted Military Men.

The late General Sheridan's standing at the United States Military Academy during the four years in which he took rank was 38, 34, 27 and 34, the class numbering about fifty; his graduating rank in a class of fifty-two being 34. In a list of cadets in the Academy varying from 208 to 224 he stood in conduct in the several years in their order, 74, 135, 111 and 69.

##### VON MOLTKE AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

Had the Marshal Von Moltke remained at the head of the staff until October 29 he would have held his post just thirty-one years. The creation of the Prussian staff dates from 1821, and during this period of sixty-seven years it has had only four chiefs. This permanence of the scientific head of the army is undoubtedly one of the principal causes of Germany's military power. The new chief of staff is the "irritable Waldersee," as the Chancellor once called him. The Count Waldersee is fifty-six years old, intelligent, ambitious, and has, through his wife, great influence with the Emperor. During the Franco-Prussian war he was chief of the Duke of Macklenburg's staff, and since then he has been attached to the general staff, rising to be quartermaster-general, or second chief. Considered by Von Moltke as his successor, he has been carefully "coached" by the old general, and knows all the secret plans of his master. He was married in 1874 to Miss Lee, of New York, who was then the widow of the Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, and aunt, by marriage, of the present Empress.

The constant duty of Von Moltke while he was chief of staff has been to prepare for war in all directions. His theory has also been that an army should be constantly on a war footing, and able to defend the country without outside aid. He has always been in favor of crushing France before she gets too strong, believing that Germany, with her Austrian and Italian allies, is powerful enough to defeat Russia and France combined. Besides, has he not declared that war is a blessing, that it keeps up the noblest sentiments in man's soul and repairs injustices? At the Reichstag he pursues a policy of masterly silence and it is only when army matters are under discussion that he ever says anything. He does not mount the tribune, but speaks from his seat, the long finger of his right hand stuffed between the buttons of his almost threadbare coat, upon which continually shines the decoration of the iron cross; his left hand leaning on the back of his chair. He speaks slowly, clearly and correctly. The voice is dry, distinct, sonorous. He speaks as well as he writes, and the books that he has published are written in marvellously clear and sober style.

Notwithstanding his great age, eighty-eight years, the Marshal carries himself easily, and seems a well-preserved man in spite of his

deafness and liver trouble. Tall and lean, he is slightly bent; his smoothly-shaven face has the colour of old ivory; the tall brow is surmounted by a blonde wig, although he has had the courage to have his portrait painted without the peruke, so that posterity may see what a cranium he had; two gray-blue eyes, deep, cold and penetrating, look at you almost cruelly; the lips are thin, and the nose long, straight and strong; long, muscular ears, and a small and closed mouth—which is a sign of discretion if not of taciturnity. You feel, in looking at this "melancholy Dane," that you have before you not only a powerful soldier but a superior man; a meditative mind, however, rather than a brilliant one.—*Rodolph Frey in the Epoch.*

##### GREAT BRITISH GENERALS.

"Melton Prior," of the *Illustrated London News*, replying to the *World*, speaks thus of our present great Generals: In case of a war into which England would be drawn, Adjutant-General Lord Wolseley would undoubtedly be in command of field operations. After him, Sir Frederick Roberts is best worthy of consideration.

General Sir Frederick Roberts proved himself a hero in Afghanistan. He led that famous quick march from Cabul to Candahar. In Burmah he won more laurels, quelling decisively and thoroughly those brave and bigoted outlaws, the Dacoits. General Roberts is a small man, with heavy dark moustache and grizzled hair. He is about fifty-five years old, keen-eyed and impressive. General Roberts is very fond of ladies' society.

Of General Roberts it is to be said that he, as well as nearly every one of the British generals hereinafter mentioned, is at that ripe age of discreet activity which a commander reaches between fifty and sixty years of age.

Major-General Brackenbury was Lord Wolseley's military secretary. He served gallantly in the Ashantee war and wherever Lord Wolseley commanded. When General Earle was killed up the Nile, General Brackenbury brought Earle's column safely back through the perils of the cataracts. He is a big, stout man, stern, very solemn and reserved. General Brackenbury looks every inch a soldier, and has black beard and moustache.

General Sir Evelyn Wood is a little man who won his Victoria Cross in the Crimea. He has the misfortune to be very deaf, and has several times come near losing his life from that infirmity. At Slobane, just before Ulundi, in South Africa, General Wood didn't hear the Zulus behind him, and would have been massacred but for his aide-de-camp. He has, however, a very observant eye, and a merry disposition, and is a very keen soldier. He has light moustache and beard, gray hair, and is what might be called stumpy in figure.

General Sir Archibald Alison has only one arm left. Mr. Prior has seen him in battle at Amoafu and Ramleh, with his good arm wounded and riding like a demon, his bridle reins between his teeth. General Alison is red-headed, tall and thin, and wears red whiskers and moustache.

General Sam Brown is another one-armed commander. He distinguished himself in the Afghan war. He is quite gray, and wears long beard and moustache.

General Willis is a tall thin blonde, of cheery disposition and great gallantry. He was conspicuous at Tel-el-Kebir, and, like most commanders, wears moustache and whiskers in the field.

Prendergast, the great Indian general, is very tall and brown. He wears dark long beard and moustache, and was highly commended for his famously rapid march up the Irrawaddy to Mandalay. He so confused the Burmese by his quickness that he got to the capital before they had time to kill their European prisoners.

Major-General Sir Redvers Buller is a big tall, surly fellow, very stern and reticent. He wears dark beard and moustache, and was in charge of the volunteer cavalry as colonel during the Zulu war. General Buller went up the Nile and brought back General Stewart's column in safety, through severe fighting, after that gallant officer met his death.

These are all gallant and tried commanders who have won their spurs, and are sure to come to the front of the British armies in their next war.

A novelty in the advertising line has just been issued by J. C. Ayer & Co., the Standard Family Medicine people of Lowell, Mass. It consists of a bound volume of almanacs—their own almanac for 1889 in twenty-one languages. The book has been distributed gratuitously, the editors throughout the country being amongst those favoured. The Ayers have some good things to sell, and believing in printers' ink themselves, they use it liberally to create a public belief in their medicines. And the enormity of the business they have thus built up, may be comprehended when the immense cost is considered of this one of many forms of advertising, the issue of an almanac in twenty-one languages,

## Militia General Orders (No. 1) of 3rd January, 1889.

## No. 1.—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

*Annual Examination for Candidates, 1889—Subjects and Books*—The annual examination to be held in the present year for candidates desiring to be admitted as cadets to the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, will commence at the District Staff Office at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside on Tuesday, the 11th day of June, the medical examinations to be held the day previous. The subjects and books in which candidates will be examined are as follows:—

## OBLIGATORY OR PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

(1) Mathematics:	Marks.
(a) Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, simple and compound proportions, simple and compound interest, partnership, profit and loss.....	500
(b) Algebra, including simple equations.....	500
(c) Geometry, first book of Euclid or its equivalent.....	500
If Euclid is not used as a text book the candidate is to mention at the head of his answer paper the name of the author of the text book used.	
(2) (a) Grammar, English or French. Writing English or French correctly and in a good legible hand from dictation.....	500
(b) Composition, as tested by the powers of writing an essay, precis, or letter, in English or French.....	500
(3) Geography, general and descriptive.....	500
(4) History, British and Canadian, general.....	500
* (5) French: grammar and translation from the language.....	500
(6) Latin: grammar and simple translation from the language into either English or French as may be preferred by the candidate.....	500
(7) Elements of freehand drawing, viz., simple copies from the flat—outline only.....	300

\*French will, for the present, be *optional*, and may therefore be *omitted* by a candidate.

No candidate will be considered qualified for a cadetship or be allowed to count marks in the "Further examination" unless he obtains a minimum of one-third of the total number of marks in each of the subjects—1 (a, b, c, together), 2 (a and b, together), 3, 4, 6 and 7.

## VOLUNTARY OR FURTHER EXAMINATION.

(1) Mathematics:	Marks.
(a) Algebra, up to and including quadratic equations.....	1,000
(b) Geometry, up to and including third book of Euclid or its equivalent.....	1,000
If Euclid is not used as a text book the candidate is to mention at the head of his examination paper the name of the author of the text book used.	
(c) Theory and use of common logarithms, plane trigonometry, mensuration.....	1,000
(2) English or French literature, limited to specified authors.....	1,000
(a) The examination to include Primer of the History of English Literature, by Rev. Stopford Brooke, and Shakespeare's play of "Julius Cæsar"; or for French speaking candidates some standard French author, but not necessarily "text" work.	
(3) Geography, physical, particularly of Dominion of Canada and United States.....	1,000
(a) Examination in Colton's Outline of Physical Geography.....	1,000
(4) History, British and Canadian, limited to certain fixed periods.....	1,000
(a) Examination in History of the British Empire, embracing the Stuart and Brunswick periods, and the period from 1812 to the present time (any school author) of Canadian History.	
(5) French grammar and translation from English into French or from French into English.....	1,200
(6) Latin, including Cæsar's Commentaries, Book IV., from chap. xx. to chap. xxxviii. (inclusive); Book V. to end of 23rd chap., and 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 9th Eclogues of Virgil. Translation into either English or French as may be preferred by the candidate.....	1,500
(7) Drawing, copies from the flat, shaded—simple object drawing.....	1,000
(8) Elementary geometrical drawing.....	1,000

Candidates are permitted to use at their examination on this subject (8) a drawing board and such instruments as they choose. The instruments considered as necessary but not indispensable are: a pair of compasses with shifting leg and pen and pencil points, a flat ruler, a pair of parallel rulers, and a right-angled triangle.

No "Voluntary" subject except mathematics and drawing shall gain a candidate any marks unless he obtains a minimum of one-third of the marks assigned to that subject.

The marks gained in the "Obligatory" subjects will be added to those gained in the "Voluntary" subjects to make a second total.

It is to be understood that English speaking candidates use the papers prepared in that language, and that French speaking candidates use papers prepared in the French language. The object of this permission is to allow candidates to write their examination papers (except where, from the nature of the question, it is otherwise required) in English or French, whichever may be the language with which they are most familiar.

The standard of knowledge of English required from French speaking candidates for the present will be to write and speak English sufficiently to understand and be understood in that language.

Candidates should make application to the Adjutant-General, Ottawa, by 1st May, in order that arrangements may be made for their examination in June.

NOTE.—Candidates will be permitted, after examination, to retain the printed examination questions, provided no rough work or scribbling has been done thereon, of which the supervising officer of the Local Board having assured himself, he will *initial* the printed questions to be retained.

## Militia General Orders (No. 2) of 4th January, 1889.

## No. 1.—DISTRICT STAFF.

The following appointments have been made:—Capt. Alexandre Roy, from the adjutancy, 65th Battalion, to be brigade major, with the rank of major in the militia, of the 4th, 5th and 6th Brigade Divisions, Que., from 12th December, 1888, vice Lieut.-Col. Hughes retired.

Retired Major George Longworth Dogherty to be paymaster and superintendent of militia stores for Military District No. 12, from 23rd November, 1888.

## No. 2.—PERMANENT CORPS.

*Attestations.*—In all cases when a man is enlisted, or re-enlisted, at the headquarters of, and for service in, any of the Permanent Corps, he will, after passing the medical examination, be attested by the officer commanding the troop, battery or company of said Permanent Corps.

The rank and command of the attesting officer will be inserted, after his signature to the certificate, on the first page of the attestation.

(Note)—Commandants are directed to ascertain that the officer commanding the troop, battery or company, is duly qualified, in accordance with section 24, chap. 41 (Militia Act) of the revised statutes of Canada, 1886, to administer the oath to be taken by a man on attestation.

*Defaulter sheets.*—All defaulter sheets of men now serving are to be verified in the right hand top corner, by signature of the commanding officer or adjutant in the case of the regimental sheet, and of the officer commanding the company, in the case of the company sheet.

*Issue of Moccasins.*—At stations where the use of moccasins is sanctioned, the issue of one pair as equipment for each N. C. officer and man on the establishment, or attached for instruction, is approved. Moccasins are only to be worn when the thermometer is 10° Fahr. or less, and their use will be regulated by the commandant. They are to be shown in the equipment ledger.

## No. 3.—SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

*Application for course.*—When application is made on behalf of any officer, non-commissioned officer or man to be attached for a course of instruction, it must be shown whether or not he has previously been attached to any school, and if previously attached, the school, the date and period he attended and the nature of the certificate obtained must be specified.

## No. 4.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

PERMANENT CORPS.—Lieutenant Edward Hampden Turner Heward, Cavalry School Corps, to have the rank of captain in the militia, from 21st December, 1888.

Lieutenants David Douglas Young and Thomas David Robinson Hemming, of the Infantry School Corps, to have respectively, the rank of captain in the militia, from 21st December, 1888.

1st. Regt. Cav.—No. 2 Troop.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Sergeant Thomas Combs, vice Higgins, appointed quarter-master.

3d. Regt. Cav.—"B" Troop.—To be lieut., troop Sergeant Major Alexander Cowan, R. S. C., vice Sutton, promoted.

Winnipeg Field Bat.—To be captain, 2nd Lieut. Edwin Doidge, R. S. A., vice C. S. Hoare, who resigns.

P. E. Island Brig. Gar. Art.—To be lieut.-colonel, Major Frederick Strong Moore, R. S. A.

Mahone Bay Bat. Gar. Art.—To be lieut., Sergeant Peter Augustus Ernst, R. S. A. (1st B.), vice Burgoyne, resigned.

Charlottetown Engineer Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Sapper Charles Leigh, vice Davison, transferred to and promoted in No. 1 Battery, P. E. I. Brig. Gar. Art.

Gov. Gen.'s Foot Guards.—To be major, from 3rd December, 1888, Capt. Frederick Toller, V. B., vice Tilton, promoted.

To be captain, from 3rd December, 1888, Lieut. H. H. O. Gray, S. I., vice Toller, promoted.

Sault Ste. Marie (half) Rifle Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Charles Franklin Farewell, vice Cousins.

2nd Batt.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Theobald Coleman, R. S. I., vice McLeod, resigned.

*Erratum.*—In No. 2 of General Orders (17) 16th November, 1888, read "Harry Fladgate Wyatt" instead of "Harry Fludgate Wyatt."

13th Batt.—To be lieuts., 2nd Lieut. A. E. Carpenter, R. S. I., vice Tuckett, resigned.

2nd Lieut. W. W. Osborne, R. S. I., vice Chapman, resigned.

14th Batt.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., John Newlands, vice Issac Newlands, junior, left limits.

19th Batt.—To be major, Capt. W. H. Day, S. I., from No. 2 Co., vice Thompson, promoted.

No. 2 Co.—To be captain, 2nd Lieut. J. S. Campbell, R. S. I., from No. 3 Co., vice Day, promoted.

No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Private J. O. Jackson, (R. S. I., 2nd B.) vice Campbell, transferred to and promoted in No. 2 Co.

No. 6 Co.—To be captain, from 5th December, 1888, Lieut. George Thairs, R. S. I., from the adjutancy, vice James Hiscott, who being over age has been placed on the retired list retaining rank.

To be lieut., prov., from 13th December, 1888, Sergeant Thomas Edward Hiscott, vice Hiscott, promoted.

To be 2nd lieut., prov., from 13th December, 1888, Henry Gordon Ball, vice Millar, appointed quarter-master.

22nd. Batt.—To be assistant-surgeon, John McWilliam, M. D., vice McKay, retired.

29th Batt.—No. 6 Co.—2nd Lieut. John McQuillan resigns.

30th Batt.—No. 8 Co.—To be lieutenant, James Morden Carthew, M.S., (formerly N.C.O. Wellington Field Battery), vice Strong, resigned.

**34th Batt.**—No. 5 Co.—To be lieut. prov. from 27th December, 1888, Theodore Augustus McGillivray, vice Hemphill, resigned.

**35th Batt.**—To be major, Captain and Brevet Major James Ward, G.S.I., from the adjutancy, vice William J. Graham, who retires retaining rank.  
To be Adjutant with rank of Captain, Joseph Fisher Smith, (formerly N.C.O. H. M.'L 30th Ft.), from retired list of captains, vice Ward, promoted Major.

**38th Batt.**—To be assistant-surgeon, from 16th November, 1888:—Edwin Rubergall Bishop, M. D., (formerly lieutenant in this battalion), vice Willam Edwin Winksel, who retires retaining rank.

**40th Batt.**—No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., Richard Everitt Birdsall, G.S.I, from retired list of captains, vice Caddy, resigned.

**43rd Batt.**—No. 1 Co.—To be captain, 2nd Lieut. S.M. Rogers, R. S. I., vice Sherwood appointed adjutant.  
Lieutenant Samuel Joseph Bradbury resigns  
No. 3 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. W. T. Lawless, R. S. I., vice Chamberlin, retired.  
To be adjutant, Capt. A. P. Sherwood, V. B., from No. 1 Co., vice Evans, appointed lieutenant in Infantry School Corps.

**46th Batt.**—No. 5 Co.—To be captain from 16th November, 1888, Lieut. T. J. Johnston, M.S., vice Walsh, resigned.  
To be lieut. prov., Sergeant Albert Goodfellow, vice Johnston promoted.

**52nd Batt.**—No. 7 Co.—Captain A. E. Phelan retires retaining rank.

**63rd Batt.**—To be lieuts., 2nd Lieut. Richard Blackmore, R.S.I., vice Cyrus Kingsbury Fiske, who retires retaining rank.  
To be 2nd lieut. prov, Edward Binney Richardson, vice Bent, promoted.

**64th Batt.**—No. 1 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Wilfred Lapointe, vice Theotime Bonhomme, who resigns.  
No. 2 Co.—*Erratum.*—In No. 3 of General Orders (4) 9th March, 1888, read "Joseph Israel Hainault" instead of "Joseph Israel Thoinoult."  
No. 3 Co.—The headquarters of this company are changed from "Beauharnois" to "Valleyfield."

To be captain, Lieut. J. A. Cadieux, M.S., vice J. B. Cadieux, who being out of limits, is placed on the retired list retaining rank.  
To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. J. J. Cadieux, M.S., vice J. A. Cadieux, promoted.  
No. 4 Co.—To be captain, 2nd Lieut. L.R. Baker, S.I., vice Julien Porrier, who retires retaining rank.  
To be lieut. prov., Alexandre Vachons, vice Joseph Francois Prud'homme, left limits.  
To be 2nd lieut. prov., Michel Cardinal, vice Baker, promoted.  
To be paymaster, Quarter-Master J. A. Lapointe, vice Hon. Major Cyrille Guimond, who retires retaining his honorary rank.  
To be quarter-master, Delphis Goyette (formerly 2nd lieutenant provisionally, No. 6 company), vice Lapointe, appointed paymaster.

**67th Batt.**—No. 8 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Sergeant Charles Henry Taylor, (R.S.I. 2nd B.), vice Wiggins.

**69th Batt.**—No. 5 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. G. A. LeCain, S. I., vice Wm. M. Bailey, who retires retaining rank.  
No. 8 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. Obed Miller, V. B., vice John W. Turnbull, who retires retaining rank.  
To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. James G. Purdy, M. S., vice Miller, promoted.

**74th Batt.**—No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov. from 27th December, 1888, Frank Bunting Black, vice David R. McElman, left limits.

**76th Batt.**—No. 3 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Sergeant George Laporte, vice J. T. C. Landriault, left limits.

**86th Batt.**—No. 2 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Louis Thomas Caron, vice Dupuis, appointed adjutant.

**91st Batt.**—The formation is authorized of a battalion of infantry to be designated the "91st Battalion Manitoba Light Infantry"; with its headquarters at Stoney Mountain, in the County of Lisgar. The battalion to consist of six companies.

The formation is authorized of companies of infantry at the following places:  
St. James to be No. 1 Co.; Kildonan to be No. 2 Co.; Selkirk to be No. 3 Co.; Springfield to be No 4 Co.

To be lieut.-colonel, Samuel Lawrence Bedson (late of H. M.'s 16th foot) formerly major late 91st Battalion.  
To be majors, 2nd Lieut. Walter T. Kirby, S. I., from Governor General's Foot Guards.

Edward Philip Leacock, prov. (formerly paymaster late 91st Battalion).  
To be paymaster, Alexander McIntyre, (formerly 2nd lieut. prov., late 91st Battalion.)  
To be adjutant, prov., with rank of captain, William Robert Dow, S. M. I., (2nd) formerly captain late 91st Battalion.  
To be quarter-master, George Pidgeon Bliss, (formerly quarter-master late 91st Battalion).  
To be surgeon, John R. Pennefather, M. D., (formerly surgeon late 91st Battalion.)

**95th Batt.**—No 1 Co.—*Memo.*—Adverting to No. 3 of General Orders (13) 6th July, 1888, omit "provisionally" from the appointment to be 2nd lieut. of "Francis Vershoyle Young," he having served as a non-commissioned officer in Her Majesty's regular army.

No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Sergeant Ernest Stewart White.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

2nd Lieut. Edwin Doidge, R. S. A., Winnipeg Field Battery; from 30th November, 1888.  
2nd Lieut. H. W. Mackintosh, R. S. I., 63rd Batt.; from 30th November, 1888.  
Capt. B.H. Bell, R.S.I., No. 6 Co. 43rd Batt.; from 30th November, 1888.  
2nd Lieut. E.M. Walker, R.S.I., No. 1 Co., 47th Batt.; from 30th November, 1888.

2nd Lieut. S.J. McGirr, R.S.I., No. 4 Co., 31st Batt.; from 30th Nov., 1888.  
2nd Lieut. W. A. Collins, R.S.I., No. 1 Co., 19th Batt.; from 30th Nov., 1888.  
2nd Lieut. H. B. Cooper, R.S.I., No. 1 Co., 12th Batt.; from 30th Nov., 1888.  
2nd Lieut. W. H. Merrill, R.S.I., 15th Batt.; from 30th November, 1888.  
Capt. G.E.A. Jones, R.S.I., 8th Batt.; from 3rd December, 1888.  
Lieut. Osear Evanturel, R.S.I., No. 6 Co., 9th Batt.; from 3rd December, 1888.  
2nd Lieut., J.A.W. LeBel, No. 5 Co., 9th Batt.; from 3rd December, 1888.

*Memo.*—Adverting to No. 4 of General Orders (15) 7th September, 1888, read, with respect to the date from which 2nd Lieut. Llwyd is confirmed in rank, "15th August, 1888" instead of "12th August, 1888."

No. 5.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of marks obtained		
				Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
<i>Royal Schools of Artillery.</i>						
2nd Lieut E. Doidge, Winnipeg F.B.	1	S	A	79	89	85
Actg Br. W. Beal, "A" Battery, R.C.A.	1	S	B	72	89	83
Actg Br. W. Gimblett, A Battery, R.C.A.	1	S	B	47	93	76
Actg Br. J. Kendall, A Battery, R.C.A.	1	S	B	85	88	87
Gunner G.T. Breakenridge, A Battery, R.C.A.	1	S	B	83	85	84
Bombr. J. Larkin, B Battery, R.C.A.	1	S	B	75	77	76
Bombr. F. Sellwood, B Battery, R.C.A.	1	S	B	78	88	84
Bombr. M. Sillifant, B Battery, R.C.A.	1	S	B	91	79	83
Actg Br. J. Carroll, B Battery, R.C.A.	1	S	B	69	71	70
Actg Br. A. Fellows, B Battery, R.C.A.	1	S	B	65	79	74
Gunner W. S. Hull, B Battery, R.C.A.	1	S	B	78	79	78
Gunner W. McLean, B Battery, R.C.A.	1	S	B	74	85	81
Gunner M. Richardson, B Battery, R.C.A.	1	S	B	71	88	82
Sergt. J. C. McRae, Welland Can. F.B.	1	S	B	90	69	77
Sergt. G. M. Hawk, Richmond F. B.	1	S	B	75	86	82
Actg Br. R. Hartshorn, A Battery, R.C.A.	2	S	B	42	82	67
Bombr. C.H. McCormick, B Battery, R.C.A.	2	S	B	54	75	67
Gunner J. Nicol, B Battery, R.C.A.	2	S	B	48	65	58
Gunner J. Bracken, 1st Brig. F. A.	2	S	B	64	49	55
Gunner J. McDonald, Hamilton F. A.	2	S	B	57	65	62
Gunner F. Denman, Montreal G.A.	2	S	B	57	76	69
<i>Royal Schools of Infantry.</i>						
Capt. W. G. Mutton, 2nd Bn.	1	Lg	A	84	86	85
<i>At R. M. College.</i>						79
2nd Lieut. J.A.W. LeBel, 9th Bn.	1	S	A	80	77	78
Capt. T. H. Elliott, 96th Bn.	1	S	A	75	77	76
Lieut. O. Evanturel, 9th Bn.	2	S	A	55	74	64
2nd Lieut. H. B. Cooper, 12th Bn.	2	S	A	59	57	58
2nd Lieut. W. H. Merrill, 15th Bn.	2	S	A	55	62	58
Capt. V. Sankey, 2nd Bn.	1	Sp	A	75	76	75
Capt. G. E. A. Jones, 8th Bn.	1	Sp	A	86	81	84
Lieut. W. Hora, 14th Bn.	1	Sp	A	71	79	75
Lieut. A. Weir, 32nd Bn.	1	Sp	A	66	77	72
2nd Lieut. H. W. Mackintosh, 63rd Bn.	1	Sp	A	84	77	80
2nd Lieut. W. A. Collins, 19th Bn.	2	Sp	A	62	52	57
2nd Lieut. S. J. McGirr, 31st Bn.	2	Sp	A	68	61	64
Capt. B. H. Bell, 43rd Bn.	2	Sp	A	69	64	67
2nd Lieut. E. M. Walker, 47th Bn.	2	Sp	A	79	61	70
Capt. T. S. Blackwell, 54th Bn.	2	Sp	A	73	57	66
Private F. N. Hatt, A Co., I. S. C.	1	S	B	85	71	74
Private W. Bessette, B Co., I. S. C.	1	S	B	68	79	73
Sergt. C. Peters, C Co., I. S. C.	1	S	B	77	93	85
Sergt. E. J. Lapointe, 9th Bn.	1	S	B	73	81	76
Sergt.-Major W. Priestly, 32nd Bn.	1	S	B	68	81	74
Sergt. E. O. Swartz, 32nd Bn.	1	S	B	73	76	74
Corpl. W. R. Shute, 63rd Bn.	1	S	B	82	72	77
Private C. B. Faddy, 71st Bn.	1	S	B	81	68	74
Private C. Gilmore, B Co., I. S. C.	2	S	B	67	60	65
Lance Corpl. J. W. Craig, C Co., I. S. C.	2	S	B	62	64	63
Corpl. R. McEwen, G. G. F. G.	2	S	B	50	58	54
Col. Sergt. E. Cooper, 2nd Bn.	2	S	B	61	66	63
Sergt. E. F. Furois, 9th Bn.	2	S	B	68	66	67
Sergt. F. W. Lapsley, 12th Bn.	2	S	B	55	61	58
Sergt. W. E. Filtz, 14th Bn.	2	S	B	54	66	60
Private W. Clifford, 14th Bn.	2	S	B	61	57	60
Private J. W. Bramley, 19th Bn.	2	S	B	53	71	62
Private W. G. Richards, 21st Bn.	2	S	B	55	60	53
Sergt. A. T. Cooper, 22nd Bn.	2	S	B	66	67	66
Private T. P. Brown, 27th Bn.	2	S	B	47	54	51
Private W. J. Willets, 30th Bn.	2	S	B	42	62	52
Private R. Rielly, 30th Bn.	2	S	B	42	60	51
Corpl. J. B. McRae, 34th Bn.	2	S	B	50	61	55
Private J. Preece, 35th Bn.	2	S	B	56	56	56
Private T. F. Brearly, 39th Bn.	2	S	B	51	61	56
Corpl. G. Fraser, 42nd Bn.	2	S	B	70	55	63
Private J. J. Redmond, 42nd Bn.	2	S	B	54	64	59
Corpl. M. Burnham, 46th Bn.	2	S	B	54	73	64
Sergt. D. Blakeley, 47th Bn.	2	S	B	69	59	64
Private M. Redden, 47th Bn.	2	S	B	50	64	57
Private W. Martlin, 77th Bn.	2	S	B	54	62	58
Sergt. J. C. A. Soucy, 86th Bn.	2	S	B	46	65	53



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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.  
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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.  
 The rates of pay are as follows:—

Staff-Sergeants	.....	\$1.00	to	\$1.50	per day.
Other Non-Com. Officers	.....	85c.	to	1.00	"
		Service pay.	Good conduct pay.	Total.	
1st year's service,	50c.	—	—	50c.	per day.
2nd "	50	5c.	—	55	"
3rd "	50	10	—	60	"
4th "	50	15	—	65	"
5th "	50	20	—	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 uniforms during the term of service.  
 Applicants may be engaged at the office of the Comptroller of the Force, Ottawa; at the Immigration office, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or at the Headquarters of the Force, Regina, N.W.T.

## ONTARIO Artillery Association

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Ontario Artillery Association for consideration of Annual Reports and transaction of General Business will be held at the ROSSIN HOUSE, at TORONTO, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of FEBRUARY, 1889, at 11 o'clock a.m.

L. HOMFRAY IRVING,  
 Secretary.  
 Toronto, 15th December, 1888.

### ONTARIO ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN CONSTITUTION.

In conformity with section 3 of the constitution of the Ontario Artillery Association, notice to members thereof is hereby given that I am in receipt of a notice of motion that it is intended to propose the following changes in the constitution at the General Meeting to be held at Toronto on the 5th February, 1889.  
 "That all the words in section 5 from 'and shall be entitled' to the end of the section be omitted, and that 'the affiliation fees of batteries must be paid on or before the 1st June of each year, to entitle participation in any prizes offered by the Association' be added in lieu thereof."  
 S. HOMFRAY IRVING,  
 Toronto, 2nd January, 1889. Secretary.

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**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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 Post Office Department, Ottawa.  
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