

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE aims at being the recognized medium of instruction and information for Canadian militiamen and rifle shots. Communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published, except with the writer's consent. The editors will not be responsible for the views of correspondents.

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Comment and Criticism.

THE Department of Agriculture have just issued in pamphlet form a letter received from Col. Ravenhill, R. A., and signed also by Col. Phillips and T. Matthews, B 1st class, Royal Horse Guards, on the subject of the conditions afforded by Canada for the supply of horses for the cavalry service in England, to which is attached an address by Col. Ravenhill to the horse breeders of Great Britain, going very fully into the requisites for a military horse, and the best means of increasing the supply to the advantage of British farmers. The pamphlet is a most valuable fund of information for all our horse dealers and breeders, and the Department has done a good work in publishing it. We have no doubt that the "Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa," would be glad to send copies to any one in Canada asking for them. He can be written to post-free. In referring to the Canadian trade the three signers of the letter complain that in consequence of the want of horse fairs it was difficult to ascertain what horses were in the market. They also say that the ignorance and innocence of breeders and owners were phenomenal, partly in consequence of the want of opportunities for comparing animals and prices, and that out of 7,674 horses looked at and 1,025 registered they were only able to secure 83, in consequence of the great majority being unsound from being worked too young, or from being raised from faulty stallions. These statements should set our farmers thinking, and help to establish, what we have so often urged, a large Canadian trade in English army remounts.

THE Dominion Artillery Association has accomplished a wonderful amount of good work in increasing the efficiency of that branch of the service, and is deserving of the utmost possible encouragement both from the Government, and from the citizens at large. It is unfortunate that it should find its opportunities greatly limited by the small amount of money at its disposal, and if the Government could see its way to greatly increase the annual grant of \$900 we are certain it would be money well invested. Through the efforts of the D. A. A., general efficiency competitions have interested all the batteries, the field artillery has been enabled to show what is in it, and the garrison force has been enabled to practise with modern guns of position. This alone would be a good record, but is not a tithe of what the D. A. A. has already accomplished.

WHAT it desires to secure for the present season shows an unflagging energy. A new and central field battery range in Ontario, a general competition of garrison artillery at Quebec, with invitations extended to English and Scottish teams, further improvements in the facilities for big gun practice, and a larger supply of ammunition all round, to enable officers to qualify as marksmen. This programme deserves the heartiest support, and we sincerely hope will receive it. The D.A.A. is one which necessarily carries on its work in strict conformity with military rules. Individual excellence counts little if unaccompanied by perfection as one of a detachment, and the attraction which the association offers cannot, from the nature of the work performed, be made as popular as rifle shooting may be, hence in a great measure the necessity for government support in aid of the development of this most practical work.

WE were prepared to hear a long discussion on the ammunition question at the late D.R.A. meeting, but the matter scarcely came up, the members apparently having made up their minds to accept the inevitable, and take the Quebec make for what it was worth. It is probable, however, that the executive committee will include the price of ammunition in the Snider entrance fees, and serve out the rounds as each competitor takes up his position on the butts, so that every man will be obliged to fire Canadian government make and issue, without any chance of advantage over his fellow competitors. This will undoubtedly be the fairest plan that could be adopted, but of course will lead to some individual kicking when a competitor strikes a misshapen or misplaced bullet in his allotment. This dissatisfaction and uncertainty about ammunition is, we take it, in a great measure responsible for the disfavor into which Snider shooting seems to be gradually falling.

THIS feeling was made apparent at the meeting, which might have been divided into two sections, that which wanted the Martini used throughout, and that which would have liked to see the Martini used but which thought Snider shooting should be encouraged as long as that remained the Government weapon, especially by an association receiving its chief support from Government. It was undoubtedly in deference to the wishes of the first section that two Martini matches were included in

the aggregate; thus necessitating practice with two different rifles for all who intend competing at Dominion meetings. This innovation may be looked upon as an experiment, and if it meets with favor we expect to see the proportion of Martini matches increased next year. It may be thought curious that the 200 yards standing match should be allotted to the Martini, when that weapon is looked upon as particularly adapted for long ranges; the reason for this action was that the standing match represents nothing and leads to nothing in Canada, while at Wimbledon the Alfred, a standing match with Martini, is included in the aggregate, and consequently a match under the same conditions here would be of use towards deciding the Wimbledon team.

Personal.

Lieut. J. W. Sears, I.S.C. of Toronto, has been spending a fortnight with his family at St. John, N.B.

Lieut.-Colonel James Deacon, of Lindsay, senior major of the 45th battalion, and lately major of the Midland, has been appointed, by the Ontario government, police magistrate for Victoria county.

Colonel Prince, U. S. V., representing the Gatling machine gun company, was in town this week, and interviewed the several heads of departments likely to be interested in these quick firing death-dealers.

Lieut. Gordon, R. N., who so successfully conducted the three government observing expeditions into Hudson's Bay, left for Halifax on Monday to assume command of the fast fishery cruiser "Acadia." He will combine with the fishery protection service a series of observations on the tides and currents around the coasts of the Maritime provinces.

Recent Deaths.

We regret to learn that Capt. Bruce, R. G., has lost his wife, a daughter of Mr. G. P. Mackenzie, by death, after a married life of only about two years. The funeral, which took place on the 23rd ult. to Mount Pleasant cemetery, Toronto, was attended by the officers of the Grenadiers in a body, a large number of the officers of the Queen's Own, the officials of the Maritime Court, of which Capt. Bruce is registrar, and a large number of private citizens in carriages. A wreath from the Grenadiers' officers, and another from G. Co., which Capt. Bruce commands, testified to the sympathy which his comrades feel in his great loss.

Dominion Artillery Association.

COUNCIL MEETING OF 4TH MAY.

THIS was held to wind up business of the year. There were present: Lieut.-Col. McKenzie, chairman, Lieut.-Cols. Irwin, Montizambert, Cotton and Oswald, Major Stewart and Captain Donaldson, secretary.

On the recommendation of the commandant of the 1886 Shoeburyness team a grant of \$25 was made to Sergt. Bridgford.

The several prizes won by the team were disposed of as follows: His Excellency the Governor-General's cup was presented to Lieut.-Col. Armstrong, commandant of the team. The certificate of merit for practice with 10 inch. R.M.L. guns, was presented to the sergeants' mess of A Battery, of which Sergt. Bridgford, No. 1 of detachment, is a member; and the cups presented by Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., for the 64-pr. R.M.L. competition were presented to the members of the winning detachment as inscribed.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

This was held at noon on the 5th May, Col. Oswald presiding, and there were present Major-General Sir Fred. Middleton, C.B., K.C.M.G.; Col. Powell, A.G., Col. Oliver, R.A., Comdt. R.M.C.; Lieut.-Col. Irwin, I. of A., Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, Asst. I. of A., Lieut.-Col. Cotton, Asst. I. of A., Lieut. Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, D.A.G., Lieut.-Col. Gray, Comdg. Toronto F.B., Lieut.-Col. McKenzie, Comdg. Gananoque, F.B., Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, D. of S., Major Turnbull, Montreal, B.G.A., Major Anderson, 43rd Batt., Major Stewart, Comdg. Ottawa F.B., Capt. McMurrich, Toronto G.B., Capt. Bliss, Ottawa F.B., Capt. Wicksteed, late M.G.A., Capt. Hendrie, Hamilton F.B., Capt. Donaldson, Militia Dept., Secy., Lieut. Malloch, Toronto G.B., Capt. Douglas, R.N.R., and others.

The president read a letter from the Governor-General's military secretary expressing His Excellency's regret at being unable to attend. The annual report was then received and adopted and the accounts as audited were passed.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the Governor-General for his continued interest in the association, on motion of Sir Fred. Middleton; to the Government for their assistance in the past, on motion of Col.

Gray; to the contributors to the fund to defray the Shoeburyness expenses, on motion of Col. Macpherson; and to the auditors, on motion of Col. Montizambert.

The following were added to the list of life members: Lieut.-Col. Armstrong, Lieut.-Col. Gray, Capts. Boulanger, Smith and Donaldson.

Capt. Douglas addressed the meeting, expressing regret that he had not been able to postpone the exhibition of the firing of the 3-pr. Nordenfelt machine gun until this date, and announcing his willingness to show the working of these guns to any members desiring it, or to give such exhibition as the association might request.

The following officers were elected: president, Lieut.-Col. Oswald; vice-presidents, Lieut.-Cols. Stevenson, Montreal; Peters, London; Armstrong, New Brunswick, and Capt. McMurrich, Toronto.

COUNCIL MEETING OF 5TH MAY.

Present—Lieut.-Col. McKenzie, V.P., in the chair, Col. Oliver, R.A., Lieut.-Cols. Irwin, Montizambert, Cotton, Oswald, Gray, Major Turnbull, Capts. Donaldson, Lulham and Lane, Lieuts. Malloch and Ogilvie.

The following officers were elected: Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, President of Council; Lieut.-Col. McKenzie, Major Crawford, Lindsay, and Capt. Moore, vice-presidents; Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, Capt. Donaldson and Lieut.-Col. McKenzie (from the Ontario A. A.) members of the executive committee; Lieut.-Col. Macpherson and Major Wicksteed, auditors; Capt. Donaldson, secy. and treas.

On motion of Col. Irwin, seconded by Col. Oswald, it was resolved, that the sanction of the proper authorities be requested to hold a general competition for garrison artillery at Quebec, and that if obtained the secretary be empowered to communicate with the secretaries of the National and Scottish artillery associations informing them that a meeting will be held at Quebec, and inviting their associations to send out battery teams under their auspices.

On motion of Col. Irwin, seconded by Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, it was resolved to request a committee of the O. A. A. to examine into the possibility of obtaining a good range east of Toronto, and to report as soon as possible to the D. A. A.

On motion of Col. Gray, seconded by Major Turnbull, it was resolved to request the Government to increase the number of rounds of ammunition to field and garrison batteries, so as to admit of officers having some instruction in gun practice.

In Parliament.

AS heretofore, we propose giving a summary of any action taken by the Dominion Houses of Parliament having reference in any way to our militia force. So far, as is usual in the early days of the sessions, very little has been done, but the business may be expected to begin with a rush after the week's holiday just begun.

The first action of the Commons indirectly affecting the force was the election to the speakership of a lieutenant colonel commanding an active battalion, and the chairman of the D. R. A. council. Colonel Ouimet's nomination was not opposed by the opposition, but Mr. Blake could not resist a fling at the government on the head of Colonel Ouimet's position towards the Riel resolutions last year, when he voted with the opposition, and taunted them with inconsistency in elevating to the position of first commoner in Canada, "his fellow Rielite."

On the 15th April Sir Adolphe Caron laid on the table the annual report of his department.

On the 19th Mr. Davin asked whether the government had any intention of arranging for pensions for the Mounted Policemen after certain terms of service, to which, to which he received the formal reply that the matter was under consideration.

On the same day the same irrepressible member moved for a return of those outside the regularly enrolled militia force, who have been recommended for scrip for services of whatever kind in the late rebellion, either as volunteers, home guards, scouts, or any other capacity. He explained that a volunteer corps had been authorized in Regina, under Capt. D. L. Scott, and that it was included in Col. Scott's battalion together with one at Birtle, as an ordinary active militia corps. On the 18th September it was relieved from active service and disbanded, and it was since contended that as a home guard it had no claim for scrip. Mr. Davin thought it had as much right to every consideration as any part of the force, because they were actively engaged in bearing arms, and because the Birtle company, clerks and transport officers received scrip.

Sir Adolphe Caron claimed that the action of the department was controlled entirely by the statutes, the first act referring only to the regularly enlisted force and the Act 49 Vic., cap. 29, extending the list. He would bring down the return as soon as possible.

Dr. Sproule brought up the case of the Macdonald scouts of Moosejaw. They had applied for the same recompense as the active force,

and as the act did not cover their case a new law was passed. This again was found not to be sufficient. He hoped if any further change were made it would cover this case, as their scouting duties had been arduous and dangerous.

Mr. Weldon referred to the volunteers of St. Andrews and St. John, who had been called out. He hoped their claims to recompense for the great expense and privation they were put to in preparing to do their duty would be considered.

On the 20th Col. Amyot asked the ministry whether the government intended contributing (1) by a money contribution (2) by a demonstration or military review, towards the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign, in the capitals of the several provinces. Sir Adolphe replied that the government had no such intention, but that any corps that so desired would be authorized to participate in any demonstration which might be organized.

On the 25th Mr. Thompson introduced a bill respecting public stores, the object of which is to enable the government to mark all public property, and to punish anyone for having it unlawfully in his possession.

Mr. Shakespeare asked the ministry whether a copy of the report of Col. O'Brien, R.E., on the fortifications of British Columbia had been received and would be laid on the table, to which the Minister of Militia replied that no report had been received yet.

On the 27th the Governor-General transmitted a copy of a despatch showing the arrangements adopted by the British admiralty in order to meet the views of the colonial governments in relation to the Imperial pay and pension and to the promotion in the Imperial service of Imperial naval and military officers employed by colonial governments.

Records of Our Militia Corps.—IV.

The Quebec Volunteer Cavalry.

(Continued from page 747.)

BATTLE OF QUEBEC, THURSDAY, 13TH SEPT., 1759.

“BEFORE daybreak on this ever memorable day the English troops made a descent upon the north shore a little to the eastward of Sillery, and the rapidity of the current fortunately carried the boats with the light troops still farther down towards Cape Diamond. By daylight the whole of Gen. Wolfe's army was formed on the top of the hill, and drove in the chain of sentries posted along the summit of the heights, who had continued to fire upon the landing parties up to the last moment, picking off some officers and men. At six o'clock the march towards the town was halted by the appearance of the French on the heights between them and the city, and orders given to form up in battle array, the fight commencing with artillery fire from the French, also a musketry fire from their Indians and marksmen.”

Knox says: “About eight o'clock we had two pieces of short brass six-pounders playing on the enemy, which threw them into some confusion, and obliged them to alter their disposition, and Montcalm formed them into three large columns; about nine the two armies moved a little nearer each other. The light cavalry made a faint attempt upon our parties at the battery of Sillery but were soon beat off, and Monsieur de Bougainville with his troops from Cap Rouge, consisting of five companies of grenadiers, cavalry, Canadian volunteers, savages and militia, 2,060 in all, came down to attack the flank of our second line, hoping to penetrate there; but by a masterly disposition of Brigadier Townshend they were forced to desist, and the third battalion of Royal Americans was then detached to the first ground we had formed on, after we had gained the heights to preserve the communication with the beach and the boats.”

From the diary of a French officer, published at page 98, speaking of the haste to engage the English, and the quality of the troops which formed the reserve, we take the following: “Our generals thinking we could do the business without the aid of M. de Bougainville, who was advancing from Cap Rouge with the flower of the army, ordered us to march up and engage the enemy,” and from an old order published at page 116: “Dispositions generales pour s'opposer à la descente des Anglais depuis la rivière St. Charles dans le cas que l'on fût forcée dans la descente pour defendre cette rivière; et ordre de bataille pour combattre et camper pendant toute la campagne.

ORDRE DE BATAILLE.

“La réserve sera composée de la cavalerie (trois cents cinquante) les troupes légères, (la colonie, volontaires, etc., un mille quatre cents) et de sauvages (quatre cents cinquante), le total deux milles deux cents; aux ordres de Monsieur de B. Hibert,” and we learn with reference to this order from Knox at page 115, when he says: “The late town major of Quebec favored me with the following table of regulations which were the result of a council of war held last May upon the arrival of a squadron

from France with artillery stores and provisions.” So that the reliability of the perfect correctness of this order as given above, is sufficiently vouched for.

Then again, Gen. Townshend in a letter to His Majesty's secretary of state, dated Camp before Quebec, 20th September, 1759, describes the conclusion of the battle thus: “This was the situation of things as I was told in the action that I commanded. I immediately repaired to the centre and finding the pursuit had put part of the troops in disorder, I formed them as soon as possible. Scarce was this effected when M. de Bougainville with his corps from Cap Rouge of 2,000 men, appeared in our rear. I advanced two pieces of artillery and two battalions towards him, upon which he retired. You will not, I flatter myself, blame me for not quitting such advantageous ground, and risking the fate of so decisive a day, by seeking a fresh enemy posted perhaps in the very kind of ground he could wish for, viz: woods and swamps.

After the battle the greater portion of the French retreated to Pointe aux Trembles, covered by the cavalry, who, however, still continued as active as ever, for on the 23rd October, at page 177, we are told: “Our weather changed again to rain last night and continued this day without intermission. The French cavalry came this morning into our neighborhood and carried off some prisoners and a considerable number of black cattle belonging to the general hospital. The governor has resolved to make severe reprisals for these outrages, and to oblige the enemy to keep at a greater distance from our environs.” Again next day a skulking party of the enemy, supported by some light cavalry, attempted to force our post in the great redoubt on the north side of the Charles river, but were soon repulsed by the detachment there without any loss; one horse and rider were killed on the part of the assailants; when the latter fell his companions threw him across another horse and carried him off. It is conjectured they had several men wounded, and on the 12th November we find several of these ubiquitous Uhlans across the river St. Lawrence, for at page 204 Knox says: “As an unfortunate Canadian was taking a boat a few days ago at Point Levi to come over here with a quantity of fresh provisions, he was set upon by ten of the light cavalry, who, not content with plundering him, beat and abused him most inhumanly, by wounding him with their sabres and scarifying his wrists and arms with their knives; at leaving him they said: ‘Now go and tell your fine English governor how we have treated you, and we hope soon to serve him and his valiant troops in the same manner.’” The severe winter which followed, and which proved so trying to the English garrison of Quebec does not seem to have had much effect upon the Quebec squadron of cavalry, for in the spring we find them leading the advance guard of the French army to the attack upon Quebec, and the day before the battle of Sillery, or St. Foy as some call it, we find the following recorded 27th April, 1760:

“Moderate weather, with a thick and cold misting rain. The light troops exchanged several shots with the enemy, but they kept at so great a distance that it availed nothing; the Governor formed the line of battle on an advantageous piece of ground beyond St. Foy, and endeavored to invite them to action; in which they seemed as if inclined to indulge him, and afterwards retired to the woods behind them, hoping by various stratagems to decoy our troops to follow them. Their cavalry and savages made frequent ostentatious displays by repeated counter-marches within the skirts of their cover, sometimes in large and at other times in small divisions to appear more numerous, yet they would not advance, though within the distance of our artillery which galled them immensely, for they were frequently thrown into confusion and seen to drag off many killed and disabled men. At length the Governor perceiving that they were only trifling and protracting time gave orders for the demolition of our post at the church and after the performance thereof, marched back his forces to the garrison, without any other accident in the course of the day than having two men slightly wounded. The enemy affected to pursue in their march, but our field pieces obliged them to keep aloof; and the flanks of the line were so well covered by the light troops that they could not make the least impression, so that they contented themselves with firing and shouting at a great distance.”

Next day was the great battle of St. Foy, resulting in a decided victory for the French, who, however, lost upwards of 1,500 men; the English troops suffered to the extent of 1,100 of all ranks, killed, wounded, and prisoners. Late at night the Governor issued the following orders:

ORDERS.

“The 28th April has been unfortunate to the British arms, but affairs are not so desparate as to be irretrievable; and the General often experienced the bravery of the troops he now commands, and is very sensible they will endeavor to regain what they have lost; the fleet may be hourly expected, reinforcements are at hand; and shall we lose, in one moment, the fruits of so much blood and treasure? Both officers and men are exhorted patiently to undergo the fatigues they must suffer, and to expose themselves cheerfully to some dangers, a duty they owe to their King, their country and themselves.”

The British garrison of Quebec was now besieged and the whole French army employed themselves constructing batteries and entrenchments, suffering severely from the constant fire maintained from the town. The cavalry were employed in detachment work, all round the country, on both sides of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, to prevent any supplies or information reaching the garrison, and mounted scouts despatched to incredible distances down both the north and south shores to obtain, if possible, any news of the expected fleet and reinforcements which had sailed from France, and upon the arrival of which the fate of Canada depended.

Knox says:—"The 16th May a ranging officer and twelve men being advanced last night close by the River St. Charles, not far from the general hospital, surprised a courier, who swam that river with his horse and was returning with despatches for M. de Lévis from the lower country, where he was detached for intelligence; by him we learn that there are some straggling ships in the river, and that he saw the fleet enter the gulf, which we suppose to be Lord Colville's. The wind continues easterly."

In his final review of the winter campaign at Quebec, Knox gives the strength of the two armies as follows, page 328:—"Our victorious army, consisting of ten regiments, two companies of the Royal Artillery, and one company of New England Rangers, amounting to about seven thousand three hundred men, marched into Quebec under the command of Brigadier-General Murray as Governor, and Colonel Ralph Burton as Lieutenant-Governor." Speaking of the French he says:—"The enemy's army consisted of five battalions of veteran troops, thirty companies of marines, *troupes de colonie*, two troops of light cavalry, twelve hundred Acadians and savages, with about twelve thousand Canadians, amounting on the whole to near eighteen thousand men, all in good health, who had not undergone a tenth part of the fatigues our troops had been exposed to."

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it distinctly understood that he does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

MILITARY DECORATIONS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

DEAR SIR,—The fact that it is the first time in the history of England's military expeditions and campaigns that none of the officers engaged have received any distinctive recognition from the crown certainly requires some explanation in Parliament, because I believe the fault lies entirely with the Ottawa authorities alone. In the first Red River expedition all commanding officers were decorated, so with the Australian contingent that went to Egypt—as well as our Canadian voyageurs—and in the New Zealand, Cape, Abyssinian and Ashantee affairs, a perfect deluge of decorations was given, and last and not least the battle of Ginnis; all commanding and such a host of other officers besides, having been similarly honored, I am induced to give the particulars of that insignificant affair.

BATTLE OF GINNIS.

Gen. Stephenson took the offensive and on the 30th December, 1885, attacked the enemy, and the following details of the encounter are given in his despatches.

The troops marched from camp near Koshch at 5 a.m., the 1st brigade led by Gen. Butler making a sweeping detour of three miles south eastward into the desert, while the cavalry and camel corps were on the left, and the 3rd brigade under Col. Huysche, was in echelon one mile from the Nile. Precisely at 6 a.m. the screw-guns opened fire and shelled Koshch, after which the Cameron highlanders and Egyptian battalion advanced along the river's edge and stormed the village at the point of the bayonet, but the enemy made a desperate resistance in their mud houses, clinging to them to the last. Col. Huysche's brigade now wheeled round to the right and joined the Camerons, after which both brigades rushed on to attack the chief village of Ginnis.

There the Arabs made an anticipatory attack upon the British, but were unable to withstand their steady and furious advance in line, with the fire of the screw-guns and camel battery falling among them. They bravely, however, charged the 1st brigade but were hurled back in disorder, and put to flight. Five of their Emirs were killed in the conflict, and the fact that fifty dead men were found in one house alone attests the valor with which the enemy fought.

Gen. Butler now pushed on to Atab, and the cavalry beyond Ammara, with Gen. Stevenson and Col. Huysche established themselves in Ginnis, and the *Lotus* steamed up the Nile to capture some nuggars at Ammara, eventually she captured nine laden with arms and ammunition; several banners and dervishes were taken. She was most useful during the attack, in which the Egyptians captured four pieces of cannon. Twenty banners were taken.

Our casualties were as follows: Lieut. J. F. Salteau, of the 1st Berkshire (formerly of the Devonshire militia) killed, with Lieut. Wigan of the same corps wounded, and twenty-three rank and file (generally), two mortally. Among the killed were Lieut. Mahommed Homdy and four Egyptians, and fourteen men of the camel corps wounded, including two officers. Our success at Ginnis had one good effect, it convinced the Arabs on the Nile between Koshch and Assouan that it was unsafe to reckon on the early coming of the followers of the new Mahdi, and the blow demonstrated to them that at any rate for the present, if not for the future, they will be unable to make common cause against us, while it gave complete safety to Gen. Stevenson's line of communication.

The total loss of the Arabs was never stated. Gen. Stevenson telegraphed to the Khedive congratulating him on the fine behaviour of the Egyptian troops, who for the first time proved themselves more than a match for the enemy in the open.

Ottawa, 22nd April, 1887.

VOYAGEUR.

CAMP COOKS AND COOKING.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—Having kindly given me space for a former letter, I again venture to trouble you with a growl.

The practice of engaging cooks for camp appears to me to be bad and should be discontinued. Militiamen while in camp should be taught to cook their own food, there is nothing difficult in cooking a soldier's dinner, and to my way of thinking it is as necessary for a militiamen to know how to cook, as it is for him to know how to "shoulder arms."

In many instances the men so engaged are colored men; mind, sir, I do not object to a colored man because he is a colored man; but I do object to his name being placed on the muster roll, and to his receiving pay for duties he does not perform.

I do not think that the battalions ordered for service in the Northwest during the late rebellion engaged cooks, I know mine did not, yet we managed to survive.

Why cannot each company in camp detail a cook and assistant cook daily, and thus give as many as possible an idea of what cooking for a company is.

FUSILIER.

P.S.—Why not "regale" the boys on "hard tack" at least twice a week.

Queries and Replies.

Q.—1. Please describe in detail the latest Queen's Regulations for the uniform and arms of all staff-sergeants of rifle regiments.

2. In the Imperial service certain staff-sergeants are designated "warrant officers," so please state if this designation is to be found in the Canadian G. O's., and where? Also what sergeants are so designated, and describe in detail their uniform and arms.

3. What is the maximum number of long-service chevrons authorized by Canadian G. O's.?

A.—1. Any man propounding such a query as this to an unfortunate editor ought to be shot. I thought I knew all about it, but when it comes to quoting chapter and verse I can find nothing decisive after a hunt of two weeks, more or less. There is nothing on the point in the Queen's Regulations or in our own regulations, and the Imperial clothing warrant scarcely covers the case, as some who in Canada are n.c.o's. are in the Imperial service warrant officers. As nearly as I can ascertain the dress of staff-sergeants in the Imperial rifle corps is prescribed regimentally. In this country the same method seems to prevail, judging by the fearful and wonderful outfits occasionally encountered. If I can find anything decisive on this point it will be published later on. In the meantime, my unsuccessful search seems to indicate the desirability that something authoritative on the point should be promulgated by the militia department and be placed in a shape to be readily available.

2. There are no warrant officers in the Canadian militia; those so designated in the Imperial service are n.c.o's. Here our regimental sergeants-major and bandmasters would be warrant officers under Imperial regulations. This class was constituted under the Royal Warrant of 11th March, 1882.

3. Three, I should judge. Here is the regulation in full, published in G.O. of 6th February, 1885. "No 2. Good conduct and service badges. In order to provide a means of distinguishing those n.c.o's. and men whose conduct has been good and who have served continuously in their corps for three years, and have re-enlisted therein for a second period of three years of similar service, there will be issued to each a good conduct and service chevron of one bar to be worn when in uniform during the period of his re-enlistment, below the elbow on the left arm of his tunic, with the point upwards.

An additional chevron of one bar, making two bars in all, will be issued to be worn similarly by those who, having completed six years service, re-enlist in the same corps for a third period of three years.

An additional chevron of one bar, making three bars in all, will be issued to be worn similarly by those who having completed nine years service, re-enlist in the same corps for a fourth period of three years.

These chevrons will be of worsted braid, each bar to be of the same width and size as the bars of the chevrons issued to be worn on the right arm above the elbow by n.c. officers, to designate their rank.

Regimental Intelligence.

We wish to publish information respecting all the doings of all corps. Will the officers interested particularly at a distance, assist us by having news relating to their corps promptly forwarded?

Toronto.—On the afternoon of Sunday the first, the Queen's Own had a church parade. Nearly 400 men were in the ranks under command of Lieut.-Col. Allan. They marched up Jarvis street to the Bloor street Methodist church, where Rev. Manley Benson preached a sermon full of warlike ideas and illustrations. The church was more than crowded. The return was made down Yonge and along King to the armory. The brass band of the regiment and the bugle band took turns in furnishing marching time. An immense crowd admired the regiment on Yonge street.

There was a fine parade of the Royal Grenadiers on Friday night under Major Dawson. About 350 men, all told, were in the ranks, and headed by the two bands they started out for a short tramp. It came on to rain when they were at York and Adelaide streets, and they were pretty well drenched before they arrived back at the armory. There was a very large muster of recruits. Before going out President Withrow and several directors of the Industrial exhibition association stepped to the front and presented the regiment with a handsome silver cup as a mark of appreciation of their services on citizens' day last year. It is a cup similar to that presented to the Q.O.R. Mr. Withrow, in the course of a neat speech, regretted the want of a suitable drill shed, and suggested that the regiment should invite the mayor and corporation down on the occasion of a full parade. This week was to be a busy one with the regiment. Tuesday is the volunteer monument concert night, at which officers and men are expected to appear in uniform. Thursday is the anniversary of Batoche, which the officers and sergeants will celebrate at their respective messes; the sergeants with a dinner at the Criterion. Owing to this the regiment will parade on Monday night instead of Thursday. Notwithstanding many invitations to go abroad, the Grenadiers will "troop the colors" on May 24th at home. The regiment will not go to Mount Pleasant cemetery until Sunday week, when the memorial to Privates Moor and Hughes will be unveiled.

Ottawa.—The members of the 43rd battalion are making great preparations for their trip to Arnprior on the 24th May. An extensive programme has been arranged, consisting of a review and sham fight, military sports, bayonet competition, football

and lacrosse matches, regatta, and grand promenade concert by the band. The regiment will be the guests of the citizens during its visit, and the town will be decorated with arches, &c., and illuminated in the evening in honor of the occasion. The Ottawa, Hull, Billings' Bridge and New Edinburgh companies are expected to take part in the excursion. The headquarters of No. 6 company have been transferred from Aylwin to New Edinburgh. The new company was organized on Tuesday evening and promises to be a valuable acquisition to the corps. The officers will be Capt. Basil Bell and Lieuts. B. T. A. Bell and W. M. McKay.

The members of the company of Ottawa sharpshooters which participated under Lieut.-Col. Otter in the suppression of the North-west rebellion, celebrated the second anniversary of Cut Knife by a supper at the Grand Union hotel. The chairman was Major Todd, who commanded the company. Among the guests were Mayor Stewart and ex-Mayor McDougall, Lieut.-Col. White, of the 43rd, Major Stewart, of the O. F. B., and other officers of the local corps. Several invited sent letters expressing regret at inability to be present, amongst these being Lieut.-Col. Otter, and Major Short of "B" battery. Of the forty-nine members of the company who returned from the North-west thirty-seven are still in the city.

Halifax.—A general meeting of the 63rd rifles was to be held on the 5th to discuss matters in connection with proposed regimental recreation rooms.

Quebec.—The annual meeting of the officers of the 8th royal rifles was held in the orderly room, drill shed, on Wednesday evening, 4th May, there being present: Lieut.-Col. H. J. Miller, Capt. G. E. A. Jones, J. S. Dunbar, E. Montizambert, Ernest F. Wurtele, adjutant, J. F. Burstall, Paymaster A. W. Colley, and Lieuts. W. C. H. Wood, W. M. Dobell and C. J. Dunn. Capt. E. Montizambert read the statement of receipts and expenditure, and Capt. Jones read the statement of the band committee, which were received and adopted. The following committees were named for the ensuing year: Band committee—Capt. G. E. A. Jones, J. S. Dunbar, J. F. Burstall, Surg. P. Coote and Lieut. W. C. H. Wood. Finance committee—Capt. E. Montizambert, Ernest F. Wurtele and Lieut. W. M. Dobell.

One of the most exciting tugs-of-war that has been seen here for some time took place on the 6th in the drill shed, after the drill of the 8th battalion, in presence of an immense concourse of people, between teams from No. 4 and No. 6 companies. When the men comprising the teams lined up it was seen that No. 6 company were by far the heaviest men. Shortly after the word "go" was given No. 4 succeeded in pulling No. 6 six or eight feet over the line, when No. 6 braced up and the rope was held taut for about eight minutes, neither side being able to secure any advantage, but finally the superior weight of No. 6 commenced to tell, and No. 4 was steadily but stubbornly pulled across the line. The men of both teams were very much hampered by the excited crowd of spectators, who persisted in closing in upon them. No. 4 team—Sergt. VanFelson, Corpls. Enright and J. Campbell, Ptes. C. C. Smith, R. Hossack, Chas. Elliott, R. J. Davidson, W. Price, W. B. Scott, C. Pelletier, H. Bignell and A. E. Swift; captained by H. J. W. Carbray. No. 6 team—Col. Sergt. Ross, Sergt. Gilbin, Corpls. Hatch and Stephens, Ptes. Hughes, Thompson, Gardner, Burns, Crotty and Hunt; captained by Sergt. R. Presho. Umpire, Lieut.-Col. Miller.

Montreal.—Nearly all the corps have begun their Spring drills, but owing to the lateness of the season and "the flood," the attendance has not been what it might be.

The c.o.s. of the city corps held a meeting on Thursday, Lieut.-Col. Straubenzee, D.A.G., presiding, to discuss the celebration of the jubilee. It was decided to hold a review on June 21st, to which the country corps of the district should be invited.

Some dissatisfaction is expressed at the omission, in the last official gazette, of the names of officers who have lately passed their examinations at St. John's school of infantry.

On Saturday evening the veterans of 1866 and 1870 at a meeting decided to send a strong delegation to Ottawa to urge on the government their claims to some acknowledgment for services rendered during the time of the Fenian raids. At the same meeting suggestions were made that the veterans should turn out at the approaching jubilee review, this matter being left over to a special meeting to be called for the purpose.

The Rev. Jervois A. Newnam, rector of St. Matthew's church, has been appointed chaplain of the 6th Fusiliers. The appointment is very popular, the reverend gentlemen being a prime favorite in Montreal, especially among the young men.

The Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery has begun its annual drills, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Oswald. The parades are well attended, and the greatest enthusiasm is shown by all ranks, the desire being to make the turns out for the Queen's Jubilee, on the 21st prox., and the annual inspection shortly afterwards, worthy of the name of the "old brigade." During the absence of Major Atkinson, on leave, the duties of adjutant are being performed by Capt. D. Stevenson, commanding No. 5 battery. The brigade has almost completed its arrangements for holding a grand military tournament in the Victoria Rink on jubilee day evening, for which a fine programme has been arranged. The following are some of the events:—

- 1.—Two miles. Open.—Gold and two silver medals.
- 2.—Tug-of-war. Open to (team of four and a captain) members.
- 3.—Quarter mile hurdle. Open.—Gold medal, silver medal.
- 4.—Pig race. Open.—Special.
- 5.—One mile. Open.—Gold medal, silver medal.
- 7.—Quarter mile, heavy marching order. Open to members of any corps.—Gold medal, silver medal.
- 9.—Sack race. Open.—Medal, special.
- 10.—Wheel race. Open.—Medal, special.
- 12.—One mile. Open to members of the Montreal Garrison Artillery.—Gold medal, silver medal.
- 14.—Potato race. Open.—Special prizes.
- 16.—Obstacle race. Open.—Gold medal, silver medal.
- 17.—Bicycle Race, (two miles). Open.—Gold medal, silver medal.
- 18.—Half mile.—Open.—Gold medal, silver medal.

In addition to the above there will be a gymnastic exhibition by members of Barnjun's Gymnasium, and a fencing contest open to the members of the M.A.A.A. fencing club. Prize.—Gold medal.

All events to be governed by rules and regulations of the amateur athletic association of Canada.

An entrance fee of 25c. will be charged for events, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18. Nos. 4 and 9 free.

Tug-of-war.—Entrance fee \$2.50 per team. One team only from any one corps. To be pulled on cleats. The rope to be used is 5½ inches in circumference.

All entries must be made, accompanied by entrance fee, on or before June 14th to R. H. M. BREMNER, 231 University street, Hon.-Sec., M.G.A. Jubilee Tournament Committee.

The Target.

[We will gladly publish all scores sent in properly vouched for. Correspondents will remember that scores unaccompanied by full details as to conditions are useless. When no range or rifle is mentioned the record will be the result of seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards, kneeling at 200, Snider rifles, no sighting shots.]

We have just seen a record of the scores made by the 1st V. B. Royal Warwickshire Regiment at Bournbrook, England, in one of their competitions to select representatives for Wimbledon. Although the account says there was a very poor attendance 23 scores of 80 and over are given, the top score being 95, with a possible at 600. Why can't we make scores like those?

Cobourg.—The annual meeting of the Cobourg, R. A., was held on the 9th, and was well attended. The report, which was adopted, recommended that the date for the next annual match should be fixed earlier than 8th October, last year's date, when a noticeable improvement was seen consequently upon the weekly practices. Last year's prize list, \$150; balance to this year \$13.10. The opening of some matches to all comers was discussed, and the wisdom of fostering the encouragement of new local shots shown. The establishment of a district association is suggested, and the need for practice with Martinis pointed out. Rifle practice will begin on Saturday, the 14th inst., when a large attendance is hoped for. The annual match, this year, will take place on August 18th, that is, previous to the Provincial and Dominion R. A. meetings. The following officers were elected:—

President—Lieut.-Col. J. Vance Graveley, who has filled the position for many consecutive years; vice-president, D. McNaughton; sec.-treas., E. A. Macnachten; committee, J. McCaughey, W. H. Hamilton, Geo. Archer and W. H. Floyd.

Lindsay.—The spring matches of the local association will be held on May 12. A good prize list is published. Invitations extended to riflemen from any part of Ontario. There is an extra series match of 200 yards to any open sighted rifle, besides the regular matches. Riflemen from every part are invited to go and clean out the Lindsay boys, if possible.

Jubilee Jottings.

St. John, N.B.—The officers of the 62nd Fusiliers, the N.B. B.G.A. and the St. John rifles, met at the 62nd club on the 5th, to discuss matters in connection with the celebration of the Queen's jubilee, Lieut.-Col. Blaine presiding. A committee, consisting of the commanding and field officers and the senior captains, was appointed to arrange for the celebration so far as the active militia was concerned. This committee was instructed to correspond with the commanding officers of the various corps in the province with a view to ascertaining whether arrangements could be made for the participation by any of them in the celebration.

The 62nd Fusiliers have begun their annual drill, which was delayed for some weeks in consequence of the gas pipes in the drill shed being frozen up. They will continue company and battalion drills until the jubilee. The ranks of the corps are nearly full and a successful season is anticipated. Nothing has been decided about the civic jubilee celebration. There has been a meeting of officers of the city force but nothing definite was there accomplished.

Halifax.—It is the intention of the 63rd rifles to hold a military entertainment during jubilee week if possible, to raise funds for their proposed recreation room. Committees from the different companies have been at work preparing a programme, etc., which was submitted on the 5th to a general meeting of the battalion in Association hall.

Militia General Orders, No. 6, of 29th April, 1887.

No. 2.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF ARTILLERY.

First Class Short Course Grade A.

2nd Lieut. H. D. Merewether, 1st Prov. Brigade Field Artillery.
Capt. W. M. Drennan, Kingston F. B.; Capt. W. McK. McLeod, Sydney do.;
2nd Lieut. W. Crowe, do.

First Class Short Course, Grade B.

Gr. A. Swallow, M. O'Leary, W. Prevost, B Battery, R.C.A.; Bombs. J. Reid, E. Ried, J. H. Gaw, Shefford F. B.; Sergt. J. McDonald, Sydney, F. B.; Corpl. N. N. Brewer, Bomb. J. G. Ruel, Gr. C. Campbell, Gr. H. Scott, Woodstock F. B.; Corpl. H. Carroll, 1st Halifax Brigade; Gr. J. Richards, Montreal Brigade; Corpl. H. McGowan, Bomb. J. Nealy, Gr. W. Kirkpatrick, Gr. J. P. Clayton, New Brunswick Brigade; Bomb. E. Craig, Gr. F. K. Tobin, Digby Battery.

Second Class Short Course, Grade B.

Gr. J. Bartlett, Gr. J. Vaughan, 1st Halifax Brigade; Gr. M. Wallace, Gr. A. McKenna, Gr. C. H. Fisher, Gr. A. Christopher, Gr. J. C. Grant, New Brunswick Brigade; Sergt.-Major A. Bérubé, Corpl. M. Connolly, No. 1 Lewis Battery; Gr. J. Hogg, Pictou Battery.

SCHOOLS OF INFANTRY.

First Class Short Course, Grade A.

Capt. G. J. Boyer, 2nd Lieut. J. J. Kupkey, 67th; 2nd Lieut. N. E. Chute, 2nd Lieut. G. A. LeCain, 2nd Lieut. J. L. Nicholl, 69th; Major S. Spurr, 2nd Lieut. E. D. Downie, 72nd; 2nd Lieut. W. McKnight, 73rd; Lieut. G. Crockett, 82nd; 2nd Lieut. R. C. Soy, 93rd Battalions.

Second Class Short Course, Grade A.

2nd Lieut. J. C. Whithers, 69th battalion.

Second Class Special Course.

2nd Lieut. J. Ince, 2nd battalion.

First Class Short Course, Grade B.

Pte. W. D. Foster, A Company, I.S.C.; Sergt. W. J. McClaverty, 62nd; Qr.-M. Sergt. W. Skinner, 66th; Pte. B. H. Carle, 67th; Corpl. T. C. Lee, 71st; Sergt. S. E. Mack, 75th battalions.

Second Class Short Course, Grade B.

Pte F. McManus, A Co., I.S.C.; L.-Corpl. J. Bourke, C Company, I.S.C.; Pte. A. E. Jones, 62nd; Sergt. D. W. Pickett, Corpl. F. E. McGee, Pte. D. Barrett, Pte. L. Kennedy, Pte. W. Bell, 67th; Sergt. W. M. Shaw, Sergt. A. W. Dickie, 68th; Pte. F. Scott, 71st; Sergt. J. G. Proudfoot, 78th; Sergt. M. S. Keilly, Corpl. B. K. Jewell, 82nd; Sergt. G. B. Arnold, Corpl. W. McAully, Corpl. A. J. McNeil, 94th battalion.

No. 3. --RESERVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Regimental Division of 2nd Saint John.

No. 3 Co. Div.—To be Lieut. Frank Tufts, Jr., vice Wm. Stevens Baldwin, deceased.

No. 7 Co. Div.—To be Lieut. Le Baron Jordon, vice Wm. McAffe, deceased.

News Items.

A deputation from Montreal from the veterans of the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870, consisting of Surgeon Major Campbell, I.S.C.; Major Muir, Montreal Cavalry; Lt.-Col. A. A. Stevenson, Montreal F. B.; Lt.-Col. Lyman, Lt.-Col. Gardner, Lt.-Col. Massey, Major Bond, Capt. T. D. Aird and Capt. Rosevear, G. T. R. Brigade; Lieut. J. Ellicott, Capt. D. Seath, A. G. McIndoe and Lieut. J. F. Sriver, 52nd, visited Ottawa on the 7th and interviewed the government in company with Major-Gen. Laurie, Lieut.-Col. H. R. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Chamberlin, C.M.G., Major Wicksteed and Mr. R. N. Hall, M.P. They were introduced to the Premier and the Minister of Militia by Lieut.-Col. Coursol, M.P., and Mr. Curran, M.P. Lieut.-Col. Stevenson presented a memorial signed by 3,000 veterans asking for them the same recognition as that extended to the men on duty in 1885; and several of the deputation explained the views of the veterans. Sir John Macdonald expressed his pleasure at meeting the delegation, and explained that nothing could be done regarding the rebellion of 1837, mentioned by one member, as that was too far back. He was glad the appreciation of militia work as expressed in 1885 was greater than had been the case in 1866-70, and thought medals could be granted for those affairs, though it would be impossible to make land grants. The Imperial government would be communicated with respecting medals, and if they would not act the Dominion would consider the case.

In a vacant lot on Notre Dame street west, may be seen the ten 32-pounder smooth bore guns which have been converted into 64-pound rifled Pallisers by the Messrs. Gilbert. The government has not yet signified what it intends doing with them, when or where it will have them tested. In the carrying out of this work the Messrs. Gilbert have expended about \$18,000 erecting large and permanent furnaces, and building heavy machinery, in the endeavor to initiate and develop a new industry. It was expected that smooth bore guns in Canada would be converted into tube lined rifled guns on the Palliser system, and that some new guns would be manufactured. The work was begun in 1878; the iron used for the tubes being from Londonderry, N.S. The first gun made was tested at St. Helen's Island with charges of 18, 20, 22 and 24 pounds; the official test is two rounds of 10 pounds, while the regular service charge is only eight pounds. For the conversion of ten guns, Messrs. Gilbert have received \$9,000. Owing to changes in their works, the furnaces have been destroyed and no more guns converted. The first gun was converted at the expense solely of Messrs. Gilbert, who also paid the cost of the test.—*Montreal Star.*

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Dominion**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Iron Joists, &c., &c., for Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa," will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, 18th May, for the several works required in providing, erecting and completing of the

IRON JOISTS, etc., etc.,

FOR

**GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU,
OTTAWA, ONT.**

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Wednesday, the 4th May.

Persons tendering are further 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 decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 25th April, 1887.

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**Government Printing Bureau, &c.,
OTTAWA, ONT.**

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Wednesday, the 4th May next.

Intending contractors should personally visit the site and make themselves fully cognizant of the work to be done, according to the said plans and specifications, before putting in their tenders.

Persons tendering are further 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 decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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A. GOBEIL,
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Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 25th April, 1887.

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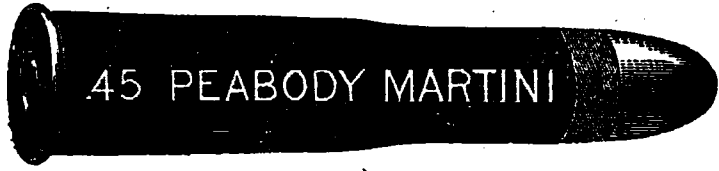
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DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS.

Under the Dominion Lands Regulations all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions

Upon payment of an office fee of ten dollars, surveyed agricultural land, of the class open to homestead entry, may be homesteaded in any one of the three following methods:—

1. The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the 1st day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of homestead entry.

2. The homesteader shall begin actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry; and shall within the first year from date of entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter section, and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional; making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived during the three months next preceding his application for homestead patent.

3. The homesteader shall begin the cultivation of his homestead within six months after the date of entry, or if the entry was obtained after the first day of September in any year, then before the first day of June following; shall within the first year break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead; shall within the second year crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all; shall have erected a habitable house on his homestead before the expiration of the second year, and on or before the commencement of the third year shall have begun to reside in the said house, and shall have continued to reside therein and cultivate his homestead for not less than three years next prior to the date of his application for patent.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three or five years, as the case may be, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead, or homestead and pre-emption, as the case may be, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the homestead for at least twelve months subsequent to date of entry, and in case entry was made after the 25th day of May, 1883, has cultivated thirty acres thereof.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

Any homesteader may at the same time as he makes his homestead entry, obtain entry for an adjoining unoccupied quarter-section as a pre-emption, on payment of a fee of ten dollars.

The pre-emption right entitles the homesteader to purchase the land so pre-empted on becoming entitled to his homestead patent, but a failure to fulfil the homestead conditions forfeits the pre-emption right.

INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of the Regulations, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Land Agents Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

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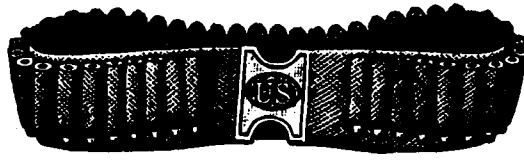
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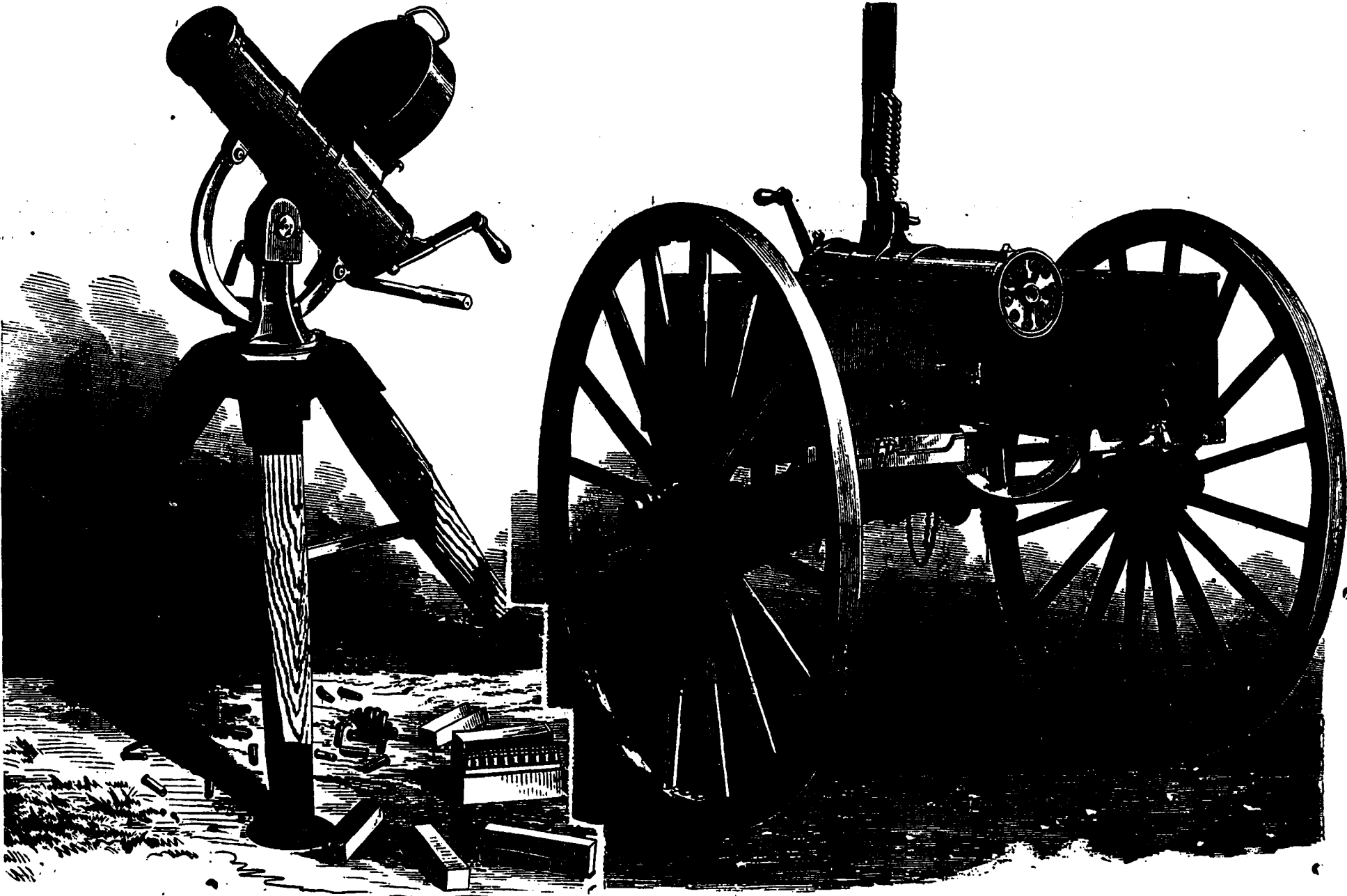
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