

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.

THIS number concludes the second volume of the CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE, and in order that none of the matter in our hands relating to events taking place in the Canadian year ending to-day should be crowded out of the volume, we have added four extra pages. An index is in course of preparation and will be issued to subscribers shortly so that those who have pre-ordered their files may have them bound without delay. An invaluable record of the doings of the Canadian Militia for the year covered may thus be kept convenient for reference in the future.

HAVING had a representative upon the ground we are able this week to give a brief description of the principal incidents of the camp of Military District No. 4, now in progress in proximity to this city. We regret that all the camps could not this year be similarly covered, but ask the kind forbearance of our readers in other districts upon the promise, which with their assistance we hope to be able to fulfil, that next and subsequent seasons all will be looked after, by personal representation or other adequate arrangement. It was very encouraging to us to hear the expressions of goodwill to the MILITIA GAZETTE expressed by our good friends the officers of No. 4 district, and with the confidence inspired by our two years establishment, we hope when next they assemble in camp they will be able with justice to speak in even kinder terms of the publication.

AT the camps of exercise now being held only one single blanket per man is allowed by the Militia department, and we respectfully submit that, even in a Canadian midsummer, that allowance is not sufficient, especially when it is supplemented neither by straw, waterproof sheet or other means of preventing the damp of the ground from striking up and affecting the sleeping men. In campaigning it may be necessary

to limit the amount of baggage transported, but in camps of exercise no such necessity exists. Men are taken from comfortable beds, without seasoning, and made to lie on the bare and oftentimes wet ground, and in bad weather the men naturally suffer from cold. The consequence is that the regimental surgeons are kept busy prescribing for cases of diarrhoea and rheumatism, or occasionally a man has to be invalided home with rheumatic fever or pneumonia. We would suggest as worthy of consideration that a waterproof sheet and pair of blankets, at least, should be allotted to every man in every future camp.

THE question of drilling men in the morning, on empty stomachs, comes up perennially, and annually every one pronounces an opinion against the wisdom of the practice, yet annually the same thing is done, and scarcely a morning passes that someone does not faint in the ranks. The present system suits neither the farmers, who are used to rising early, and breakfasting at an hour when city men are often only thinking of going to bed, nor the city men, who also breakfast before going to work. The difficulty seems to be in getting the company cooks to keep sufficient rations over night, and in getting them to work sufficiently early to make the first parade to be held before the heat of the day.

WE contend that Mr. Casey was entirely misinformed in accusing Ottawa of abusing the rifle association grant system. Putting aside the D.R.A., whose grant is of no more advantage to Ottawa shots than to shots in any other portion of the Dominion, the only associations receiving Government aid are the Metropolitan, Guards and 43rd. The Metropolitan represents the whole military district, and draws competitors from every part of that district; while no member of the Guards association can belong to the 43rd, and vice versa. The Guards association maintains weekly practices throughout the season, and thus well earns its grant; the 43rd association has members all through the counties of Ottawa, Carleton and Russell, to say nothing of Renfrew and the City of Ottawa, and annually adds some four hundred dollars of its own to the seventy-five received from Government, and there is besides in the city an active rifle club, which holds weekly competitions without receiving any government grant, which alone should prove that the Government grants were well bestowed.

A Unique Work on Canadian Topics.

Mr. Erastus Wiman, President of the Canadian Club, writes to the editor of the paper as follows:—

"It is the intention of certain members of the Canadian Club, in New York, to issue, in the form of a beautiful book, the papers which have been delivered before the club during the past winter by prominent parties, together with those which are to be delivered during the remainder of the season.

"These papers will include a speech on 'Commercial Union,' by the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, member of Congress, who is said to be one of the most eloquent men of that body; a remarkable production by Prof. Goldwin Smith on 'The Schism in the Anglo-Saxon Race;' a paper by Dr. Grant, of the Queen's University, on 'Canada First;' one by J. W. Bengough, editor of Toronto *Grip*; by Mr. Le Moine, of Quebec, on 'The Heroines of New France;' by J. A. Fraser, 'An Artist's Experience in the Canadian Rockies;' by Edmund Collins, on 'The Future of Canada;' by Prof. G. D. Roberts, of King's College; by Geo. Stewart, jr., of Quebec; by the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, on 'The Canadian North-West;' by John McDougal, on 'The Minerals of Canada;' and by the editor, G. M. Fairchild, jr., on 'The History of the Canadian Club.' The work will also include extracts from the speeches and letters of the president.

"The book is to be issued in beautiful style, at \$1 per copy.

"A great many Canadians will doubtless desire to possess themselves of this rare compilation, and, by purchasing copies, indicate the interest which is manifested throughout Canada in the attempt of the Canadian Club to lay before Americans the resources, advantages and attractions of their native country.

"Parties desirous of obtaining copies can do so by enclosing the price of the book to James Ross, Canadian Club, 12 East 29th street, New York."

In Parliament.

THE first session of the sixth parliament of Canada was brought to a close on Thursday evening last, the 23rd inst., and we are able in this number to conclude our resumé of incidents in the House of Commons of interest to the militia force.

On the 6th inst. Mr. Barron moved for copies of all documents from the officer commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard during the late North-West rebellion to the Minister of Militia or Major-General recommending for promotion Lieut. William Hamilton Merritt, of that corps, on account of services rendered by him while on service during said rebellion; and of the replies made by the Minister or Major-General to said commanding officer, Deputy Adjutant-General District No. 2, or to any other person. The mover said he considered the replies unsatisfactory, and he would like to have more information on the subject. The Minister of Militia being out of the House the motion was not then pressed.

Mr. Holton asked, on the 15th, does Colonel Bergin retain the position of Surgeon-General in the active militia? If so, what is his salary, and what are his duties? In reply Sir Adolphe Caron stated that Colonel Bergin is gazetted Surgeon-General, and retains his position in the active militia. He has no duties to perform, and is not under pay.

Mr. Amyot asked, whether Lieut.-Col. Grey, of the Toronto Field Battery, has been appointed to the command of C Battery of the Canadian Regiment of Artillery, and whether it is the intention of the government to appoint him? Sir Adolphe replied that Lieut.-Col. Grey has not been appointed to the command of C Battery. Lieut.-Col. Holmes was appointed to that position by general order, dated the 10th of August, 1883, under authority of an Order in Council passed on the 9th of July, 1883.

In answer to a series of questions by Mr. Bechard, Sir Adolphe Caron stated that the resignation of Capt. Duhaime from the command of No. 3 company of the 84th Batt. was received in February last. Lieut. Valcourt had been recommended for promotion, and the necessary papers had been sent to Lieut.-Col. Harwood, the D.A.G. of the district, to obtain the transfer of the arms of the company. Mr. Milton Macdonald had been recommended for the vacant majority in the battalion.

On the 16th Mr. Wallace enquired concerning the supply of arms to the College of Ottawa, and elicited the following reply, which the Minister said had been furnished him by the D.A.G.: Arms were furnished to the students of the college, but no ammunition was issued. Thirty short Enfield rifles and 41 Peabody rifles, and none other, were furnished, by its authorities or by the department. A cadet and Zouave uniform was worn. It was not of government pattern or approved by the department. No inspection has been made since four years ago, but the cadets were formerly inspected. No instructor was asked for by the college since four years ago. Last April Capt. Bliss volunteered as instructor, without pay, and acted for six drills only; the students not having time to attend regularly, drill was dispensed with. The instruction was according to our field exercise. He could not say if they also drill according to the United States military tactics.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

The item of \$763,426 for the North-West mounted police came up on the 17th. Sir Richard Cartwright wished to know, as this, he supposed, had now become a permanent regular force, whether there was under consideration any project for retaining the men for a longer time than at first contemplated, or whether any allowances in the way of gratuity or pensions are likely to be made for those men who may remain, say, 20 or 25 years. Sir John Macdonald replied that he was very glad the question had been asked. He said: If I had all the information necessary I would most likely have introduced this session a measure for a regulated scale of payment or pension to the mounted police force. It is most valuable. I do not think there is a finer force in the world than the 1,000 men who form the mounted police. They are pretty well paid, but they have exceedingly hard work to perform. It is so hard that very many of the men are invalided; young, healthy fellows going up apparently fit for their work break down; they have not the fibre to stand, and we find that after two or three years' service they are unwilling to remain. The consequence is that we have too many recruits, and it is of very great consequence that we should keep the men who have been well trained. A man who has been trained and has been in the force for five years is worth five men who have been there one year. The continual complaint of the commandant of the force is that he cannot keep his men. It is of great importance that these men should be thoroughly trained, not only in a military sense, but as a constabulary. I propose, if I live, to submit to parliament next session a scheme for inducing the men to remain in the service. There are a great many educated men, men of university education, who one would say are fitted for superior stations in life, and we are promoting

the best of them as they rise to be non-commissioned officers by giving them commissions in the force. But we find it difficult to get men. This year about 300 men will leave the force of 1,000, a most serious depletion, because the most of these are men who have served from three to five years, and who are perfect soldiers and perfectly understand their duties.

In answer to further inquiries, Sir John stated, that there were 850 horses for the 1,000 men. Sir Richard Cartwright again urged the expediency of having light pieces of artillery provided for the force, and Sir John stated that the artillery now consisted of four 9-pounders, six 7-pounders, and two mortars. There were no Gatling guns. Some Indian and some half-breed scouts were employed. The officers of the force now consist of a commissioner and an assistant commissioner, eleven superintendents, thirty-two inspectors, one senior surgeon, six assistant surgeons, and two veterinary surgeons.

On the item of \$1,000 "to pay C. Campbell, second-class clerk, Department of Militia and Defence, for services—compilation of correspondence and précis on the defences of Canada (prior to 1st July, 1886), Sir Adolphe Caron explained that this was a valuable contribution on a very important matter. Mr. Campbell is a retired officer of the British navy. The compilation which he has worked up is one taken from papers which were in the home office, in England, from papers in Halifax, from all the reports made to the Department of Militia at different times upon the defences of Canada, and it also comprises all the despatches exchanged between the Imperial government and the Canadian government upon that question. It is a confidential report, not for publication.

Upon the item of \$1,400 being proposed for a gratuity of two years' pay to Lieut.-Col. W. T. Baird, Hon. A. G. Jones asked whether the government could not reconsider their decision with reference to Colonel Milson. The Minister of Finance, he said, is aware that Col. Milson entered the service of Nova Scotia previous to the Union. He left the Imperial service with the expectation, if not with the understanding, that his position thereafter was to be permanent. After a certain number of years at the time of the Union, he was transferred to the service of the Dominion, and in the course of time his services were dispensed with, leaving him an old man now, practically without any support. Sir Charles Tupper said he had called the attention of the Minister of Militia, on more than one occasion, to Colonel Milson, and expressed his great desire that anything consistent with a due regard to public economy should be done for him. Mr. Jones asked whether Col. Milson was entitled to a pension, to which Sir Adolphe Caron replied in the negative, and the matter then dropped.

ARMS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

On the 22nd inst. Mr. Hesson asked, whether the government had seen an editorial in the *Battleford Herald* of the 7th instant, complaining that an order had been issued commanding the volunteers of Battleford to send in their arms for transmission to Winnipeg, to be stored there? If there is any truth in said statement, is it the intention of the government to enforce said order? Sir Adolphe Caron replied that an order was at first given to collect these arms, to have them inspected and repaired, and put in order at Winnipeg. Subsequently, instructions were sent, by order of the Minister, to have them cared for by the mounted police. These arms are now being collected by the mounted police, and will be returned by them. In addition to the above, 200 stand of arms have been sent to Regina, 100 to Battleford, and 200 to Prince Albert, in charge of the mounted police. There were in Battleford 274,000 rounds of ammunition, of which 150,000 rounds are to be sent to Prince Albert for safe keeping, in charge of the mounted police; 5,000 rounds have also been sent to Regina.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

How the Militia in all parts of Canada marked the Happy Occasion.

HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE was celebrated in Montreal on the 21st inst. in a most enthusiastic manner. The day was a civic holiday, and the populace went in for doing honor to the gracious lady who has so well ruled our destinies for the last fifty years. At an early hour the streets became dotted by the wearers of military uniforms, many of whom were at the Bonaventure station to welcome the arrival of the 14th P.W.O. rifles from Kingston. At 10.30 a.m. the Montreal volunteer force, along with the 14th were formed in quarter column on the Champ de Mars, the Montreal Field Battery, Lieut. Hall in command, on the right, then the Montreal Garrison Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Oswald; Montreal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. Kennedy; the 5th, Lieut.-Col. Caverhill, and the 6th Fusiliers, Lieut.-Col. Massey, forming the 1st brigade. Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stevenson, M.F.B., brigadier, and Major Atkinson, M.G.A., brigade major. The 2nd brigade were

commanded by Lieut.-Col. Bond, P.W.R.; Lieut.-Col. Hughes, brigade major, and were drawn up from right to left as follows: 1st Prince Wales rifles' Major Butler; 14th P.W.O. rifles, Lieut.-Col. Smith; 65th M. R. rifles, Major Dugas, and the 3rd Victoria Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Davidson. Then there were the Imperial veterans under the command of Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, and the volunteer veterans, Lieut.-Col. Van Straubenzee, D.A.G., being in command of the whole, with Lieut. Freer, B company I. S. corps, as galloper.

The Major General arrived on the Champ de Mars at 11 o'clock, and was received with a "general salute." He was accompanied by Capt. Wise, A. D. C., Lt.-Cols. Lyman and Crawford, Major Bond and Surgeon Major Campbell. The General having ridden down the front, orders were given to move off from the right, and the division started for Fletcher's field, which was reached in due course. The various corps having got into position, the *feu de joie* was fired, and the Royal salute given. Open column having been formed the march past began. Led by Col. Straubenzee, first came the Montreal Field Battery, who, true to their traditions, went by well. The Montreal Garrison Artillery and the Engineers went by fairly well also, but the applause was for the red-coats. The Royal Scots to the "Campbells are Coming," and the 6th Fusiliers to the "British Grenadiers," went by in first-class style,—not much to choose between them except perhaps that the "shoulder" of the 6th and their rear ranks locking-up better had the best effect. Then came along the Rifles, the Prince of Wales' a little shaky, the 14th very good, the 65th about the same as the Prince's, and the Vics. last, their bicycle corps going by in good order. Now came the veterans, the Imperials led by an ex-man-of-war's man carrying the Union Jack, which he manipulated in a wonderful manner opposite the saluting point. After the old soldiers came the old volunteers, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Kenneth Campbell, all showing by their marching that the military training they had received in days gone by was not altogether forgotten.

Line of quarter column having been formed, the division advanced in review order and gave the general salute, and then moved off homewards left in front. The various corps turned out well and went through the little they had to do in fairly good style. The 6th were the strongest on the parade, closely followed by the garrison artillery.

The officers of the Montreal brigade entertained the Major-General and the officers of the 14th at the St. Lawrence Hall to dinner immediately after the parade was dismissed. The Imperial veterans also had a dinner, at which the Major-General looked in for a short time.

ST. JOHN'S CELEBRATION.

The jubilee was not celebrated in any city of the Dominion more enthusiastically than in St. John, N.B., and the part taken by the city brigade of the militia was not the least important of the different events during the three days set apart for commemoration by the city.

On Sunday, 19th June, the New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery and the 62nd St. John Fusiliers assembled on the barrack square and from there were marched off by the Brigadier Lieut.-Colonel Blaine, Fusiliers. The artillery attended at St. Paul's church, where a special service had been arranged and the sermon was by Rev. Canon Deucher, rector. The music was rendered by the band and organ. The Fusiliers marched to the Centenary church, where a special service was also held. The church was nicely decorated for the occasion. The band of the regiment played the hymns. The service was preached by Rev. Mr. Lathern. At both churches the services closed by singing the National Anthem, the bands playing the accompaniment.

On Monday evening the Club House of the 62nd Fusiliers was brilliantly illuminated with colored lights, chinese lanterns, and a transparency with the monogram V. R., and the words "Our Queen" formed a prominent feature; at 10 o'clock a display of fire works was made from the roof of the building, and was a grand success.

Tuesday was the Jubilee Day, and was ushered in by the finest weather imaginable; the brigade assembled at 2 o'clock. It consisted of the Brigade of Artillery, five batteries, under command of Lieut.-Col. Armstrong, the 62nd Fusiliers, six companies, under command of Major Tucker, and the St. John Rifle Company, Lieut. McMillan. The brigade was in command of Lieut.-Col. Blaine, Fusiliers, who had as his orderly officer Major Markham, 8th Princess Louise Cavalry.

The brigade marched to the Market Square, where the Fusiliers were drawn up facing the south, preparatory to trooping the colors. As the Artillery did not take part in this ceremony they were halted at the opposite side of the Square, and stood at ease. The officers of the Fusiliers having fallen out, the Adjutant formed the guards, and the ceremony was proceeded with, amid much applause from the thousands of spectators who eagerly witnessed the spectacle. The playing and marching of the band, and fifes and drums, was exceptionally good. The escort for the colors was commanded by Major Sturdee, and was marched off by Lieut. Churchill, with Lieut. Godard as subaltern with the colors. The duties of Brigade Major were filled by Major Tucker, while Lt.-Col. Blaine acted as Field Officer. The Artillery were then drawn up in line on the right of the Infantry, and a royal salute and *feu de joie* were fired, the guns being on the wharf. The whole force then marched past in column and quarter column, and at the double. Each corps was remarkably steady and kept excellent dressing, notwithstanding the very rough ground, and the dense crowd which pressed in on the troops. The brigade then marched up King street in mass of columns, and formed line to the left on leading companies. Volleys by companies having been fired, the Artillery then prolonged to the right, and a volley by battalions was delivered. After breaking into column to the right, a brigade square, two deep, was formed, and several rounds fired, after which the square advanced up King street, and line of quarter columns was formed. After deploying to the right, the whole brigade advanced in review order, and gave a general salute. This concluded the proceedings, and the force marched back to the drill shed. All the movements were most steadily performed, and showed careful drilling by all ranks. The citizens of St. John passed many encomiums on their city brigade, as well for its appearance as for the efficient way it was handled by the Brigadier Col. Blaine, who must have felt proud of his command.

A further celebration of Jubilee week was the performance of the military comedy, "Ours," at the exhibition building, on the evenings of 22nd and 23rd inst., by the officers of the 62nd Fusiliers, assisted by lady and gentlemen friends. The play was put on in a style never before attempted in Canada, and was most creditable and enjoyable. In the second act the whole strength of the corps, including colors, both bands, and mounted officers, was seen on the stage, representing the departure of the troops for the Crimea, the whole effect being very good. In the third act (Crimean Scene) the corps was stationed outside the building, and gave realistic prominence to the battle scene by firing round after round of musketry, while a detachment of the Artillery heightened the effect by firing the 32-pr. battery guns. The act closed by the "last post," sounded on the stage by the six buglers of the corps. A guard and sentry

were also seen on the stage, and the different ceremonies of the guard turning out and relieving sentry were seen in the camp scene, by the large gathering which filled every available seat, on each night of the performance. The cast was as follows:—Prince Petrovski, Lieut. Cleveland; Sir Alexander Shendryn, Bart., Capt. M. B. Edwards; Angus McAllister, Mr. H. Gelston Mills; Capt. Samprey, Capt. H. J. A. Godard; Hugh Chalcott, Mr. A. J. Glazebrook; Sergeant Jones, Major F. H. Hartt; Williams, Pte. Robert Seely; Lady Shendryn, Miss M. E. P. Sturdee; Blanche-Haye, Miss Jeannette Halliday; Mary Netley, Mrs. H. J. A. Godard; Therese, Miss Nellie Snider.

THE JUBILEE ON THE PACIFIC.

Victoria, B.C., celebrated the jubilee on a large scale, on the 21st and following days, having a grand sham battle participated in by the military and naval brigades. The corps participating were the B. C. garrison artillery, Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden commanding, the Naval Brigade, under Capt. Henry Rose, the Field Battery, Lieut. Lewis D. Sampson. The number of officers and men composing the brigade was as follows: H.M.S. *Triumph*, 259; H.M.S. *Conquest*, 133; H.M.S. *Caroline*, 89; H.M.S. *Cormorant*, 83. Total naval brigade, 564. Volunteer brigade, 125. Total on parade, 689.

The forces were drawn up in line near the race track and facing Beacon hill at 2 o'clock. Upon the arrival of Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour, Bart., and staff they were received with a general salute. The following officers were on the staff: Capt. Rose, R.N., Col. Holmes, D.A.G., Lieut. Lang, R.E., and Lieut. Garforth, R.N. The ranks having been opened a *feu de joie* was fired. The field guns of the Naval Brigade on the extreme right having fired seven rounds, the fire was taken up by the front rank and ran down the entire length of the line and up the rear rank like a flash. After the march past the battery were put through a variety of difficult exercises. The guns having been taken to the rear, the brigade of blue jackets were formed up with intervals and were put through the cutlass exercises by Lieut. T. H. Fisher. The Royal Marines, under command of Major R. B. Kirchhoffer, R.M.L.I., were then marched to the front, and performed the bayonet exercises in a highly creditable manner. The volunteers were next given the manual exercise by Col. Wolfenden. A sham fight then took place, winding up the proceedings. In the evening there was a grand illumination of the fleet.

The *Victoria Colonist*, in an editorial on the demonstration, says: "The sham fight was an unqualified success. The charge was particularly effective and the movements were executed in good style. As the height was reached with a hurrah that made the welkin ring, the spectators felt that they had seen a grand sight, which to many was quite novel. Our local warriors and their New Westminster brethren did fine work, and many were the plaudits passed upon their military skill. The royal city ought to be very proud of her boys, who show careful training and particularly fine discipline."

IN BRIGADE CAMP.

Incidents and Characteristics of the Annual Drill in the Fourth Military District.

THE CAMP of Military District No. 4 assembled at Clark's farm, about half a mile beyond the Ottawa city boundaries and the grounds of Rideau Hall, on Tuesday of last week. The camping ground is situated on a high bluff overlooking the Ottawa river, which flows some four or five hundred yards from where the tents are pitched, near enough to be available for bathing, in which the men have freely indulged. The tents are situated in a grove of tall trees, and well protected from the sun. Though the ground is very uneven where they are pitched, level fields adjoining furnished good parade grounds for all. The commandant was Lt.-Col. Lamontagne, D. A. G., and the officers of the staff were as follows:—Brigade-Major, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Lewis; Camp Quartermaster, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Bredin, 59th; Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon V. H. Moore, 41st; Instructor of Musketry, Major A. H. Todd, G. G. F. G.; Supply Officer, Capt. W. L. Heron, G. G. F. G. The Brigade Sergeant Major was Sergt. Instructor Belau, from "C" School, Toronto. There were only three corps in attendance besides those with headquarters at Ottawa. The three were, the Prescott troop of Cavalry, the 41st Brockville Battalion of Rifles, and the 56th Grenville Battalion of Lisgar Rifles. These, with the Ottawa Field Battery—the sole artillery corps—and the 43rd, or Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, made up the camp. There are only two troops of cavalry in the district, and the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, of Ottawa, drilled at headquarters. Of the two field batteries—there is no garrison battery—one drilled in this camp, as stated above, and the other, from Gananoque, marched to Kingston, to join the camp of District No. 3, thus saving transportation expenses. The Governor General's Foot Guards drilled at headquarters, and the 42nd and 59th Battalions, as well as the hibernating 18th, the other scarlet-coated corps in the district, were all relieved from drill, so that, as far as uniform was concerned, there was nothing to relieve the sombre appearance of the rifle brigade.

The Prescott troop of Cavalry, whose officers are Major Raney and Lieut. Holmes, was present in full strength, 37 of all ranks. The Ottawa Field Battery had also its full strength, 80 men. The officers are Major Stewart, Capt. Bliss, and Lieuts. Gordon and Bliss.

Of the six companies on the strength of the 41st Battalion, five were at the camp. The other, No. 4, has recently had its headquarters transferred from Merrickville to Brockville, and has not yet been fully re-organized. The officer commanding the 41st Battalion is Lt.-Col. W. H. Cole. The others of the staff present were, Major Jackson, Surgeon Moore, Assistant Surgeon Kelly, Paymaster Wright, Quartermaster Kincaid, and Capt. Asseltine, the Adjutant. Captain Orr, of the Madoc company of the 49th, attended camp with the 41st, being attached to No. 1 company as lieutenant. The total strength of the battalion on marching in was about two hundred, including the band, which comes from Carleton Place.

The 43rd Battalion had full strength in camp, a slight shortage in some of the companies being made up by others which are over strength. The staff officers in

camp were, Lt.-Col. Wm. White (in command), Majors Walsh and Anderson, Capt. and Adjutant Evans, Surgeon Powell and Assistant Surgeon Scott, Paymaster Parker, Quartermaster Rance.

The seven companies and band of the 56th Battalion numbered upon arrival 297 all told. The band was from Burritt's Rapids. Many men of this battalion had to come into camp in part or wholly clothed in civilian garb, on account, it was explained, of failure to have orders for uniform filled by the department. The following were the staff officers present: Lt.-Col. R. G. Campbell, Major Carmichael, Major Hollingsworth, of the 42nd (attached for camp); Adjutant, Capt. Burritt; Surgeon, Dr. McCammon, Gananoque; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Jones, of Kemptville; Paymaster Snyder, Quartermaster Tripp. Capt. Baker, of the 59th, was attached to No. 6 company of the 56th, as lieutenant.

Wednesday and Thursday of last week were largely occupied in imparting instruction in position and aiming drill, and on Friday the first detachment went to the rifle range to put away the twenty rounds of ball cartridge allowed for class firing. The practice at the range was concluded yesterday. The results were much as usual. Squad, company and battalion drill has been industriously carried out since the camp opened. Yesterday there was a brigade parade, when marching past was practised, and also *feu de joie* firing, in preparation for the jubilee review in Ottawa to-day.

On Sunday morning the Roman Catholics in camp marched up to the Basilica for mass. The rest of the brigade attended an open air service, held on the camp ground at 9:30, conducted by Rev. E. A. W. Hanington, of St. Bartholomew's, New Edinburgh, who read the morning prayer of the Church of England and preached an appropriate sermon. In the evening the 43rd Battalion, in response to an invitation, attended in a body at the special jubilee service in Knox church.

The camp has not been without its luxuries and festivities. Visitors could not fail to note the luxurious grandeur of the interior of the little group of staff tents, situated by themselves at the front of the camp, and also of the first row in the rifle brigade, while the Ottawa Field Battery had a marquee eclipsing all the rest in splendour. It was quite evident that these were not intended for habitation by Tommy Atkins and his chums. In place of the carpeting of turf upon which those longsuffering private members of the militia force lay their packs for pillows and spread the one blanket each which serves for bed and bedding, these quarters of the gay officers are elegantly fitted up with flooring, carpeting and rugs, camp beds and chairs, mirrors, and numerous other accessories to promote the comfort of the occupants. The officers are by no means feather-bed soldiers, but apparently believe in preserving themselves, that they may the better serve their country. Every evening numerous visitors from the city were entertained at camp. On Monday the officers of the 43rd gave an "at home," a really swell affair, at which about two hundred ladies and gentlemen were entertained. On Tuesday Mrs. T. M. Clark, wife of the gentleman upon whose grounds the camp was situated, gave an "at home," to which the officers were invited. On Wednesday the brigade staff had a state dinner, at which they entertained the officers commanding corps, leading officials of the Militia Department, the Mayor of Ottawa, and others.

On Monday Major Stewart and Lieut. Gordon left with a detachment of sixteen men from the Field Battery, to proceed to Kingston, where the annual gun practice was performed on Tuesday, the Battery squad returning yesterday.

There have, happily, been no fatalities attendant upon the camp, but some narrow escapes have occurred. When waiting for the train at Spencerville, on the 21st, to embark for Ottawa, Corp. Geo. Sturton, of No. 6 company of the 56th, attempted to turn a somersault on the station platform. His bayonet fell out of his scabbard, and as he came to the ground the point entered his body, to the depth of about an inch, in the region of the kidneys. He was removed home and his injuries there attended to. Pte. Jas. Perault, of No. 1 company of the 56th, was found, on Wednesday evening of last week, lying on the camp ground, apparently helplessly drunk. Dr. Moore, the P. M. O., passing that way stopped to look at him, and pronounced him dying. He was removed to the hospital tent, where some four or five doctors were soon in attendance, making strenuous efforts to revive him. From the symptoms which developed, they came to the conclusion that it was not a case of drunkenness, as at first supposed, but one rather of poisoning from belladonna, the fumes of which they detected, while the appearance of the man's eyes confirmed them in this belief. He was very far gone his pulse beating very feebly, and would assuredly have died had assistance not been rendered when it was. It was many hours before the doctors were able to leave him, but, thanks to their efforts, he is now all right again. How he came to be poisoned promises to remain a mystery. Two members of the battalion, with whom he had left camp a couple of hours before he was found in his helpless condition, were separately examined before a board of officers, and each told a totally different story about the events of that time, one of them conjuring up quite a romance, the appearance of which in the daily papers has caused no end of fun in camp. Perault himself professes to be unable to state how he came to be in the precarious condition in which he was found. It seems to be the general opinion, now, that the poison was taken by inadvertence, mixed with something of a more wholesome nature.

Trumpeter J. B. Coates, of the Prescott Cavalry, met with a serious accident on Friday last, but luckily escaped much more serious consequences which might easily have followed. Just as the troop were coming off parade, the horse ridden by Sergt. Miller, becoming suddenly frightened, let fly its hind heels high in the air, and kicked Trumpeter Coates, who was mounted at the time, in the chest. The shock of the two horses coming together brought both to the ground. The sergeant managed to obtain control of his and got up again, but the trumpeter fell off. He picked himself up in time to save being trampled by the horses, but found that his left arm had been broken below the elbow. Surgeon Bell, of the Field Battery, who is also surgeon for the cavalry, was promptly summoned and set the fractured limb. Trumpeter Coates is now well on the way to recovery.

Queries and Replies.

ORGANIZATION OF RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

Q. 1. Will you in next issue give some idea of the best mode of procedure in establishing a rifle club, about one-half the members being in the active militia, so as to obtain a standing with the D. R. A. and other associations in the dominion? 2. Can a non-military club obtain the use of rifles from the authorities? 3. Is there any grant to rifle clubs from the Dominion government?

A. 1. Get your members together and organize your club, electing officers, establishing a code of rules, opening a range, etc. If this is done before the 1st July your association will be eligible for the D. R. matches this year. It can get official recognition through the D. A. G. of your district, with whom you should communicate immediately on organization. Put your association on as broad a basis as possible, making it a district, county or battalion association. The fact of all the members not being militiamen will not militate against it. Read paras. 405 to 409 R. and O.,

1883. A good code of rules for a rifle association will be found in our number for 27th April, 1886, p. 403.

2. Any rifle association can borrow rifles from the Dominion government. The officers of the association have to execute a bond in the value of the rifles before they can get them, and will be made pay for any loss or damage. Of course they can protect themselves by procuring similar bonds from the borrowers. Your D. A. G. will help you in this also.

3. There is no grant to rifle clubs, which are regarded as private enterprises, but to representative associations, such as yours would be, annual grants of from \$75 up are given. The mode of procuring this grant is detailed in R. and O., 1883, par. 407. I think you could not get any grant for this year, but if you can show enough life to get up a respectable prize meeting this season, and so prove that you mean business, you would get it for next year.—Ed.

Q. Having seen in the last General Orders "that all the temporary staff should be selected from among the officers of the regiments in camp, thus giving some officers opportunities of learning staff duties and some of learning the duties of the rank above them." You would certainly oblige many officers by telling us in your next issue if the order means the brigade-major, the musketry-instructor, the principal medical officer, etc., etc., with the pay of their rank.

A. Certainly it does. They get the pay of their rank except in the case of the musketry-instructor, who gets \$5 per diem. They get an allowance of \$2.50 per diem for other disbursements.—Ed.

Correspondence.

"RECORDS OF OUR MILITIA CORPS, IX.—THE SIXTH FUSILIERS."

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of 23rd inst. I notice several omissions in the record of the 6th Fusiliers which I would like to see supplied, so forward you particulars:

On June 4th, 1866, the left wing, comprising three companies, left Montreal and proceeded (as stated by Capt. Pettigrew) one to Isle aux Noir, and two to Holtsville, which latter place was the headquarters of the detachment. At first the men at Holtsville were in billets, but afterwards we went into camp. These detachments were on duty till the end of June, 1866, when we returned to Montreal. We (at Holtsville) had one night alarm, the night previous to the fight at Pigeon Hill, which turned out to be a false one. Still the men showed great alacrity in turning out, and were eager "for the fray." The battalion up to its reorganization under Confederation was a (7) seven company battalion, and upon reorganizing as a Dominion corps on 1st December, 1868, only reorganized as a (4) four company one, or a provisional battalion, and remained so until August, 1875. The Major-General Smyth referred to, was the major-general commanding the militia, Sir Selby; and the Lieut.-General O'Grady Haly mentioned was Sir O'Grady Haly, commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's forces in British America, by whom the battalion was also inspected and highly complimented for its cleanliness, soldierly qualities and precision on parade.

Capt. Pettigrew omits to mention the battalion is doing duty (under pay) in 1869, March, I think, owing to an expected Fenian raid, and being so kept under pay for a week or thereabouts. In 1866 two officers upon detachment at Holtsville, Lieut. (now major, retired) and Paymaster Bates, and Ensign (now major, retired) David were sent out by instructions from the brigade (Imperial) office, Montreal, upon a reconnaissance, and upon their report being forwarded to headquarters, Montreal, a brigade order from Lieut.-Gen. Lindsay, afterwards Sir James, was issued thanking them for their services. The guard of honor furnished to His Excellency Lord Dufferin upon 12th February, 1878, was for the ball given him by the citizens of Montreal upon the opening of the Windsor Hotel. The review mentioned as having taken place on 28th May, 1878, in the presence of the Governor-General and Lady Dufferin, in reality took place upon 24th of May, and the late adjutant of the 6th was one of the extra aides-de-camp that day to the major-general commanding. I might also state that with reference to the campaign of 1870, it was captain (afterwards lieutenant-colonel commanding) Gardner who commanded the battalion in garrison at St. John's for some days, the major commanding having been absent on leave in Europe; he also took the regiment into camp at Laprairie in 1871, the major not having returned from Europe but joining us after being some days in camp. Capt. H. H. Geddes was left in charge of the depot at Montreal in 1870, and only joined the regiment when he brought out a detachment of men to St. John's, after we were there nearly one week. With reference to the force at St. John's in 1870, Capt. Pettigrew is wrong as regards Capt. (now major-general) Carr Glynn. Capt. Glynn was an officer of the Prince Consort's Own Rifles, and was acting brigade-major under Lord Alexander Russell, who, as senior Imperial officer in garrison commanded the whole. Prince Arthur (now Duke of Connaught) was acting as A. D. C. to Lord Russell, and did not do regimental duty whilst at St. John's. I might say that at St. John's in 1870, and at Laprairie camp in 1871 the Montenards, or St. Jean Baptiste village infantry company, now a company of the 85th, was attached for duty to the 6th.

Trusting Capt. Pettigrew will not be annoyed at my setting him right upon some points, and thanking you for your valuable space,

I am, yours truly,

A FORMER ADJUTANT OF 6TH.

June 25th, 1887.

Montreal.—The 6th Fusiliers had a church parade on Sunday last. The regiment turned out creditably. They mustered in the armory at 3.30 o'clock, and, under command of Lieut.-Col. Massey, marched through Notre Dame street, James street, Victoria square and Beaver hall to Christ church cathedral. The corps numbered 250 men. Very few were absent, an evidence of the discipline of the men and the interest which they take in the general good of the regiment. Headed by the regimental band and the five corps—both of which, by the way, have recently been enlarged and improved, so as to entitle the 6th to claim one of the best bands in the service—the men marched in splendid order. Their neat and tidy uniform and soldierly appearance merits the very general praise which greeted them by the large numbers who thronged the sidewalks to see the parade. At the cathedral the sermon, which was eloquent and instructive, was preached by the Rev. J. A. Newham, chaplain of the regiment. In addition to the military, there was a large congregation in the church. The church choir rendered a beautiful musical service. A collection was taken up and a handsome sum realized. After the service the band played the national anthem outside the cathedral. The regiment returned to the armory and was dismissed at 5.30.

Records of our Militia Corps.—X.

The Sixth Fusiliers.

COMPILED BY CAPT. R. G. PETTIGREW, ADJUTANT

"Vestigia nulla retrorsum."

(Continued from page 804.)

GENERAL orders of May 7th, 1880, confirm the following as badge, crest and motto of the battalion: Badge Quarterly—First, *or*, a beaver proper on a mount, *vert*; second, gules, a lion *passant*, *or*; third, *azure*, a grenade, *argent*, embellished, *or*; fourth, *argent*, a sprig of three maple leaves proper. The whole within a garter, *azure*, buckled and fimbriated, *or*; *Crest*, An Indian warrior proper, holding a bow in his dexter hand, and having a quiver of arrows over the sinister shoulder.

MOTTO: "Vestigia nulla retrorsum."

On May 22nd, 1880, left Montreal for Quebec per steamer at 7 p.m., arriving at 5 a.m., 23rd. Attended Divine service at English cathedral. On the 24th marched to the Plains of Abraham and took part in the review and sham-fight along with the Quebec local force, the Montreal brigade and 62nd battalion, the Governor-General, Princess Louise and Prince Leopold being present. Left Quebec at 6 p.m. 24th, arriving in Montreal at 6 a.m. 25th.

Two prizes being offered by the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Montreal for the best drilled companies of volunteers, the competition took place on the Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds, Montreal, on the 21st September, 1880. Nos. 1 and 3 companies of the 6th, and detachments picked from the 1st Prince of Wales' Rifles and 65th Mount Royal Rifles competed. The judges awarded No. 1 Co. 6th, (Capt. Massey's) 1st prize, \$100; Prince of Wales' squad 2nd, \$40; third place taken by No. 3 Co., 6th, (Capt. Mooney's) and 4th place by the Mount Royal Rifles' squad.

In October, 1880, Major-General Luard, commanding the militia, inspected the battalion. In his address he said: "I compliment you for doing what no other volunteers attempt to do, and am satisfied that Montreal has one well-drilled battalion."

At the annual inspection by Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, D.A.G., same month, that officer was pleased to say, "The 6th is the finest volunteer battalion I have ever seen."

On 17th May, 1881, Lieut.-Col. Martin resigned the command after a service of 19 years, dating from the formation of the corps, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Gardner, jun., succeeding to the command.

On 19th September, 1881, the Troy Citizens' Corps, of Troy, U.S., visited Montreal, and were the guests of the battalion. This fine corps, uniformed with scarlet double-breasted tunics and bearskins, numbering 200, had to cut their visit short owing to the death of President Garfield, which occurred on the night of their arrival. The 6th gave them a trip down the Lachine Rapids, all that was possible on account of their abrupt departure.

In 1882, their being no military celebration of H. M. the Queen's birthday in Montreal, the battalion left for Cornwall by steamer on the night of the 23rd May, arriving in time to fire a *feu-de-joie*. After marching past, etc., Lieut.-Col. Darby Bergin, M.P., commanding the 59th battalion, who had received the salute, made an address saying, "Although a Toronto man, I am naturally willing that the praise should belong to Toronto, but I admit that having seen the Fusiliers beside the Queen's Own and other smart regiments, I am obliged to give the palm to the 6th, and think that General Luard was not mistaken when he called the 6th Fusiliers the crack regiment of the Dominion." Leaving Cornwall Montreal was reached at 7 p.m.. The officers with the corps were: Lieut.-Col. Gardner, Majors Sinton and Blaiklock, Capt. Massey, Mooney, Gray, Fair and Nelson, Lieuts. Paterson, Stephen, Hood and Burland, Surgeon Cameron, Asst.-Surgeon Bell, Paymaster Bates and Quartermaster Battersby.

Annual inspection, held on Champ de Mars, October 9th, 1882, Lieut.-Col. Worsley, B.M., being the inspecting officer. In addressing the battalion he said: "I have been soldiering a number of years, and inspecting battalions in all parts of Canada during the last twelve years, and am glad to say that I have never seen a corps pass a better inspection than the 6th Fusiliers has just done. A number of the movements were ones not usually attempted by volunteer corps. Your clothing is clean and accoutrements well put on."

On October 14th, 1882, Major-General Luard inspected the battalion and afterwards spoke as follows: "It has afforded me the greatest pleasure to inspect you, and to notice the highly creditable manner in which you have performed the various movements. Your clean soldierly appearance reflects the utmost credit on you, and I wish that Canada had ten thousand volunteers like the 6th." Col. Dyde, A.D.C., then, on behalf of the citizens' exhibition committee, presented the handsome officers' marquee, given by the National Manufacturing Co., of Ottawa,

to the battalion turning out the strongest, and of the best drill and appearance at the review during exhibition week. The judges unanimously awarded the prize to the 6th. Sergt. Jos. Waters and Corpl. J. W. Marks represented the battalion at Wimbledon this year (1882).

On H. M.'s birthday, 1883, attended garrison review, Lieut.-Col. Van Straubensee, D.A.G., reviewing officer.

On October 6th, 1883, paraded at the Victoria rink for the purpose of being presented by H.R.H. Princess Louise with the "British Challenge Shield," the gift of the auxiliary forces of Great Britain to the Canadian militia, and which the 6th had the honor of winning at the first competition; the team consisted of Color-Sergt. Waters, Sergt. Currie, Corpl. Marks and Ptes. Riddle and Phillips. H.R.H. was accompanied by H. E. the Governor-General, Lieut.-Col. De Winton, Major Collins, Capt. Bagot, Lord John Hervey and ladies. After the salute the royal party passed down the ranks, then the battalion marched past and performed the manual, firing and bayonet exercises (the latter at the express wish of H.R.H., who remarked that she "was highly pleased with it"). H. E. the Governor-General was pleased to say: "The 6th looked as well as any regular regiment, while their drill was fully equal to any volunteer regiment I have ever seen in the mother country." H.R.H. to this added: "I do not wonder at the high encomiums which Gen. Luard has passed upon the regiment; my own first favorable impression of it was formed at Quebec some three years ago, and the men have fully come up to my expectation." After the shield had been presented His Excellency the Governor-General addressed the battalion as follows: "Col. Gardner, officers and men of the 6th Fusiliers. We have witnessed the exercises of this afternoon with the greatest satisfaction. The various movements have been executed with a certainty and steadiness and a precision that have called forth the hearty commendations of the officers around me. It gives me great pleasure, therefore, to present this prize to so fine a representative of our citizen volunteers, and in so doing I may be allowed to make a few remarks in reference to the prize itself. This shield was subscribed for last year by both the active militia and volunteers of Great Britain, as a prize for competition among the active militia of Canada. The volunteers of Great Britain have much the same duty as those in this country, and they are frequently called upon to make sacrifices on the altar of patriotism, and suffer much pecuniary loss. The desire is that the shield will act as an emblem of fellowship which I hope will always exist between the two forces. The custom of musketry practice is not an old one, and the first target practice I believe took place at Malta while the troops were on their way to the Crimea. Since then rifle practice has become very common and popular in England. Some of your representatives have won high prizes in England, and I am glad to say that there is now in Canada a central meeting at which last year there was distributed some \$4,000 or \$5,000 in prizes. Let us hope that the meeting will increase in greatness and importance, and that we will have before long \$15,000 given away in prizes. This year the shield has been won by your regiment, and I now present it to you, very glad that so fine a regiment as the 6th Fusiliers has been the first to receive it." H.R.H. then pinned on the breast of each of the team miniature silver counterparts of the shield, the gift of H.R.H., and also presented the prizes won at the recent battalion matches. The officers of the battalion attended the departure of H. E. and H. R. H. from the Bonaventure station, where after kind farewells being exchanged, the vice-regal party left *en route* for England. The officers present were Lieut.-Col. Gardner, Majors Blaiklock and Massey, Capt. Mooney, Nelson, Fair, Gray, Anderson and Patterson, Lieuts. Pettigrew, Denison, Engelke and Stewart, Paymaster Bates, Quartermaster Battersby, Surgeon Bell and Assist.-Surgeon Stephen.

On 28th June, 1884, the battalion left for Toronto for the purpose of assisting at the celebration of Toronto's semi-centennial. At Trenton the train collided with a freight train, fortunately resulting in no injuries of consequence to any of the men, although the locomotive and a few cars were badly smashed up. After a delay the journey was resumed and Toronto reached about 11 a.m. on the 29th (Sunday). Encamped on the Jarvis St. Lacrosse Grounds. Monday was spent in visiting Niagara Falls. On Tuesday (Dominion Day) took part in the review, the 6th being the only Quebec corps present. There were also Toronto's local force, and corps from Hamilton, Welland, London, Kingston and from the counties of York, Ontario, Peel and Wentworth, in all about 3,700 men. Left Toronto at 7 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 9 a.m., 20th July.

Private Jas. Riddle represented the battalion at Wimbledon this year (1885), and was one of Canada's Kolapore team.

In March, 1885, orders were received to prepare for active service in the Northwest, but to the disappointment of the members of the 6th, the services of the battalion were not required.

In July of the same year the 6th took part in the review held in honor of the Montreal brigade of garrison artillery and 65th battalion, who having served on the Northwest expedition had returned home.

At the Province of Quebec Rifle Association meeting (1885) the representatives of the 6th were very successful, winning \$269 in cash, three silver cups, N.R.A. medal, D.C.R.A. medal, the Governor-General's silver and bronze medals, P.Q.R.A. badge and a Martini-Henry Rifle, the team winning two first prizes (one of which was the aggregate) and three second prizes. In individual prizes they carried off among others, four firsts, four seconds, and one third, taking the first, second and third aggregates.

On 4th November, 1885, fired a match at Point St. Charles, 13 men of "A" company, 6th, against same number of "A" company, 5th Royal Scots, the 6th team winning by 88 points.

From 29th September to 11th October, 1885, was on duty (in conjunction with the other corps of Montreal brigade) in aid of the civil power, on account of demonstrations made by anti-vaccinationists in the city. The duty was guarding the armories and exhibition buildings while the latter were being prepared for use as small-pox hospitals.

On 12th November, 1885, the annual inspection held. At the close, Lieut.-Col. Van Straubensee, D.A.G., addressed a few words to the officers and men, saying that he complimented the battalion on being one of the smartest and most efficient, if not in fact the very best volunteer corps he had ever inspected. After the inspection the battalion dined at the Windsor Hotel, some 350 sitting down, including the Mayor, the United States Consul General, the city M.P's., the District staff officers and n.c.o.'s of all the other city corps, and other friends of the battalion.

On 12th February, 1886, Lieut.-Col. Gardner retired from the command of the battalion after a service therein of 20 years, previous to which he had been a member of the Victoria Rifles. In losing Colonel Gardner the 6th lost a good commanding officer, one who had at all times worked hard for the good of his battalion, and as the record shows always worked in the right direction. The new commanding officer, Major Fred. Massey, also boasts of a long service. First in the Victoria Rifles he served for about 6 years, then joining the 6th on 9th November, 1877, as ensign, and remaining until the present date, when he becomes commanding officer of the battalion. During his service with the "Vics," Col. Massey was under fire at Eccles Hill.

In 1886 Private Jas. Riddle represented the 6th at Wimbledon.

In August, 1886, the new service cap was adopted as the forage-cap of the battalion; and the brass band's tunics of white were replaced by scarlet ones as now worn by H. M. regular service. Both caps and tunics were imported direct from England.

The season of 1886 was a successful one for the members of the Rifle Association. The team won two first, three second and a third prize as follows: First prizes, P. Q. R. A. meeting, association match (silver cup), and Prince of Wales' open match; second prizes, team aggregate, P. Q. R. A. match, V. -R. C. open match and 6th Fusiliers open match; third prize, active militia match, P.Q.R.A. The winnings of the marksmen for the year were as follows: Team prizes, \$90 and silver cup; local open matches, \$134; P.Q.R.A. \$74; Dominion R. A. \$146; Wimbledon meeting \$70; battalion monthly matches \$100, and annual matches \$380—total, \$994. Sergt. Marks won the Stewart silver cup, first prize in the P.Q.R.A. Association match, and others won medals, badges, prizes in kind, etc. Sergt. Marks tied for second place in the Grand Aggregate at Ottawa, but lost in firing off the tie. He stands fourth man on the Wimbledon 1887 sixty, with a score of 343, and Private Riddle seventeenth with 323.

In September, 1886, the battalion visited Belleville, remaining there under canvas three days. During the stay a rifle match was shot with the 15th Argyle light infantry, teams of six, the 6th being the victors by 19 points. The officers at Belleville were Lieut.-Col. F. Massey, Majors Mooney and Gray, Capts. Burland, Stewart and Virtue, Lieuts. Light-hall, Ross, Engelke, Stanway, Smith and Chambers, Surgeon Bell, Paymaster Seath and Captain and Adjutant Pettigrew. Lieut.-Col. Van Straubensee, D.A.G., Lieut.-Col. Mattice, B.M., Captain Radiger, adjutant of the "Vic's," and other friends of the battalion accompanied it on the trip. While at Belleville the annual inspection took place by Lieut.-Col. Van Straubensee. A pleasing incident of the trip was the presentation to Dr. Bell of a beautiful ring, as a testimonial from the members of the two Belleville companies who were on service in the Northwest with the Midland battalion. At Batoche several of the officers and men of the 15th battalion's companies were wounded, and they have since held in grateful remembrance the attention bestowed upon them by Dr. Bell, who was in charge of the field hospital, first at the front, and subsequently at Saskatoon.

On 1st March, 1887, a guard of honor attended the departure of H. E. the Governor-General from Montreal.

The battalion is now of full strength, has a brass and drum and fife bands, pioneers, ambulance and signal corps.

Since its formation one hundred and twenty-one officers have been on the strength of the battalion. Of those now serving Lieut.-Col. Massey, Capt. Seath, paymaster, and Capt. Pettigrew, adjutant, were on

frontier duty during the Fenian raids, Colonel Massey and Captain Pettigrew being present at the Eccles Hill engagement. Surgeon Bell and Lieut. Chambers served in the Northwest campaign, for which they have received the medal. Many of the n.c.o.'s and men are veterans, some of over 20 years standing, and among them are men who have seen service in nearly every part of the world.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Militia General Orders, No. 10, of 16th June, 1887.

No. 1.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, 1883.

The following changes in the "Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1883," relating to transport, subsistence and pay of the active militia when called out for actual service, have been approved by the Governor in Council on 8th June, 1887:—

TRANSPORT.

The following are added as sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) to paragraph 720 of the Regulations and Orders, 1883:—

(2.) In making requisitions for transport of officers, men, horses or stores, etc., by railway, the requisition is to be for transport of the number of officers, men, horses and the weight of stores to be forwarded, not for a specified number of cars. The railway company must see that enough suitable cars for the service are provided, having water and all other necessary conveniences, also for the personal baggage, etc., which is to be carried free of charge.

(3.) Special trains by which the railway company will charge a higher rate for transport than by ordinary trains must not be applied for without authority from headquarters.

(4.) Officers ordering special trains or cars for transport, without authority from headquarters, will be held to account for the additional expenses their requisitions for such entail upon the public.

To be added as sub-section (2), paragraph 730, Regulations and Orders, 1883:—

(2.) When several packages are forwarded at the same time, consigned to another officer or person, a way bill is to be given with the requisition. A copy of the way bill is to be sent to the consignee having upon it a receipt from the person or company who is to perform the transfer, together with the rate of pay for the service. In all cases the consignee is to verify the receipt of the articles by a written acknowledgment to be sent by him without delay to the person who forwarded the packages.

SUBSISTENCE.

The following to be substituted for paragraph 744, Regulations and Orders, 1883:—

744. The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates shall receive, in addition to their pay, free lodgings and rations, and, subject to the regulations for the issue of forage, the mounted officers and men of mounted corps, the mounted officers of other corps, and mounted staff officers, shall receive forage in addition for their horses, or a daily allowance of 25 cents in lieu thereof for each horse.

FORAGE.

The following to be added after paragraph 786, Regulations and Orders, 1883:—

1. Officers who accept any civil employment which necessitates their being struck off ordinary military duty will not be entitled to receive forage.

2. Forage is not to be issued in kind for any days for which the allowance in lieu of forage is issued, nor is an allowance in money in lieu of forage to be issued for any days for which forage is issued in kind.

3. The allowance in money in lieu of forage will not be substituted for forage in kind except under particular circumstances, nor unless the expediency of such commutation shall have been clearly established by some local peculiarity. This to be decided by the local commanding officer temporarily, who will also make a report without delay for decision of the Minister of Militia as to a continuance or otherwise of the issue of the allowance.

4. The ration of forage counts for the mid-day feed of the day for which it is drawn, and therefore includes the morning feed of the next day.

PAY.

The following to be added to the instruction to paymasters:—

Assignment of pay by officers, non-commissioned officers and men to their wives and families.

1. Applications for assignment of pay by officers, non-commissioned officers and men on active service to their wives and families must bear the signature of the individual wishing to make the assignment, the number of days' pay per month assigned, and the name in full of the person to whom the assignment is made.

2. Regimental assignment lists so prepared, certified to by the lieutenant-colonel commanding, by the captains of companies, and countersigned by the regimental paymaster, that the amount of pay so assigned shall not be included in any pay list except the "assignment pay list," will receive the attention of the Minister of Militia and Defence, who at his discretion will issue the necessary order to meet the wishes of the officers and men concerned.

3. These lists of assigned pay must be transmitted by the officer commanding in quadruplicate, as follows:—One copy to the principal supply and pay officer, one copy to the brigade or divisional paymaster of the field force to which the corps may be attached, one copy to the Minister of Militia and Defence (account branch), Ottawa, and one copy to the paymaster of the military district to which the corps belongs.

4. Each captain of a company shall retain a copy of his company "assignment pay list," and each regimental paymaster shall keep the regimental list of "assigned pay" on file in his office.

5. The monthly regimental pay lists must show the name of every officer and man, with the pay due him for every day he has served during the month, and in the column of stoppages must be shown the amount of "assigned pay" to be deducted; and in the column of remarks the number of days' assigned pay deducted must be stated.

STAFF.

1. The following are the rates of pay and the regulations under which issued to the under named staff officers in Her Majesty's service. These rates of pay are appli-

able to officers of the relative and corresponding of rank in the militia when called out for active service:—

	Per diem.
Deputy adjutant-general.....	\$7 30
Assistant adjutant-general or quartermaster-general.....	6 09
Brigade major.....	5 16
Staff captain.....	3 77
Staff lieutenant.....	3 05
Staff paymaster.....	5 47
Camp quartermaster.....	3 77
Supply officer.....	5 00
Surgeon major.....	4 87

Pay and allowances for these appointments are to be charged for on a pay list for the staff.

2. The staff pay of an officer appointed to the staff shall commence from the date of assuming the duty of his appointment.
3. The rate of staff pay shall be dependent on the staff appointment held, and not on the rank of the officer holding it.
4. Staff pay shall only be issued to an officer in the actual discharge of the appointment to which the staff pay is attached.

STAFF AND REGIMENTAL.

1. Pay for any staff or regimental appointment shall not be issued to more than one person for the same period.
2. No officer or man shall draw pay in more than one capacity.
3. An officer or man will forfeit his daily pay when absent from duty on leave or furlough.
4. It is to be understood that the established rates of staff or regimental pay include all pay, and that officers or men, while drawing pay at those rates on actual service, cease to draw pay for any other appointment from militia funds.
5. No medical officer will be appointed to the rank of surgeon major otherwise than so provided in par. 115. It is, however, to be understood that surgeons who have so attained the rank of surgeon major will, when out with their corps on actual service, draw the pay of that rank.

6. A regimental officer of a certain rank who is temporarily performing the duties pertaining to a higher rank will only receive the pay of his own rank, but may receive field allowance for the higher rank the duties of which he is performing.

7. Officers serving on the staff, or otherwise, who are in the receipt of higher rates than shown in the scale of pay for actual service will, if detailed for temporary duty with a force on actual service, continue to receive the rate of pay of his existing appointment, with the addition of field and horse allowances authorized for service in the field. In such case his pay and allowances will, during the period of his absence on actual service, be drawn by him from the fund applicable to payment for such service. The pay and allowances of the appointment from which he was detailed will lapse during the period he is absent on actual service, unless the Minister of Militia authorizes payment to another officer for the temporary discharge of the duties for which that pay was authorized.

HORSES.

1. The mounted officers and men of mounted corps, the mounted officers of other corps, and mounted staff officers, if they provide their own horses, will be paid one dollar per diem for the use of each horse for any period of actual service not exceeding 60 days. If the service lasts more than 60 days, the pay for each horse after the first 60 days will be at the rate of 50 cents per diem. Pay for a horse shall only be issued to an officer or man when his duties actually require him to be mounted, and upon the usual certificate that he actually provided a horse for the period for which pay is claimed, and that the horse was private property (not a government horse).

COMMAND PAY.

1. Whenever, in the case of active operations, a separate column of mixed troops of not less than 1,000 rank and file is formed under the command of a staff officer or regimental field officer, it shall be competent to grant to such officer a special rate of pay, not exceeding \$2.43 a day, in addition to his staff or regimental pay, for the number of days he is employed on such command, but he shall not draw regimental command pay for the same period.

(2.) In the above case the officers on the staff of the column to receive pay shall not exceed—

1	officer of the rank and pay of a brigade major.
1	do do do staff lieutenant.
1	do do do supply officer.
1	do do do camp quartermaster.
1	do do do surgeon.

(3.) Non-commissioned officers on the staff of the column to be paid shall not exceed three; their duties will be apportioned by the officer commanding; their pay, including all other pay, will be at the rate of \$1 per diem.

1. A staff or regimental officer appointed in the case of active operations to command a separate column of mixed troops, not less than 500 strong, may be granted a special rate of pay of \$1.50 a day, in addition to staff or regimental pay.

(2.) In the above case the officers on the staff of the column to receive pay shall not exceed—

1	officer of the rank and pay of a staff captain.
1	do do do staff lieutenant.
1	do do do supply officer.

The quartermaster of one of the corps forming the column will also act as quartermaster for the column, and the senior surgeon will have medical supervision. The quartermaster and surgeon who act in these capacities will each receive extra duty pay at the rate of \$1 per diem for the days employed. The pay of three staff non-commissioned officers authorized for the column will be at the rate of \$1 each per diem.

3. Any mixed body of troops of a smaller number than 500 will provide for the duties of the staff of the column from their own corps without extra pay, except that if any officer appointed for duty on the staff requires to be mounted, he will be entitled to the allowance for a horse, if not already drawing such allowance.

4. When on actual service in the field an officer in command of a body of cavalry not less than 100 strong, or an officer in command of a body of artillery not less than 100 strong, or an officer in command of a battalion of infantry not less than 250 strong, may receive command pay at the rate of \$1.25 a day; also, a lieutenant-colonel of the permanent corps, whose ordinary pay is \$4 per diem, when actually in command of a corps of three arms not less than 250 strong, may receive pay at the rate of \$4.87 a day, to make his pay equal to that of the other lieutenant-colonels of militia.

5. No officer shall be entitled to draw more than one rate of command pay, nor to draw command pay when receiving staff pay.

MONEY ALLOWANCE IN LIEU OF RATIONS.

It is intended that rations will be issued in all cases where it is practicable to do so. The following regulations apply when rations cannot be issued:—

1. When the ration referred to in paragraph 745 is not issued, a daily allowance in money at the rate of 20 cents per diem may be drawn in the following cases:—

(a.) All persons entitled to rations at stations where there is no departmental contract, or who, while travelling, cannot be supplied with them.

(b.) Officers, non-commissioned officers and men on leave, pass, or furlough not exceeding three days.

2. The allowance in lieu of rations will not be admissible for days on which non-commissioned officers and men are provided with hot meals *en route*, or when a travelling allowance which is intended to enable the non-commissioned officer or man to provide himself with food is sanctioned. It will not be chargeable for men dieted in hospital or in a military or civil prison.

3. The only soldiers serving with their corps who may locally be exempted from drawing rations in kind are:—

(a.) Men employed as waiters or servants in the officers' mess.

(b.) Employed officers, non-commissioned officers and men, when their employment is of such a nature as to render drawing rations in kind difficult or seriously inconvenient to them. These officers or men may be struck out of mess, under authority of the senior officer in local command, and may receive the commuted allowance.

4. The rate laid down, viz., 20 cents, is the ordinary rate to be drawn in lieu of rations; but in cases of isolated forts or stations difficult of access, where no departmental contract can be entered into, or in other special cases, the Minister of Militia and Defence may temporarily grant such special rate of allowance in lieu as the circumstances of the case may appear to him to justify.

5. When the money allowance in lieu of rations is claimed the certificate of the officer in local command must be appended to the claim, setting forth the circumstances which rendered necessary the issue of the allowance in lieu instead of rations.

TRAVELLING AND HOTEL ALLOWANCES.

The following is substituted for paragraphs 736 to 742 of the Regulations and Orders, 1883:—

1. Officers proceeding on public duty, *under orders from competent authority*, are entitled to be reimbursed the actual expenses, necessarily incurred, of their conveyance by railway or otherwise, as may be most convenient and most reasonable, according to circumstances, and when the journey shall be performed without unnecessary delay. When travelling by railway or steamboat a requisition for transport is to be obtained. See regulations relating to transport.

2. An allowance to cover all travelling expenses, except transport, will be issued to officers marching or proceeding by railway with troops at the rate of \$2.50 per diem for such days as they may be actually and necessarily occupied on the journey, the days of leaving and arriving to be counted as full days.

3. This allowance will not be issued to officers marching with flying columns, or when they are supplied on the march with rations, or when the journey is by water if meals and berth are included in the charge for passage money.

4. The rate of the allowance for officers belonging to headquarter and district staff will be notified from headquarters from time to time.

Claims.

5. Claims are to be made separately, in duplicate, on printed forms to be obtained from the deputy adjutant-general in each district.

6. Those of district staff officers will not be allowed unless it is clearly shown by the certificate of the deputy adjutant-general of the district that such travelling expenses were rendered absolutely necessary in the discharge of the officer's duty, away from his headquarters.

7. All claims for travelling expenses must show the special authority, date thereof, places from and to which the officer proceeded, the dates and nature of service performed, and are to be sent by ordinary channel of communication to the district paymaster.

FIELD ALLOWANCE—ACTUAL SERVICE.

1. This allowance is granted for the purpose of providing officers with means in aid of defraying the expenses generally to which they may be subject from being placed on actual service.

The daily rate in lieu of allowances specified in paragraph 983 of the Regulations and Orders, 1883, is therefore hereby cancelled. Rations, or the allowance in lieu of rations for those who cannot draw rations in kind, will be issued.

2. The rate of field allowance, the issue of which will be governed (subject to the exceptions stated in paragraph 8) by the regimental rank of regimental officer, and in the case of a staff or departmental officer by the relative rank of the appointment which he may hold, will be as follows:—

Field officer.....	\$1 00
Captain.....	0 75
Lieutenant.....	0 62

3. Officers actually serving with troops engaged in military operations in the field, in the time of war or insurrection, whether actual or apprehended, will (subject to the restrictions in paragraph 4) receive the allowance for 31, 61 or 91 days in advance, according to the importance of the operations upon which the troops are employed. The allowance will commence from the date of the local order issued to the troops to take the field. The period for which the advance will be made will be decided by the Minister of Militia.

4. A further advance of the allowance will not be made for the same service, nor for a different service, within twelve months. Should the actual service in the field extend beyond the period of the first advance, and the officers continue under canvas, the allowance for any further period will be continued as a daily allowance in arrear.

5. An officer belonging to the command who has not previously received field allowance will, on being ordered to join the force, receive the authorized advance. The period covered by the advance will, however, be reckoned from the date of his quitting his station to join such force.

6. If an officer who has received an advance of field allowance at the rate admissible for the regimental, staff or departmental position held by him, becomes entitled, by promotion or by appointment during the period covered by the advance, to a higher rate of field allowance, he will not be entitled to any additional advance, but will, during that period, receive the difference between the old and the new rates for the days on which he may be actually under canvas. Such difference, however, will not be issuable for any day before the date of the general order promulgating it, nor must any advance of such difference be issued.

7. An officer who has received an advance of field allowance, but who quits the

force with which he is serving, in consequence of ill-health or wounds, or on account of being ordered elsewhere on duty, will not be liable to refund any portion of it to the public. If he quits the force for any other cause he will refund that portion of the advance which relates to the period subsequent to his leaving the field force.

8. A captain succeeding to the command of his battalion will be entitled to receive the allowance of a major. A lieutenant succeeding temporarily to the command of a company will be entitled to the allowance of a captain, and a copy of the regimental order directing him to assume the command will be annexed to his claim for a higher rate. Lieutenants in command of detachments of companies will receive the allowance of their rank only.

9. An officer will not, under any circumstances, receive more than one rate of field allowance.

10. If an officer, during the period covered by an advance of field allowance, should be in quarters or lodgings, he will not be required to refund any portion of the advance of field allowance.

11. If he is on the lodging list on first being ordered into camp, the fact of his continuing to draw lodging money for any period will not affect his claim for field allowance.

12. Field allowance will not be admissible when the advance period has expired, on days when the full rate of travelling allowance is drawn.

13. Claims for field allowance will invariably be supported:—

(a.) By a copy of the order under which the troops were encamped.

(b.) By a certificate (except in the case of a claim for an advance) that the claimants were actually present and under canvas on the days for which the allowance is claimed.

(c.) By a certificate (except in the case of an advance of field allowance) that the claimants were not in receipt of the full rate of travelling allowance for any day for which field allowance is claimed.

(d.) By a certificate (except in the case of an advance of field allowance) that the claimants were not in the occupation of quarters, nor in the receipt of lodging or stabling allowance (unless under the circumstances detailed in paragraphs 10 and 11).

CASUALTIES.

Injury or Illness—Actual Service.

The following to be substituted for paragraphs 997 and 998 of the Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1883:—

997. Officers and men of permanent corps who receive injury or contract illness on service, which, although of a temporary nature, necessitates their release from such service, will be sent to hospital or returned to the headquarters of their corps, according to circumstances, as may be directed by the officer commanding at the place or station. If they are returned to the headquarters of their corps they will not receive the rate of allowance specified in paragraph 998, but will, on arrival there, come under the regulations applicable to their corps at its home station.

(2.) If the incapacity of any non-commissioned officer or man continues beyond the date of the period of his engagement as a soldier, he will, if discharged from service, be thereafter, during the remainder of the continuance of the incapacity, entitled to the compensation specified in paragraph 998 or to such consideration as the circumstances of his case may render necessary.

998. If any officer or man shall receive injury or contract illness on actual service, which, although of a temporary nature, shall necessitate his release from such service, he shall be placed either in a military or civil hospital, and on his discharge from hospital he shall be conveyed to his home at the public expense. If placed in hospital he shall be entitled while there to be paid only the net pay of his rank, but if he elects to be sent to his own home instead of to hospital he will be paid a sum equal to the daily net pay of his rank, with an allowance, if an officer, of one dollar per diem, if a non-commissioned officer or man fifty cents per diem, for the period during which, according to the certificate of two qualified medical practitioners, he shall have been actually and necessarily incapacitated from following his ordinary occupation; and no allowance for medical attendance shall in any such case be given.

(2.) If any officer or man is sent to a civil hospital for treatment he is to be informed that when he is discharged therefrom he must obtain a certificate from the hospital authorities showing the particulars of his case and the period during which he was necessarily kept there under medical treatment. The certificate will be required to establish his claim for compensation or pay during the period his disability existed.

CLAIMS.

The following to be substituted for paragraph 1000, Regulations and Orders, 1883:—

1000. Claims for compensation on account of injury or loss of time from illness contracted on service must always be accompanied by a certificate of the commanding officer and surgeon of the claimant's corps or detachment, showing the time and place at which it occurred. Also those for pension on account of deceased militiamen must show, in addition, their circumstances at the time of death, and the number, names in full, ages, sex, and proximity of relatives who were dependent on them for support. (See paragraph 1009, sub-sec. 5.)

(2.) Commanding officers will bring to the attention of the deputy adjutant-general in their respective districts the cases of such officers and men as are entitled to be considered with a view to compensation, gratuity or pension. That officer will render necessary assistance and advice in securing the written information required to complete each case.

(3.) Those suffering from disability who are entitled to compensation under the provisions of paragraph 997 or 998 can, if necessary, during the continuance of the disability, apply for a payment on account. In such instances the nature and cause of the disability must be established, and the date and amount of any previous payment shown, also the certificate of two medical practitioners must be appended to the claim as evidence of the continuance of the disability and that the applicant is still incapacitated from following his ordinary occupation.

(4.) Claims must be investigated separately, and each report of a board or certificate of medical or other officers relating thereto must be confined to the one subject of which it forms a part. Staff or other officers are to see that the correspondence and papers in each case are complete, and that they relate only to that case.

(5.) The claims, with the evidence, certificates and reports required to establish them, are to be forwarded to headquarters by the deputy adjutant-general of the district for consideration and action.

PAY—ACTUAL SERVICE.

Invalided Officers or Men.

(2.) Officers or men on actual service sent to hospital invalided will receive pay from their corps up to and including the day they are discharged from the hospital, provided their corps remains on service during that period. In any case, payments

from the corps terminate from the date it is released from service. If the officer or man is removed to a hospital in another district each paymaster interested will issue a *last pay certificate*, in duplicate, one copy to be forwarded to the paymaster of the district to which the patient is proceeding, the other copy to be given to the patient; in such case pay for the officer or man, while in hospital, will not be included in the pay list of his corps.

(3.) If the officer or man is sent to his home from the hospital for further treatment in place of rejoining his corps on service, the paymaster of the district in which the man's home is will issue pay to the man during the period he is incapacitated from following his ordinary occupation, on the approval of the deputy adjutant-general of the district, and the required certificate of two qualified medical practitioners. If the incapacity continues after the corps to which the officer or man belongs is released from actual service, the issue of pay will cease from date the corps is so released, and thereafter the case will be dealt with by the department on its merits, after investigation required by regulation and the production of specified medical and other certificates.

(4.) The above paragraphs do not apply to officers and enlisted men of permanent corps on actual service. They will, in all cases during the period of their engagement, receive their daily pay from their corps.

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Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Metcalfe, Leitrim, South Gloucester, Greely, Billings' Bridge, Ottawa and at this office.

T. P. FRENCH,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
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Terms of Sale.—Bonus for timber payable in cash, price of land payable in cash, a license fee also payable in cash and dues to be paid according to Tariff upon the timber when cut.

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L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Supt. Gen'l.
of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 2nd June, 1887.

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