

THE

CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

ESTABLISHED 1885.

THE JOURNAL OF THE ACTIVE FORCE OF THE DOMINION.

(Official organ of the Dominion Artillery Association and of the Ontario Artillery Association.)

VOLUME IV.—1889.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT OTTAWA, ONT., BY J. D. TAYLOR.

INDEX

TO

VOLUME IV.—FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

- A**
- A.D.C. to General Middleton . . . 378, 396
 Extra 1, 5
- Aldershot Camp 307, 314
- Ammunition, Snider 297, 401
- Amusements, Barrack 329
- Annoyances to competitors 257
- Armament, Changes in 117
- Armour 97
- Arms, Pay for care of 98
 Volunteer schools of 411
- Army estimates, British 115
- Musketry instruction in 30
 service corps 17
 statistics, British 11
- Artillery camps for 1889, Standing orders for 209
- Artillery draft 93
- drill, Garrison 26
- drill, New manual of field 355
- in England, Horse 129
- M.G.O. affecting 196
- Needs of Canadian 130
- practice instructions, Field 379
- practice regulations for 1889 165, 185
 practice, Revised 121
- reorganization, German 17
- school equipment 1
- schools, U.S. 20
- sights and laying 386
- Artists' military corps for Toronto 371
- Assumption College drill corps 173
- Australian defences 394
- federation 353
- B**
- Band instruments, Prize 249, 250
 insubordination 273
- Bands of U.S., Military 342
- Batoche anniversary 164
- Bedford range 193
- Belleville drill hall 129
- Blackmail in War Office 185
- Books, New military 38, 70, 106, 141, 217, 273, 374, 394, 413
- Brantford drill hall 129
- Britain's naval defences 353
- British Columbia Rifle Assn. (See under that heading.)
- British Columbia team shooting 227
- Broad Arrow correspondence 137, 153, 177, 201, 218
- C**
- Cadet corps, Government aid to 217
 in England 201, 233
 M. G. O. concerning 254
- Cadet movement in Montreal 345
- Camps for city corps 25
- Canadian Military Rifle League (See Rifle League.)
- Cartridges, Canadian 98, 130
- Case shot, Value of 412
- Cavalry School for Toronto 65, 333
 signals 114
 troop for Hamilton 366
- Certificates gazetted, 14, 46, 78, 110, 157, 166, 182, 197, 214, 230, 254, 309, 318, 358, 390, 406
- Champion marksman, A 178
- Chateaugay's military history 86
- Chinese army 21
- Citadel officers quarrel 17
 rockslide 305
- City corps for camp 25, 91
- Civil power, Aid to 67
- Coast defences, Pacific 65, 113
 United States 9
- Colonial Naval and Military resources 3
- Comforts in camp 233
- Commanding officers, Fossil 337
- Commissions in Mounted Police 121
- Compensation for injuries 145
- Connecticut National Guard 305, 323
- Conscription incompatible 113
- Cooper-Cashmore rifle 315
- Cooper's rifle 57, 70
- Correspondence (See under that heading.)
- Correspondence invited 393, 396
- Crack shooting regiment, The 220, 226
- Creedmoor 190
- Customs duty, Military imports free of 253
- D**
- D.A.G.'s, Rank of 265
- Defence force, Canadian 25, 29
- Deserters from permanent corps 45
- Desertions from U.S. army 377
- Discipline, Fire 10
 Russian army 77
- District staff, 13, 109, 193, 194, 229, 253, 309, 353, 358
- Dogs for military purposes 114
- Dominion Day celebrations 227, 228
 Illustrated, The 226, 258
 Rifle Assn. (See under Rifle Associations.)
- Dress regulations 148
- Drill and equipment, Wolseley on 10
 and Manœuvre 6
 book, New 10, 19, 27, 147
 for 1889-90, Regulations for 182, 196
 halls, Gymnasiums in 9, 11
 pay funding 321
 regulations, 1889 148, 153, 154, 161, 165
- Drydock, Halifax 306
- Duty, Military imports free of Customs 253
- DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION:
 Report of council for 1888 27
 Annual business meeting 65, 67
 Gzowski cup conditions 145
 Gun practice regulations 178
 General efficiency competition 81, 178, 337, 339, 373
 Prize list for 1889 186
 Field firing competition 233, 235, 297, 339, 346
- Shifting ordnance conditions 233, 235
- Orleans meeting 273, 297, 299, 306
- Drill and driving competition 324, 340
- Discipline, Moral value of 412
- E**
- Efficiency competition for infantry 329, 393
 Pay conditional on 401
- Egypt 233
- Engagements, Marital vs. martial 321
- Equipment and drill, Wolseley on 10
 Canadian 130, 218
 Prussian 22
- Esquimalt defences 226, 241, 401
- Estimates for 1889-90 49
- European gossip 202, 229, 238
- Expenditure for the year 401
- Explosives, New 21
- F**
- Farquharson's range finder 153
- Field firing regulations 337
- Financial aspect of volunteering 41
- Fire discipline 10
- Flag stations 109, 148, 309
- Fossil officers 369
- Franco-German war, Reminiscences 404
- French-Canadian loyalty 241
- Funding drill pay 321
- G**
- Galt Collegiate Inst. drill corps 173
- Garrison artillery drill 26
- German field artillery reorganization 17
- Godsal's rifle, Major 235
- Governor-General's staff 406
- Guelph cadets 371
- Guide, Otter's 145
- Gymnasiums, benefit of 9, 11, 113
- H**
- Halifax drydock 306
 Militia headquarters 266
 Summer carnival 209
 Thanksgiving Day match at 371
- Hamilton, cavalry troop for 366, 396
- Harrison on national defence 393
- Harston's rifle 125
- "Her Majesty's Army" (illustrated) 124
- Highland corps proposed for Toronto 333
- High scoring 218, 246, 329
- Holiday greetings I, 409
- Hon. Artillery Co. 17
- Horse Artillery in England 129
- How to shoot well 174, 181
- Hythe 17
- I**
- Imperial commissions for colonist 225
 Federation 377
- Improved ordnance 99
- Incentives to efficiency, Competitions 210
- India's contributions towards national defence 115
- Indoor rifle practice 338
- Inefficients not wanted 201
- Injuries, Compensation for 145
- Insubordination in bands 273
 Jersey 217
- International naval courtesies 329
- Interprovincial rifle match, Maritime 173, 187, 189, 220
- J**
- Jersey militia insubordination 217
- Joliette College drill corps 173
- K**
- Keys, Queen Victoria's 387
- Krupp's works 21
- L**
- Laval Normal School Drill Co. 358
- Lebel rifle. (See Rifle, Lebel.)
- Lee rifle. (See Rifle, New British.)
- Lee vs. Martini rifle 389
- Lundy's Lane Historical Society 249
- M**
- Mackenzie River region, Filibustering in 113
- Manitoba Rifle Assn. (See under Rifle Assns.)
- Manœuvre and Drill 6
- Marksmen's Topics 190, 356, 380, 389, 397
- Marriage in the permanent corps 321
- Marriages, Soldiers' 9
- Martini sights, Major Hinman on 249
- Martini, Mark IV 357
- Martini vs. Lee rifle 389
- Massachusetts, Rifle practice in 403
 rifle team 115, 190, 209, 217, 218, 226, 234, 265, 305, 313
- Massachusetts vs. N. Y. riflemen 342
- Maxim gun 22, 195
- Middleton's A. D. C., General 378, 396
- Military Order of America 9
- Military Rifle League. (See Rifle League.)
- Militia act amendment 137
 department annual report 33, 34, 41, 42, 49, 66
 Gazette praised 409
- General Orders. (See under that heading.)
 service fashionable 185
- Mississauga Fort 356
- Montreal Cadet Corps 333
 High School Cadets 212, 254, 307, 319
- Montreal's rifle range 165
 Sergeant-Majors fraternising 356
- Mount Forest High School Co 390
- Mounted Police, North-West. (See under N.)
- Mulock's non-confidence motion 137
- Music, Military 177
- Musketry Instruction in British Army 30
 training, Common-sense 57
- N**
- Napoleon and Wellington 19
- National Artillery Association 350
 defence, Harrison on 393
 India's contribution towards 115
- Rifle Assns. (See under Rifle Assns.)
- Nations, Sympathy of 97
- Naval courtesies, International 329
 defence, Imperial 1
 Reserve in Canada, Royal 371, 378
- Navy, Imperial 81
- New Brunswick Rifle Assn. (See under Rifle Assns.)
 Univ. Drill Co. 390
- Non-commissioned officers 233
- North-West, Militia for the 353
 Mounted Police 5, 57, 121, 277, 334
- Noted military men 12
- Nova Scotia Rifle Assn. (See under Rifle Assns.)
- O**
- Obituary. (See under that heading.)
- Officers for rural corps 100
- Officers, Fossil 369
- Ontario Rifle Assn. (See under Rifle Assns.)
- Ordnance, Improved 99
- Otter's Guide 145
- ONTARIO ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION:
 Prize winners for 1888 11
 Report for 1888 81
 Annual meeting 82
 Prize list for 1889 261
- P**
- Pacific coast defences 65, 113, 177, 226, 241
- Parliament, Militia in 49, 67, 69, 129, 130, 137, 138, 377, 393
- Pay conditional on efficiency 401
 in the army 385
 regulations 109
- P. E. I. Rifle Assn. (See under Rifle Assns.)
- P. E. Island's military efficiency 369
- P. E. Island militia inspected 307
- Pensions, Military 49, 106
- Permanent corps, annual competition 393, 397

Permanent corps, Appointments to 313, 369
 Deserters from..... 45
 Discussed in Parlia't. 99
 Enlistments in..... 81
 Marriage in..... 321
 M. G. O. affecting.. 13, 148, 165, 214, 230
 Officers long course certificates..... 78
 Pensions for..... 74
 Rifle shooting in. 273, 281
 Simultaneous matches 305, 313, 362
 Personal. (See under that heading.)
 Physique of a soldier..... 62
 Pigeons, Carrier..... 22
 Pistol shooting at Washington..... 237
 Pluck, British soldiers'..... 93
 Poetry. (See under that heading.)
 Police, North-West Mounted. (See under N.)
 Political influence..... 385
 Powder, smokeless..... 337, 398
 Prize records invited..... 193
 Progress in 1889..... 329
 Prussian equipment..... 22

Q

Qualified officers for rural corps..... 100
 Quartermasters, Duties of..... 74
 Quebec Rifle Assn. (See under Rifle Assns.)
 Quebec Seminary drill corps..... 173, 378
 Queen's birthday celebrations. 129, 169, 170, 177, 178
 Queen's prize, How it was won..... 243
 Queen Victoria's keys..... 387
 Queries and Replies. (See under that heading.)

R

Range finder, Farquharson's..... 153
 officers, Badly posted..... 281
 Rank of D. A. G.'s..... 265
 Rebellion anniversary in Toronto..... 107
 Regimental matches, Inter-news. (See under Regimental.)
 R. and O. M., '87..... 45, 109, 148, 165, 196, 406
 Religion and arms..... 201
 Remounts, Army..... 25
 Reserve Militia..... 78, 310, 319
 Resources, Colonial Naval and Military..... 3
 Rideau range threatened..... 393
 Rifle Assns. (See under that heading.)
 Government aid to.. 313, 369
 Cooper-Cashmore..... 57, 70, 315
 Godsal's new..... 235
 Harston's..... 125
 League, Canadian Military 313, 330, 377, 397, 401, 403, 409
 Lebel..... 357
 New British.. 17, 18, 21, 25, 97, 397
 practice, U. S. army..... 61
 Rural corps, Qualified officers for..... 100
 Russian army discipline..... 77
 ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE:
 Examinations..... 9, 13, 414
 Gazette..... 25
 Ex-cadets..... 26
 In Parliament..... 99, 130, 138
 General Orders concerning..... 109, 115, 133, 196, 358
 Annual artillery practice..... 89, 139
 Closing exercises..... 213
 Graduates and prizewinners..... 213
 Entrance examinations..... 226
 Graduates gazetted..... 229

S

Salute instructions..... 241
 Salutes, Holiday..... 109
 Schools discussed in Parliament..... 97
 Schools, General Orders respecting. 13, 45
 Scientific American..... 323
 Sergeant-Majors fraternising, Montreal
 Sergeant-Major's position..... 65, 81
 Shoot well, How to... 174, 181
 Shooting, Encouragement of team... 105
 in the British Army, Poor.. 353
 powers of British volunteers 102
 Sights and laying..... 386
 Major Hinman on Martini... 249

Sights, Tampering with Snider... 249, 266
 Signals, Cavalry..... 114
 Simultaneous match for permanent corps.. 305, 313, 325, 362
 rifle match.. 297, 305, 313, 362, 396
 Skill-at-arms contests..... 402
 Skirmishing record in Maine, Good... 337
 Slings as aids in shooting..... 233
 Smokeless powder..... 398
 Snider ammunition..... 297
 sights, Tampering with... 249, 266
 vs. any rifles, Handicaps..... 180
 Sorel College drill corps..... 182
 Staff district. (See under District Staff.)
 Governor-General's..... 406
 St. Andrew's brigade camp..... 228
 St. Hyacinthe College drill corps..... 173
 St. John School Drill company..... 390
 St. John's Summer Carnival..... 244
 St. Mary's College cadets..... 187, 390
 Stoney Creek..... 401
 St. Vincent de Paul Drill Co..... 319
 Sunday rifle practice..... 321
 Sympathy of Nations..... 97

T

Team shooting, Encouragement of. 105, 204
 in British Columbia.. 227
 Thanksgiving Day celebrations.. 333, 341, 361, 364, 371
 Toronto, Artists military corps for... 371
 Cavalry School for..... 65, 333
 rifle range.... 345, 353, 362, 377

U

United Services Gazette..... 26
 States coast defences..... 9
 U. S. Army..... 385
 Desertions from..... 377
 reform, Suggestions for.. 394
 rifle practice..... 61
 artillery schools..... 20
 military bands..... 342
 militia rifle practice..... 321
 Secretaries of War..... 94

V

Veterans in Toronto..... 341, 346, 372
 Veterinary Surgeons, Dress regulations for..... 148
 Victoria, B. C., militia review..... 371
 Villiers' lecture at St. John, Lt.-Col.. 130
 Volunteering, Financial aspect of... 41
 in the Mother Country.. 382, 388, 395, 403
 Volunteer Schools of Arms..... 411
 Volunteers, Shooting powers of British 102

W

War and its compensations, The.... 205
 of 1812-15..... 109
 Office blackmail..... 185
 Washington, Pistol shooting at..... 237
 Wellington and Napoleon..... 19
 Wellington, Recollections of..... 77
 Wimbledon a la Francaise..... 193, 202
 Winnipeg costume, A..... 321
 Winnipeg's proposed garrison ball... 125
 Wit and Humour..... 46
 Wolseley on drill and equipment..... 10
 WIMBLEDON TEAM:
 Personnel.. 105, 129, 145, 185, 193, 204
 Invited to Cambridge range..... 161
 Sailing arrangements..... 169
 Canadians vs. Cambridgeshire..... 235
 Commandant for 1890..... 409

Y

York-Simcoe kit claim..... 49, 73

CORRESPONDENCE.

Broad Arrow letter..... 218
 Cavalry School Corps..... 381
 Charlottetown riflemen..... 363
 Colours by Guards of Honour..... 108
 D. A. A. field efficiency competition 84, 116, 139, 140
 Efficiency competition, The proposed. 345
 Fenelon Falls scores... 26, 44, 60, 61, 66
 Fenian Raid distinctions..... 69
 Four sergeants per company..... 108

Long service rewards..... 402
 Military Rifle League..... 411
 New Drill "Fours"..... 108
 Officers and staff-sergeants as rifle competitors..... 84
 Permanent corps appointments..... 373
 Politics and appointments..... 387
 Practical training for city corps.... 26
 Proposed rifle league..... 341
 Range officers' duties..... 298
 Regimental bugbears..... 61
 Rifle shooting of rank and file..... 76
 Route marching—Positions of officers. 108
 Sergt.-Majors..... 69, 84
 Sennalling at artillery competitions... 140
 Smoking parties..... 84
 Snider ammunition..... 298
 Tampering with Snider rifle sights... 251
 Team shooting..... 124
 Toronto rifle range..... 363
 Valise equipment..... 61

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 19 of 28th Dec., 1888..... 5
 " 1 " 3rd Jan., 1889..... 13
 " 2 " 4th "..... 13
 " 3 " 11th "..... 19
 " 4 " 1st Feb., "..... 45
 " 5 " 1st March, "..... 78
 " 6 " 29th "..... 109
 " 7 " 3rd May, "..... 148, 157
 " 8 " 10th "..... 154
 " 9 " 17th "..... 165, 173
 " 10 " 31st "..... 182
 " 11 " 14th June, "..... 196
 " 12 " 28th "..... 214
 " 13 " 12th July, "..... 229
 " 14 " 2nd Aug., "..... 253
 " 15 " 30th "..... 309
 " 16 " 27th Sept., "..... 318
 " 17 " 31st Oct., "..... 358
 " 18 " 29th Nov., "..... 390
 " 19 " 13th Dec., "..... 406
 " 20 " 20th "..... 414

OBITUARY.

Cunningham, Major John R..... 164, 173
 Daley, Lieut. C. J. L..... 211, 228
 De Bellefeuille, Lieut.-Col..... 185, 188
 Jack, Col.-Sergt. Wm..... 372
 Lamontagne, Lieut.-Col..... 185, 188
 Lyman, General Luke..... 371
 Mackmly, Lieut.-Col. A. K..... 371
 McCarthy, Col.-Sergt. Hugh..... 141
 Pope, Lieut.-Col..... 130
 Short, Major C. J..... 161
 Swan, Surgeon-Major L. H..... 73
 Vaughan, Capt. F. S..... 298
 Vosburgh, Lieut. Newton..... 194
 Walker, Lieut.-Col..... 266

PERSONAL.

Boulton, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Chas. A... 409
 Burns, Pte. C. T..... 321
 Crean, Lieut. J. F..... 73
 Davis, Capt. W. M..... 341
 Gibson, Lieut.-Col. J. M..... 25
 Grasset, Lieut.-Col..... 371
 Jolly, Capt..... 33
 Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. C. J..... 146, 165
 Macdougall, Capt..... 350
 Mackay, Capt. H. B..... 137, 153
 McGlashan, Capt..... 3
 McMillan, Lieut. J. F..... 146
 Moore, Lieut.-Col. F. S..... 21
 Newton, Capt. C. C..... 145
 Panet, Col. C. E..... 49
 Prior, Lieut.-Col. E. G..... 409
 Ross, Major-Gen. Sir John..... 346
 Russell, Lord Alex..... 3
 Stairs, Lieut..... 393, 396
 Sturdee, Major E. T..... 86
 Tidswell, Lieut. W. O..... 322
 Villiers, Lieut.-Col..... 3
 Wise, Capt. H. E..... 402
 Wright, W. R..... 210

POETRY.

A Militia officer's farewell..... 146
 A Wimbledon Inspiration..... 322
 Brookwood site—A Lament..... 86
 Glory vs. Labour..... 109
 Laura Secord, and other Poems..... 257
 Lundy's Lane..... 250
 Our national defences—True patriots.. 2

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

Efficiency..... 227
 Govt. aid to rifle associations..... 363
 Handicaps for Snider vs. Any Rifles.. 180
 Length of the sling..... 274
 Some shooting questions..... 227
 Uncompleted scores..... 274

REGIMENTAL.

Cavalry.

Cavalry School Corps..... 89
 Governor-General's Body Guard.. 148, 166, 182, 254, 333, 406
 1st Regt..... 13, 177, 230, 358
 2nd Regt..... 45, 309
 3rd Regt..... 13, 45, 149, 182, 196, 214
 4th Regt..... 406
 6th Regt..... 45, 149, 170, 214, 230
 8th Regt..... 214, 254, 309, 358, 390
 Queen's Own Canadian Hussars.. 166, 182
 Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.. 147, 229
 Winnipeg Troop Cav..... 237, 378

Regt. Canadian Artillery.

A Battery..... 182, 214, 334
 B "..... 161, 163, 182, 214, 322, 330
 C "..... 100, 362, 371, 373, 390, 397, 403, 409, 410

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade..... 173, 188, 189, 337, 406
 Durham..... 109
 Hamilton..... 166, 294, 337, 366
 Kingston..... 230, 333
 London..... 182
 Montreal..... 170
 Newcastle..... 228
 Ottawa..... 230, 244, 349
 Quebec..... 148, 182, 390
 Richmond..... 197
 Shefford..... 214
 Toronto..... 45, 196, 214, 294, 349, 364
 Welland Canal..... 358
 Winnipeg..... 13, 14, 237, 378
 Woodstock..... 182

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

1st H. G. A... 45, 78, 110, 173, 189, 220, 228, 358
 B. C. G. A... 45, 46, 178, 214, 358, 371
 Montreal... 45, 110, 148, 153, 170, 182, 196, 211, 236, 252, 358, 372, 378
 New Brunswick... 90, 108, 110, 149, 166, 182, 244, 358, 390
 P. E. Island.. 13, 21, 45, 78, 109, 166, 173, 182, 230, 307, 314, 358
 Digby Battery..... 211, 228
 Gaspe "..... 390
 No. 1 Battery, Levis..... 358
 Lunenburg Battery..... 182
 Mahone Bay Battery..... 13, 45
 Pictou Battery..... 148, 182, 309
 No. 1 Battery, Quebec..... 310
 No. 3 "..... 358, 390
 Yarmouth..... 33, 179

ENGINEERS.

Charlottetown..... 13, 307
 Montreal..... 170

INFANTRY SCHOOL CORPS.

Mounted Infantry.. 237, 334, 358, 378, 387
 A Co. and School.. 73, 78, 101, 108, 172, 314, 322, 358
 B Co. and School..... 81, 109, 170
 C Co. and School.. 109, 148, 178, 330, 358, 362, 364, 366, 390
 D Co. and School.. 78, 109, 148, 330, 362, 366, 390, 403

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

Governor-General's Foot Guards.. 13, 28, 45, 78, 90, 107, 110, 141, 147, 148, 149, 153, 166, 170, 189, 194, 196, 210, 222, 227, 236, 245, 253, 254, 260, 310, 317, 349, 371, 390, 396, 406
 1st Bn... 86, 110, 129, 166, 170, 194, 196, 211, 214, 236, 310, 358, 366, 406

2nd Bn... 13, 14, 28, 73, 77, 78, 91, 101, 107, 115, 129, 146, 166, 170, 182, 220, 309, 310, 315, 323, 325, 330, 333, 341, 346, 349, 356, 358, 364, 371, 372, 406
 3rd Bn... 1, 41, 44, 78, 148, 164, 166, 170, 181, 211, 236, 245, 252, 254, 261, 294, 310, 346, 396
 5th Bn... 78, 145, 149, 170, 188, 194, 219, 220, 236, 270, 310, 358
 6th Bn... 38, 149, 170, 189, 196, 212, 236, 276
 7th Bn... 108, 145, 147, 149, 193, 196, 254, 309, 371, 377, 381, 390
 8th Bn... 12, 14, 78, 91, 125, 134, 149, 166, 172, 270
 9th Bn... 14, 45, 65, 310
 10th Bn... 28, 54, 77, 91, 107, 110, 115, 125, 129, 153, 171, 180, 194, 196, 204, 220, 230, 310, 315, 323, 333, 341, 346, 358, 364, 372, 378, 410
 12th Bn... 14, 78, 149, 196, 220, 310, 324, 358, 390
 13th Bn... 4, 13, 54, 78, 149, 153, 196, 254, 313, 314, 321, 322, 323, 333, 364, 370, 371, 378, 387, 406
 14th Bn... 13, 110, 166, 211, 230, 310, 349, 358, 406
 15th Bn... 14, 149, 187, 332, 346
 16th Bn... 149, 164, 173, 254, 310
 17th Bn... 149, 196, 214, 230
 19th Bn... 13, 14, 19, 45, 78, 149, 196, 211
 20th Bn... 110, 149, 182
 21st Bn... 4, 44, 45, 60, 149, 230, 338, 346
 22nd Bn... 13, 73, 110, 341
 23rd Bn... 182, 310, 390
 24th Bn... 45, 98, 149, 196, 214
 25th Bn... 129, 145, 149, 182, 196, 214, 230
 26th Bn... 145, 149, 182, 197, 214, 390
 27th Bn... 67, 141, 310, 406
 28th Bn... 78, 110, 149, 166, 182, 214
 29th Bn... 13, 45
 30th Bn... 13, 129, 149, 182, 214
 31st Bn... 14, 45, 78, 149, 182, 230, 310, 406
 32nd Bn... 78, 110, 197, 390, 406
 33rd Bn... 45, 46, 110, 149, 150, 197, 214, 230
 34th Bn... 14, 78, 149, 310
 35th Bn... 14, 78, 310

36th Bn... 230, 254
 37th Bn... 149, 182
 38th Bn... 14, 28, 37, 60, 67, 86, 182, 187, 211, 228, 273, 333, 364, 371, 390, 402, 409
 39th Bn... 45, 78, 149, 182, 197, 254
 40th Bn... 14, 21, 30, 197, 310
 41st Bn... 45, 78, 110, 230, 310
 42nd Bn... 78, 110, 149, 182, 254
 43rd Bn... 14, 107, 110, 182, 220, 227, 230, 245, 252, 261, 316, 332, 349, 371, 396, 406
 44th Bn... 110, 149, 197, 358
 45th Bn... 110, 197, 220, 230, 254
 46th Bn... 14, 182
 47th Bn... 14, 254
 49th Bn... 197, 230, 390
 50th Bn... 166, 182, 254
 51st Bn... 166, 197, 214, 230
 52nd Bn... 14, 214, 230
 53rd Bn... 110, 149, 153, 172, 182, 187, 211, 214, 228, 310
 54th Bn... 46, 107, 149, 153, 166, 172, 179, 187, 194, 270, 310, 358
 55th Bn... 214
 56th Bn... 54, 78, 182, 214, 230
 57th Bn... 197, 230, 310, 358, 378, 390, 406
 58th Bn... 390
 59th Bn... 78
 60th Bn... 197, 254, 310
 61st Bn... 110
 62nd Bn... 86, 107, 146, 149, 166, 214, 218, 244, 310, 314, 409
 63rd Bn... 14, 78, 220
 64th Bn... 14, 45, 166, 310
 65th Bn... 45, 73, 78, 110, 145, 149, 166, 170, 197, 214, 310, 371
 66th Bn... 37, 101, 145, 146, 149, 165, 179, 310, 341
 67th Bn... 14, 149, 230
 68th Bn... 149, 182, 254, 310, 406
 69th Bn... 14, 150
 71st Bn... 166, 197
 72nd Bn... 149, 197, 254, 310, 390
 73rd Bn... 228
 74th Bn... 14, 149
 75th Bn... 149, 197
 76th Bn... 14, 149, 166
 77th Bn... 230, 310, 406
 78th Bn... 46, 110, 182

80th Bn... 149, 197
 82nd Bn... 150, 214, 230, 307, 358
 84th Bn... 46, 149, 197, 254, 310
 85th Bn... 166, 390, 406
 86th Bn... 14, 46, 78, 197, 254, 310
 87th Bn... 149, 166, 310, 358, 406
 88th Bn... 110, 197, 390
 89th Bn... 78, 310
 90th Bn... 78, 81, 86, 146, 164, 187, 218, 228, 230, 237, 334, 358, 390
 91st Bn... 9, 14, 46, 78, 214
 92nd Bn... 230
 93rd Bn... 46, 310, 314
 94th Bn... 149, 214, 254, 310
 95th Bn... 14
 96th Bn... 110, 149, 182, 197, 254, 358
 St. John Rifles... 146, 244, 310, 314
 Sault Ste. Marie Half Co... 13
 Victoria Rifle Co... 145, 148

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

[For military associations see under heading REGIMENTAL.]
 Allan Rifle Association... 101, 147, 154, 165
 Boomer Association... 269
 Bowmanville Ass'n... 154, 173, 289, 253
 Brandon... 125
 Carlton, N.B., Association... 294
 Cobourg... 180, 324
 Frontier Ass'n... 308
 Harston... 180, 204, 308
 McSpadden... 324
 Metropolitan... 196, 276
 Montreal... 92, 154, 204, 228
 North-West Provincial Association (Assiniboia)... 134, 161, 180, 196, 204, 217, 219, 227, 297, 332
 Ottawa Club... 125, 134, 141, 147, 154, 165, 181, 189, 196, 222, 227, 236, 245, 253, 261, 317, 324, 332, 338
 Peterboro' Ass'n... 115, 154
 Prescott... 227
 St. John, N.B., County Ass'n... 204, 294
 Toronto... 189
 Victoria County... 21, 25, 41, 57
 Victoria Rifle Club, Hamilton... 253, 269, 325
 York Co. (N.B.) Ass'n... 316

NATIONAL (see also Wimbledon):
 Rivalry to... 20
 The new site... 97, 309
 Spring meeting... 203
 Prize list... 204
 Prize scores... 225, 234, 242, 249
 How the Queen's prize was won... 243
 Its work since organization... 261
 The Secretaryship... 345
 DOMINION:
 Permanent corps not represented... 57
 Business meeting, Annual... 57, 58
 Programme for 1889... 146, 252
 Prize donated... 169
 An acting secretary... 169
 Sight regulations... 241, 266
 Competitors' meeting... 281, 289
 Prize scores... 289, 317
 A reminiscence... 353, 354
 BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL:
 Programme... 252
 Prize meeting... 266
 MANITOBA PROVINCIAL:
 Annual business meeting... 92
 Programme... 245, 252
 Scores... 267
 NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL:
 Programme... 219, 252
 Prize meeting... 285, 294
 Annual business meeting... 326
 Council meeting... 370
 NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL:
 Election of officers... 54
 Programme... 245, 252
 Prize meeting... 274
 Annual business meeting... 370
 ONTARIO PROVINCIAL:
 Council meeting, Annual... 92
 Programme... 241, 244, 252
 Scores... 281
 Annual business meeting... 281
 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PROVINCIAL:
 Programme... 252
 Prize meeting... 269
 QUEBEC PROVINCIAL:
 Annual business meeting... 4
 Programme... 236, 241, 252
 The prize meeting... 257, 258, 266, 273

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

A Weekly Journal devoted to the Interests of the Active Force of the Dominion.

Fourth Year.
VOL. IV, No. 1.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 3rd JANUARY, 1880.

\$1.50 per annum in advance
Single Copies Five Cents.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE END OF VOLUME III.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Greetings from the Vics.

Extra Aides-de-Camp appointed.

A Naval Volunteer Defence Organization.

THE EQUIPMENT OF THE ARTILLERY SCHOOLS.—
Linehpin.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS (No. 19.)

POETRY—Our National Defences: True Patriots.
—*United Service Gazette.*

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY RESOURCES OF THE
COLONIES—VI—*Robert O'Byrne, F.R.G.S.*

PERSONAL.

THE RIFLE.

Annual meeting P.Q.R.A.

Reads Camp of Instruction in Wisconsin.

REGIMENTAL NEWS.

AN EPISODE IN MOUNTED POLICE HISTORY.—
Winnipeg Siftings.

DRILL AND ALLOWANCE.—*Volunteer Service
Gazette.*

Topics of the Week.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the season's greeting from Lieut.-Col. Henshaw and officers, from the Sergeants, and from No. 1 company of the Victoria Rifles of Canada. The cards bearing the greetings are models in design and execution. The officers' card is particularly valuable as a souvenir, containing as it does their photographs grouped in miniature.

As will be seen in the Militia General Orders elsewhere in this issue, the following officers of the Active Militia have been appointed as extra Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor-General, namely: Lieut.-Col. P. Landry, 61st Montmagny and L'Islet Batt.; Lieut.-Col. J. R. Armstrong, New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery; Lieut.-Col. J. Pennington Macpherson, late Governor-General's Foot Guards; Lieut.-Col. A. E. Curran, Halifax Garrison Artillery; Lieut.-Col. G. D. Dawson, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto; Lieut.-Col. E. G. Prior, M.P., British Columbia Brigade Garrison Artillery; Major C. J. Short, Regiment Canadian Artillery; Major Prevost, 65th Batt., Montreal. Up to the present time it has been the custom for extra Aides-de-Camp to attend His Excellency and to assist the staff on occasions of state. They, as a rule, have been selected mainly on personal grounds. Lord Stanley has departed from the precedent by selecting the above named officers, representing battalions and batteries from various military districts and from different provinces, and all being officers of high standing and good service in the militia. It will be noticed that in making his selections His Excellency has chosen two officers from French-Canadian regiments, a fact which no doubt will be pleasing to the members of the force belonging to that nationality. These appointments are purely honorary, the officers receiving no emolument. The course taken by His Excellency in making the selection upon the principle just described will, we are sure, be recognized throughout the service as one in the right direction, and will give encouragement to officers in the higher ranks of the service. His Excellency is a practical soldier, having served a number of years in the army, and, as our readers are aware, has filled the office of Secretary of State for War. Naturally enough, then, he takes great personal interest in the militia of the Dominion.

The establishment of an Imperial naval defence force is warmly advocated by the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*, a recent issue of which contained the following:—"Colonials are inclined to think that they ought to be put upon a favoured footing as regards trade, and they for the most part believe that British work should be given to British

children, and not to aliens, although they might perform it at a few farthings less. Germany is in sympathy with the colonial view in this respect, and is fast growing in favour and extending her influence in the Pacific, and by her rapidly increasing marine will doubtless be well able to maintain if not to add to the trade she has already acquired. As regards 'the Dominion,' we are glad to learn from private letters that the Canadians are evidencing their strong loyalty to the mother country, and we think that this patriotic feeling should not be allowed to die out, but should lead to some response on our part, and possibly no better step could be taken than that of issuing a Royal decree for the enrolment of an Imperial naval volunteer defence force. Canada possesses a large mercantile marine, and the enrolment of such a force would give practical effect to the federation so long and vainly talked of. The creation of an Imperial naval volunteer force would also find favour in our Australasian colonies, and would materially strengthen the hands of the New Zealand Government in its attempt to augment the number of her naval volunteer artillery, and reduce the expense she is now incurring by a somewhat similar but highly-paid body which is beyond her present means to conveniently support. A trade federation is for the time surrounded by difficulties, but the union of the naval volunteers of the empire so as to form one powerful marine force would pave the way for that more complete union between the mother country and her colonies which is in every respect so desirable.

The Equipment of the Artillery Schools.

From the time in 1871, when Imperial troops were withdrawn from Quebec, until his departure, Colonel Strange, to whom the duty was confided of forming a Canadian battery, has repeatedly urged the establishment of an artillery school on a larger scale. And here, in connection with the transfer of the citadel by the Imperial to the Canadian authorities, might be stated a coincidence. The two first regiments to enter Quebec after its capitulation by the French, in 1759, were the last to leave it in 1871. To an officer and detachment of the Royal Artillery, escorted by the 6th Royal American Rifles, was given the honor of hoisting the British flag at the conquest, and upon the withdrawal of the Imperial troops from Quebec, the Union Jack was handed over to Col. Strange by a detachment of the R. A. and the 60th Rifles.

To return to our two artillery schools. In his report for 1878, General Smythe, who is getting tired of hoping to see something in his day, which, to judge by past results, his successors may never see, says: "I here repeat suggestions I made in previous reports. * * * An increase to the artillery in Quebec and Kingston, where there are important works of defence and a large armament." Colonels Irwin and Strange again join in the hunt for a field battery at the schools, the former with—"I have again to repeat my former recommendations as to the increase of the field battery establishment of horses. When every other facility exists for proper instruction in field battery drills and duties, it is to be regretted that in this particular the means of proper instruction have been so long withheld." What the latter says is word for word the same as in previous years, so it is hardly worth repeating. The

point is rather that he persists in drawing the government's attention to his want.

The necessity for an instructional field battery was again urged in 1879 by General Smythe, who recommends "that there should be an addition to each battery of twelve horses, to horse all four field guns instead of only two as at present with eight horses; the addition of twelve provides for mounting the four Nos. 1, without which the battery is not efficient." Who ever saw a battery—even a demi-one—with no mounted No. 1? No horses for instructor, trumpeter, officer, n.c.o.'s—a fine turn out truly. Col. Irwin follows up with: "I would again refer to my previous recommendation—an increase to the field battery establishment." Col. Strange briefly states: "I shall not reiterate previous recommendations; suffice to say the wants and circumstances of the school remain the same."

In 1879 Col. Strange read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution, London, Eng., upon the military aspect of Canada, in which he says that the Canadian regulations "will best explain the original and dominant idea in the formation of the schools. * * * while eight horses were not supposed by any soldier to be sufficient for instruction in riding and driving, moving field and siege guns, and for general purposes. I have no doubt the originators of the plan fondly hoped, as I did, that it would be developed, but not a single gunner or horse has been added to the strength of the establishment during seven years of its existence."

1880 brought Gen. Luard to the country, and with him the first consideration was "an increase of horses sufficient to enable a four-gun field battery to be worked." This year also witnessed the changing of the batteries from Kingston to Quebec. Whether the Kingstonians had discovered something which the authorities had failed to I know not, but in his report on the Artillery School at Kingston Col. Strange says: "The offer of sixteen horses *on loan* from the Kingston Street Car Company will, I trust, be accepted. No charge for hire is asked, the forage being the only cost to Government. This would enable a complete field battery of instruction to be established this winter."

As Inspector of Artillery it became Colonel Strange's duty to inspect the artillery in Ontario, and in his report upon the Ontario field artillery for 1880, we find that "officers can state that since the removal of the Royal Artillery there has not been a complete field battery of instruction in the Dominion, and with some show of reason despise the training of a field artillery school with eight horses, where one sick or lame horse stops the entire field instruction."

"The efficiency of the instruction," says Col. Irwin in his report for 1881 upon the Quebec school, "in equitation and field battery drills has been greatly impaired by the want of a sufficient number of horses. Of the eight battery horses allowed, three were disposed of in July, and owing to the failure of the government contractors to replace them by horses suitable for artillery purposes, the battery is still this number short of the required number." For six months, then, this practical school for the instruction of field artillery could turn out *one gun*, just what "Tap" desires to have for his schools!

The schools saw an important change in 1882. General Strange retired, Col. Irwin taking command of the two batteries, including the *eleven* horses, which were formed into "the Regiment of Canadian Artillery." Colonel Cotton, one of the new commandants of the schools, leads off with "two more horses are needed to turn out the field battery division in proper order and allow for casualties." General Luard simply urges the necessity of considering the recommendations submitted by him during the previous year. General Strange, as a parting shot, thinks it not "desirable to occupy space with recommendations made in past years, which have not been adopted."

The years 1883 and 1884 are blanks except for a short remark from General Middleton, recommending an addition of four horses to the battery at Kingston. Col. Cotton, writing from Kingston in 1885, says: "I desire to strongly recommend that the establishment of horses be increased in order to equip for instructional purposes at least two guns. * * * in all thirty horses."

Gen. Middleton, in 1886, is of opinion that these schools "should have horses enough to horse two guns and waggons complete, as it is impossible to teach field battery drill properly without that, and each school should have the full equipment for four guns in their possession." Col. W. T. Irwin, who as Inspector of Artillery has not altered from the views he held when he commanded "A" Battery, says: "The establishment of horses for each of 'A' and 'B' Batteries requires consideration. In order to provide for an efficient field battery division of two guns each at least 26 horses are required as the establishment, and for general instructional purposes this number is not excessive." Col. W. H. Cotton "again strongly urges the necessity of increasing the horses of 'A' Battery to 28. * * * This is the lowest establishment possible with any pretence to efficiency and affording proper facilities for practical work in the field." Col. C. Montizambert says

that "the number of horses allowed the mounted divisions of the schools is insufficient, and should be increased."

General Sir F. Middleton, in 1887, says: "With regard to 'A' and 'B' batteries, I would beg to point out that the present organization of only two guns in each school is not a good one, two guns only not being sufficient for proper instructions in field artillery, and I would recommend that each school should have four guns, fully horsed."

Colonel Cotton says of the last camp (1887) at Kingston: "The field artillery division, with two guns and nine horses, joined the brigade camp in June, 1887, but owing to the small number of horses little or no drill could be done." Where is your school a "model," as the authorities call it, "in the largest sense?" And for this officers and men attend short courses, "two guns," "nine horses," little or no drill." ("Tap" would prefer *one gun!*)

As a curiosity, and to show how little the advice of professional men are heeded in militia matters, let me just give you the number of times which this question has been fruitlessly brought, during the past sixteen years, to the attention of the authorities: Col. Robertson Ross, A. G., 2; Col. Strange, I. of A., 9; Col. Irwin, I. of A., 10; General Smythe, G. O. C., 4; General Luard, G. O. C., 1; General Middleton, G. O. C., 3; Colonel Cotton, Asst. I. of A., 4; Colonel Montizambert, I. of A., 1. Total, 34.

LINCHPIN.

Our National Defences: True Patriots.

[Edgar Lee—In United Service Gazette.]

While murky danger filled the air, in eighteen eighty-eight,
Fourteen stout patriots sat them down in solemn, stern debate:
Seven soldiers and seven sailors bold, who rove upon the sea,
And there was, too, his Lordship true who rules the Queen's Navee.

The soldiers brave sat round the board—the Duke was at its head;
He listened with a muffled groan to all his colleagues said.
"Alas," quoth he, "I quite agree, and fully recognise
Your argument; but Parliament won't grant us more supplies.

"Hamley, good man, evolves a plan our London to secure
Against the foe; and well I know his scheme is sound and sure.
But vain's the task, for, if we ask for cash, we shall be told
The Government can give advice but cannot give us gold.

"My trusty Roberts, on my right, has proved in language plain
That India may be lost to us in one short, sharp campaign;
'Tis very sad, 'tis much too bad, the state of things I rue—
But perhaps you chaps will tell me what the deuce I am to do?

"I've talked about our lack of strength until I'm faint and hoarse;
I've raved and stormed, but things are left to take their own sweet course.
The hoodwinked nation stands at ease, while daily round it grows
A thicker sheaf of spear points, a denser cloud of foes."

Then up spoke Redvers Buller, the hero of Natal:
"Break through the ring incapable, the peddlers of Pall Mall;
United, let us shriek our views into the Commons' ears,
While H.R.H. in thunder tones assails the House of Peers."

And so these gallant men arrange their programme with a will,
And strive to shield their country from the powers that work her ill;
But if all the English redcoats were together to combine
They'd have the same old nut to crack in eighteen eighty-nine.

Now glance we on the other side, on tars with cheeks aflame.
The thrice-told tale's repeated, the tale of deathless shame;
The tale of a mighty empire girding the planet wide,
The Sea God's trident as her crest and ocean as her pride.

List while ye hear of guns that burst, of ships that leaping mock
At the helm's control, while the billows roll and deliver a deadly shock;
Of the steam and sail that with favouring gale can ten knots bare complete,
While a French third-rate scuds past elate and the sea-dog's whelp is beat.

The flag is still the same grand flag, the flag that won renown
At Cape la Hogue, Trafalgar, at the Nile and Camperdown.
"But the ships," shouts Beresford, "are too few; we want not words but acts."
And stout old Symonds dares Lord G. to contradict his facts.

Lord Alcester, Admiral Elliott, and all the seamen tried,
Upbraid their calm official head and will not be denied.
"Speak to the nation of its fleet, proclaim its parlous plight,
And trust the good old country to do what seems it right."

For from the Hebrides to Cowes, from Cardigan to Kent,
Did once Great Britain understand her grave predicament,
The smug, half-hearted Whitehall men, the blind and red-tape gang,
Would have to go instanter, or if they stopped would hang.

The Naval and Military Resources of the Colonies.—VI.

By Robert O'Byrne, F.R.G.S., in A. and H. G. Gazette.

[In reproducing this interesting series of papers we omit that having reference to Canada, which immediately preceded the paper now published, and consisted merely of extracts from the last annual reports of the Department.—ED. C. M. G.]

It will be well, before proceeding further with this subject, to give our readers a general view of our colonial possessions, with their area, population, date of acquisition and form of government.

Our oldest possession in Europe is Gibraltar, which we finally captured in 1704. It is small, its area in square miles being only $1\frac{7}{8}$, with a population of 24,139. In 1800 we acquired Malta and Gozo, with an area of 117 miles and a population of 159,231. Heligoland, which we acquired in 1807, has an areage of three-quarters of a square mile, with a population of 2,001—thus making our total European possessions of a colonial character $119\frac{5}{8}$ square miles in areage and 185,371 in population.

Asia supplies us with an areage of $1,845,366\frac{3}{4}$ miles and a population of 261,201,491. Our oldest possession is that of India, which we commenced to acquire in 1625, going on adding thereto till 1885, and bringing our areage to 1,064,720 square miles and a population of 201,755,993. Next comes the Straits Settlements, in 1785, with an areage of 1,472 square miles and 506,000 population; Ceylon, 1796, areage 25,364, population 2,850,000; Aden, 1838, areage 66 miles, 34,711 population; North Borneo, 1840, areage 27,500, 175,000 population; Hong Kong, 1843, areage 30 miles, population 200,990; Labuan, 1846, areage $30\frac{1}{4}$ miles, population 6,298; Perim, 1855, areage $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, population 150; Keeling Islands, areage 8 miles, population 400; Cyprus, 1878, areage 3,584 miles, population 186,173.

Africa represents a total areage of 429,183 and a population of 2,799,999, the details of which are as follows:—St. Helena (acquired 1651), areage 47 miles, population 5,085; Sierra Leone, 1787, areage 468, population 60,546; Mauritius, 1810, areage 708 miles, population 361,404; Tristan d'Acunha, 1818, areage 45 miles, population 94; Ascension, 1815, areage 35 miles, population 200; Gambia, 1831, areage 69, population 14,150; Natal, 1838, areage 18,750, population 442,697; Cape of Good Hope, 1806-77, areage 219,700, population 1,252,347; Gold Coast, 1861, areage 15,000, population, 400,000; Lagos, 1861, areage 10,711, population 87,165; Socotra, 1875, areage 1,000, population 4,000; Bechananaland, 1885, areage 162,000, population 44,135.

America yields us an average of 3,648,140, and a population of 6,215,005, viz.: Newfoundland (1583), areage 40,200, population, 197,335; Barbadoes (1605), areage 166, population 173,522; Windward Islands (1605-1803), areage 623, population 149,535; Bermudas (1609) areage 20, population 15,177; Canada (1623-1760), areage 3,470,392, population 4,450,000; Leeward Islands (1626-1763), areage 479, population 122,769; Jamaica and Turk's Island (1629-55), areage 4,424, population 585,582; Honduras (1783-86), areage 7,562, population 27,452; Trinidad (1797), areage 1,754, population 178,270; Guinea (1803), areage 109,000, population 270,042; Falkland Islands (1833) areage 6,500, population 1,800.

Australasia shows a grand total of 3,270,232 square miles, and a population of 3,667,811, thus distributed: Victoria (1787), areage 87,884 square miles, population 1,003,043; New South Wales and Norfolk Islands (1787), areage 325,000 miles, the population 1,001,966; Western Australia (1829) areage 1,060,000 miles, population 39,584; South Australia (1836) areage 903,690 miles, population 312,758; Tasmania (1803), areage 26,215, population 137,211; New Zealand (1841), areage 104,458 miles, population 589,386; Queensland (1859), areage 668,497 miles, population 322,853; New Guinea (1884), areage 86,457, population 135,000.

The Empire of Great Britain holds in its Colonies and Dependencies 9,193,041 $\frac{3}{8}$ areage of square miles, and a population of 274,069,677.

Gibraltar, a rocky promontory commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean, is held merely as a place of arms, there being no trade, and is governed by the General commanding the garrison, who usually has under his orders from 5,000 to 6,000 British soldiers.

Malta, an island of the Mediterranean, fifty-eight miles from Sicily, with an excellent harbour, is garrisoned by 5,880 men.

Heligoland is simply valuable to us as a *pied a terre* in the North Sea. Passing on into our Asiatic possessions, as we have already our military resources in India; we may consider Ceylon in its naval and military resources. The harbor of Trincomalee, on the West Coast, is the headquarters of the British fleet in East Indian waters. It is fortified, and the fortifications are being strengthened at the cost of the Imperial Government. The harbor of Colombo, on the West Coast, is also to be protected, the colony bearing the cost of the erection of earthworks,

and the Imperial Government supplying the armament. Ceylon has no naval forces of its own. The British troops are under the command of a major-general, and comprise a regiment of British infantry, artillery, and engineers. There is a volunteer force numbering 912 of all ranks, a force, considering its population, which might be considerably increased if required.

North Borneo, an independent territory occupying the northern part of the Island of Borneo, and situated nearly mid-way between Hong Kong and Port Darwin, in Australia, is a mountainous interior, one point being 13,700 feet high, but most of the surface is good. The ordinary revenue of the colony is derived chiefly from the excise licenses, which are farmed out, and from land revenue. The territory is under the jurisdiction of the British North Borneo Company, being held under a grant from the Sultan of Brunei. The cession was confirmed by royal charter in 1881; and the territory is administered by a Board of directors in London appointed under the charter. The appointment of a governor is subject to the approval of the secretary of state. For administrative purposes the whole district is divided into four provinces. About 200,000 acres have been alienated by the government on leases for 99 years. The revenue proper represented in 1884, \$82,449; in 1885, \$110,482; and in 1886, \$127,781. The land sales in 1884, \$16,458; in 1885, \$2,860; and in 1886, \$12,034. The expenditure in 1884, £242,450; in 1885, £241,898; and in 1886, £218,061. The exports in 1884, \$262,735; in 1885, \$401,641; and in 1886, \$524,724. The imports in 1884, \$481,443; in 1885, \$608,318; and in 1886, \$849,115. Most of the trade is carried on through Singapore with Great Britain and the colonies. The chief products are timber, sago, rice, gum, pepper, gumbia, gutta-percha, tobacco, tapioca, sweet potatoes. Coal and gold have been found. A flourishing timber trade is stated to have been opened with China. Shipping entered in 1886 represented 29,298 tons; cleared, 38,834 tons. There is no public debt.

The Straits Settlements, which comprise Singapore, Penang (including Province Wellesley), and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on April 1, 1867. The Colos Islands were placed under the Straits Settlements by letters patent, dated Feb. 1, 1886. The administration of the colony is in the hands of a governor, aided by an executive council, composed of the officer commanding the troops, the colonial secretary, the resident councillors of Penang and Malacca, the attorney-general, the treasurer, the auditor-general, the colonial engineer, and the commissioner of lands. The revenue in 1887 was estimated at £657,541, and the expenditure at £651,350. The public debt of the colony amounted to about £40,700, and the expenditure for military purposes to £43,189. The Straits ports are wholly free from duties on imports and exports, and their trade, centered at Singapore, is to a large extent a transit trade. The chief exports comprise tin, sugar, pepper, nutmegs, maize, sago, tapioca, rice, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta-percha, india-rubber, gambia, gum, coffee, dye-stuffs, tobacco, etc. Of these the only articles produced to any considerable extent are gambia and pepper in Singapore, tapioca chiefly in Malacca and Province Wellesley; rice, in Madras and Province Wellesley; and sugar, in Province Wellesley. In the province an attempt has been made recently, and with some success, to cultivate the tea plant. Among the leading imports are cotton goods, opium, rice, tea, coffee, tobacco, hardware, copper, copra, etc., many of these, however, being again largely re-exported, as Singapore is mainly an emporium. The total number of vessels entered at the ports of the colony during 1886, exclusive of native craft, was 6,548, with a tonnage of 4,209,034 tons. The number of native craft was 9,744, with a tonnage of 265,914 tons. The number of vessels cleared was 6,487, with a tonnage of 3,970,199 tons, and the total number of native craft was 10,511, with a tonnage of 287,599 tons.

Personal.

Says the *Hamilton Times*:—"Colonel Villiers, the popular Deputy Adjutant-General of the 10th Military District, is here on a visit to his old friends. Colonel Villiers speaks most favourably of his new home (Winnipeg) and of the surrounding country. The gallant D. A. G. has two months' leave, which he will spend visiting friends in Ontario, a very large circle of whom are delighted to see him again."

Cap'tain McGlashan, of the 38th Dufferin Rifles, Brantford, has returned from Palestine, Texas, where he was hastily summoned to the death-bed of his father, Lieut.-Col. J. W. McGlashan. Deceased ran a rusty nail into his foot, the wound causing lock-jaw, from which he died in great agony the day before his son's arrival. He was a prominent contractor and superintendent of the Palestine waterworks, and leaves considerable property. The remains will be taken for burial to Montreal, the former place of residence of deceased, who was one of the leading members of the Prince of Wales Rifles.

The Rifle.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association was held Friday last at Montreal, Lieut.-Col. Houghton, presiding, and there being present Lieut.-Cols. Mattice, Fraser, Fletcher, Brosseau and Martin; Majors Bond, Starke, Radiger and Blaiklock (secretary); Captains Hood and Gault, and Lieut. Desbarats.

The annual report showed the association to be in a very satisfactory condition. Thanks were tendered to the Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor, French Consul General Dubail, the Dominion and Provincial Governments and others for the prizes given for competition. The annual matches had to be held at Ottawa, as there was no range in Montreal, and the entries were not quite so numerous as in the previous year, there being 1,944 individuals and 33 teams against 2,029 individuals and 43 teams last year. Details of the winners were given, and satisfaction expressed at the new Dominion ammunition. The new ranges at Cote St. Luc are still in an unfinished condition, and the work already done is absolutely useless, and the importance of a range here was proved by the competition firing at Ottawa costing \$600 extra.

The report of the treasurer (Lieut.-Col. Martin) showed the receipts to be \$5,591.68, including a balance of \$821.74; Dominion Government grant, \$1,700; Provincial do., \$300; subscriptions, \$590; membership, \$64; affiliations, \$177; and entries, \$1,324.45. The disbursements were \$5,287.72, leaving a balance of \$303.96.

It was resolved that the eight highest aggregates in the Martini matches at the D.R.A. be the team for the provincial match at Ottawa.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Chairman of council, Lieut.-Col. Houghton; treasurer, Lieut. Col. Martin; secretary, Major Blaiklock; finance committee, Lieut.-Cols. Brosseau and Fraser and Major Bond; auditors, Capt. Fair and Lieut. J. G. Ross; representatives to the D.R.A., Lieut.-Col. Brosseau, Majors Bond and Blaiklock and Capt. Hood and Sims; executive committee, Lieut. Cols. Martin, Fraser, Miller, Fletcher and Brosseau, Majors Bond and Blaiklock, Capt. Hood, Sims, Jamieson and Finlayson.

It was proposed to call a conference of the commanding officers, the city members and the council of the association for the purpose of getting the ranges at Cote St. Luc completed. The public presentation of prizes was discussed, and it was decided to continue it.

READE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION IN WISCONSIN.

Major-General Terry got into the regular army from the volunteer forces of the country, and appreciating the ladder by which he had climbed, he devoted all his energies that he could spare from the routine duties of the regular service to the improvement of the militia, or as it is termed in most States, the National Guard. For this purpose, he surrounded himself with a staff of officers best calculated to impart instruction to the true arm of the defensive power of the Government—to wit, the militia.

Shooting to hit is the objective point of the military art. All other studies and drills are for the purpose of placing the soldier in a position to do this effectually. Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Terry and Crook have appreciated this. The two latter named have detailed an officer on staff duty whose business nine months out of the twelve is to make himself useful to the militia. The extent to which they have succeeded in the State of Wisconsin is shown in a single instance. In January, 1887, the officers of the National Guard were treated to a lecture upon the subject of rifle practice by Lieut. Reade, at Madison, Wis. In March, 1887, the same officer lectured at Milwaukee to the Light Horse Squadron upon the same topic. In April, 1888, Gov. Jeremiah Rusk addressed a letter to Gen. Crook, requesting the services of a skilled expert of the regular army for instruction duty in connection with the National Guard of Wisconsin.

This request was reiterated in June of the same year. The points at which the services of this professional were requested were Menomonie, Milwaukee, Madison, Rippon and Camp Douglas. General Crook detached an officer of his staff to be present at the places named and on the dates indicated by Governor Rusk.

A detail of two members of each company of infantry and each troop of cavalry in the State was made for the purpose of instruction in learning how to shoot. This detail, comprising in all about 87 men and officers, received theoretical and practical instruction in rifle practice from Lieut. Reade and in September last all were assembled at a camp of instruction in rifle practice and put through the course as is practiced by the soldiery of the regular army.

Camp Philip Reade, as it is named in Governor Rusk's General Orders, was the first rifle camp of instruction and practice ever held in this country by State troops, and Lieut. Reade there entered practically upon his new duties. What he accomplished will be readily inferred by

all who know his enthusiasm and perseverance. It can only be a question of time when the salutary influence of his careful teaching will excite general attention. Meanwhile the members of the Wisconsin National Guard have done honour both to the members and to him by presenting Lieut. Reade with a testimonial, consisting of a solid silver set of 46 pieces, as an evidence of their appreciation of his valuable services. The presentation, by a happy coincidence, fell upon his 44th birthday and was made socially interesting to a memorable degree.

The example of Lieut. Reade in Wisconsin will naturally quicken interest among the militia of other States and good results must necessarily follow. In course of time all citizen soldiers may come to regard the rifle as a weapon of the highest importance when skilfully handled, instead of an ornamental feature of the equipment.—*U. S. Army and Navy Journal.*

Regimental Notes.

ANNUAL DINNER OF F. CO., THIRTEENTH.

Company F., of the Thirteenth Battalion, held their annual dinner at Newport's, King street east, last night. It was a fine company and as fine a dinner as was ever held at that popular establishment—one of the sort that the non-coms. and men of the company may well be proud of. The full company sat down around magnificently spread tables shortly before 9 o'clock and for an hour enjoyed the bounties of the evening, interspersed with friendly chat and the usual amount of levity. Lieut. Tidswell occupied the chair, with Mayor Doran on his right and Major Moore on his left. At the head of the table with the Chairman, were also Major McLaren and Major VanWagner, commanding officer of the Hamilton Field Battery; Acting-Surgeon Griffin, Capt. Adam, Mr. H. McKinnon, Mr. Alex. McKay, M.P., and Mr. Adam Brown, M.P. The non-commissioned officers of the company present were Sergeant Hamilton, Sergeant Healey and Corporal Bethune. Colour-Sergeant Grant, who was to have been the Chairman, was unavoidably absent, being called away at the last moment. Sergeant Hamilton occupied the vice-chair.

The toasts were introduced by the Chairman in a very pleasant manner. The first, of course, was "The Queen," which was received in the loyal manner in which a military organization will always receive it. The toast of "The Governor General" was next given and received with cheers. Lieut. Tidswell made a few very appropriate remarks upon the toast, alluding to the recent visit of Lord Stanley to this city. A song was then given by Private Laidlaw. The next toast, that of "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," called for much enthusiasm. Sergt. Hamilton, late of the 71st Highland Infantry Regiment, responded, after which Corp. Bethune recited "The Defence of the Bridge," in admirable style. "Lieut.-Colonel Gibson and Staff" was the next toast. In offering it Lieut. Tidswell said he regretted that Lieut.-Col. Gibson had, at the last moment, found it impossible to be present. He read a letter of regret from Major Mason and one from Captain Stuart (Adjutant). The toast was responded to by Major Moore, Major McLaren, Capt. Adam and Acting-Surgeon Griffin. Private Richard Bull sang "When I was a Student," the company joining in the chorus. As an encore "Jingle Bells" was given. At this point Major Moore proposed "The Non-Commissioned Officers of F Company." The toast was received with three cheers and a tiger. Sergeant Hamilton, Sergeant Healey and Corporal Bethune responded. "Canada, our Dominion," was the next toast proposed. It was responded to by Messrs. Adam Brown and Alex. McKay. The toast of "The Officers of F Company" called for a most enthusiastic reception. It was responded to by Lieut. Tidswell and Lieut. W.W. Osborne. "The Mayor and Corporation" brought forth hearty cheers and a speech from Mayor Doran in that gentleman's usual happy style. Toasts of "Our Guests," "Our Sister Corps," "The Learned Professions," "The Press" and "The Ladies" followed, with songs, recitations, choruses and speeches intermingled. The songs were by Pte. Bull, Capt. Adam, Lieut. Tidswell and Pte. Champ. The song of Pte. Champ was accompanied by himself upon the banjo and by Pte. Wilson upon the harmonica. Pte. Turnbull played the piano accompaniments. The company separated not long after midnight.—*Times.*

THE 21ST ESSEX FUSILIERS.

Capt. Jones, of No. 3 Co., has just completed a very fine drill shed at Essex Centre, and the same was opened by a military ball on Thursday evening, the 27th inst. The particulars have not yet reached me.

The splendid orchestra of the 21st Fusiliers furnished the music at the late grand ball of the Knights of Labour in the Union Hall, Leamington. All were delighted with the excellent music.

Lieut. Noble Bartlet, of No. 5 Co., Windsor, a promising young lawyer, was recently wedded to Miss Priddie, of Winnipeg. He has the hearty good wishes of his many friends and brother officers of the 21st.

The annual rifle matches of Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5 Cos. of the 21st Essex Fusiliers were held at their several company headquarters on

Thanksgiving Day, and were in every respect a success. The attendance was good, the prize lists generous, and the shooting very good indeed. The weather was favourable. In each case the prizes were presented in the evening at the annual banquet, which was attended by many influential friends. The usual toasts and speeches were indulged in.

HOTSPUR.

An Episode in Mounted Police History.

(From the Winnipeg Siftings).

The month of November, 1881, is an epoch that the Mounted Police at Fort Macleod and the people of the surrounding country will long remember. There was great excitement at that time, and it was not without reason, for the Blackfoot nation, the most numerous and warlike tribe of Indians in those parts, had commenced hostilities by killing cattle on some newly established ranches. Some of the ranchmen showed fight and applied to the Police for protection.

Captain Crozier was at Fort Macleod with one troop of Mounted Police. He sent what men he could to Fort Calgary, and some twelve or fifteen men to the Blackfoot Crossing, eighty-five miles distant, with an Inspector in command. This officer, with his detachment, took up his quarters at the Indian agency, and for some days all was quite enough, but one morning a difficulty arose between some Indians and the beef contractor issuing rations. After some dispute the case was reported to the Police officer, who took the matter into consideration, saying, I think, that he would settle the matter the next day.

During the afternoon the Inspector went out for a walk on the river that runs about twenty yards from the agency, and was met by a party of about one hundred and fifty squaws. It had been reported at the camp that it was his fault that the Indians did not get what they wanted from the contractor, and, as they knew that every afternoon he went out on the river for a walk, the squaws gathered on the ice and waited for him. As soon as they saw him they came forward and surrounded him.

Just imagine one hundred and fifty black and red viragos, axes in hand, (for if you meet three squaws near a camp, two will have axes) yelling and threatening one man, and you will have an idea of the unlucky officer's bewildering situation. He tried to speak, but what was the use? They could not understand, and if they had understood it would not make any difference. The officer could not speak their language, but when he saw them cutting a hole in the ice at his feet and making certain downward signs that he perfectly understood, he began to think that some mischief was really meant. He tried his best to make his way without striking through the crowd, but in vain. As the hole in the ice was just getting large enough for a man to pass through easily he heard a terrible yell. A man named Daly was coming like a whirlwind towards him, and, without the slightest respect for the sex of the assailants, struck right and left, knocking down about twenty squaws. He made a passage for the officer, who went home rejoicing in his deliverance.

It then was said that one of the squaws, who had been hit by Daly, who is a powerful man and did not probably mean to caress her, had been seriously hurt. Daly said he was sorry, but could not help it. He lived with another man in a house near the agency, and as he was preparing a meal an Indian came noiselessly into the house, took a rifle from underneath his blanket and cocked it. The click of the gun started Daly, who turned around and saw the Indian taking aim at him. He jumped aside, and the bullet passed between his right arm and his body, lodging itself deep in the wall behind him. The Indian immediately fired another shot, which grazed Daly's hair. This time Daly had his enemy by the throat. He took away the rifle from him, and the Indian getting loose ran away and hid himself in the camp. Daly went to the Police who decided to arrest the would-be-assassin. The officer himself, with six men, went into the Indian camp in the dead of the night to capture the culprit, who was the husband of the wounded squaw. The prisoner was taken to the Police quarters.

Half an hour afterwards the building was surrounded by about two hundred armed Indians, who demanded the release of the prisoner. The officer at a glance took in the situation. He saw that one single shot fired by him or his men would be the signal for the massacre, of not only himself and party, but also of every white man in the agency. He gave up the prisoner after vain attempts to persuade the enraged Indians that he was doing nothing but his duty. He tried during the night to send a courier to Fort Macleod, but the latter was stopped by armed Indians posted on the road and brought back to the post. Next day they could see a cordon of Indian sentries surrounding the post at a distance. At last Sergeant Howe said that he could go to Fort Macleod in spite of the Indians. He had a very good horse so well trained that he would follow his master like a dog, and come to his whistle.

Have hid a pair of reins and bit under his great coat, he took a piece

of bread and meat in his pocket, and went out apparently for a walk. As he was on foot the Indians let him pass. Then his horse was turned out of the stable as if for an airing, with a blanket and a headstall on him. The horse began to run and play around the place, but all at once he stopped and seemed to listen. Then he started at full gallop and went to his master, who caressed him and continued to walk about leisurely, the horse following him. He went down a small ravine, put the bit in the horse's mouth, folded the blanket to make a pad, and vaulting on the noble animal Sergeant Howe in a short time was out of sight. He left the post at nine in the morning, and at seven in the afternoon he was in Fort Macleod. Eighty five miles in ten hours without a saddle is a pretty hard ride.

On hearing his report Captain Crozier lost not a minute, and started with twenty men, all he could muster, and one field gun, 9 pr. He travelled all the remainder of the night and the next day, reaching the Blackfoot Crossing at eleven the next night. He immediately took from the Indian stores a quantity of sacks of flour, and made a kind of rampart large enough to hide his gun and protect his men. Early in the morning, who should come in but the very Indian they wanted, the rescued prisoner. He was a minor chief, and wanted to show his bravery by coming alone to the Police station, thinking that the Police were scared enough for him to do it with impunity. They saw him come through, and two men were posted on each side of the door. As he stepped in he was seized and put in irons. Some time afterwards about eighty young warriors came in sight of the Post, but when they saw that the little garrison had been reinforced they went back to the camp with the news. The watch around the place had been abandoned after Howe's departure.

Crowfoot, the head chief of the tribe, knew that his minor chief, the prisoner, had gone to the Police Post, and he guessed that he had been recaptured. He took two of his councillors and went to the agency, after ordering all his men to take arms and follow at a distance. Admitted to Captain Crozier's presence, he saw the irons on his man. "Do you know," he said to the officer, who this brave is you have put in irons?"—"I know," said Captain Crozier, "that he is a would-be-murderer, and he must indeed be a *brave* to fire twice at an unarmed man!"—"I will not allow you," said "Crowfoot, "to put irons on him. He is a minor chief in the nation, and it is only on thieves that chains are put."—"Look here," said the officer, "I did not come here to receive orders. I came here to command, and if you want to interfere in this business you will have irons on yourself, big chief as you are!" At a sign two men took post near Crowfoot, ready to handcuff him.

The Indian Chief then said:—"Do you know that in no time I will have three hundred warriors at your door? Here they are coming down the hill yonder. Will you release the prisoner, or will I have to fight you?"—"Fight me, by all means!" said the officer "That is exactly what I came for. Ready for action, men! Take your posts!" They all went behind the rampart, and as the war party came within thirty yards, "Clear the gun," ordered the Captain. As soon as the Indians saw the black muzzle of the nine-pounder, they took to their heels and left Crowfoot with the Police.

"Now," said Crozier, "you see your brave warriors. They are wise. I will remain here till to-morrow. If you want to fight, come, I am ready. Go back to your people, and tell them that I consider this little difficulty settled, but should you or yours force me to come back again to meet you not one of you will live to tell the story." Captain Crozier started the day after for his Fort, taking his prisoner with him.

Militia General Orders (No. 19) of 28th December, 1888.

No. 1.—STAFF.

His Excellency Lord Stanley of Preston, Governor-General, has been pleased to make the following appointments upon his Staff, viz:—

To be Extra Aides-de-Camp:

Lieut.-Colonel Philippe Landry, 61st Montmagny and L'Islet Battalion.

Lieut.-Colonel John Russell Armstrong, New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Lieut.-Colonel James Pennington Macpherson.

Lieut.-Arthur Edmund Curren, 1st Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Lieut.-Colonel George Dudley Dawson, 10th Battalion Royal Grenadiers.

Lieut.-Colonel Edward Gawlor Prior, British Columbia Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Major Charles John Short, Regiment of Canadian Artillery.

Major Hector Prevost, 65th Battalion Mount Royal Rifles.

To be honorary Aide-de-Camp:—Lieut.-Colonel Hewitt Bernard, C.M.G.

FREE **FREE**

\$85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for \$100, until lately. Best \$85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send **Free**, and after you have kept them in your home for 3 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address **Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.**

FREE **FREE**

\$95 Sewing-Machine. To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send **Free** to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send **Free** a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 3 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out before patents run out it sold for \$95, with the attachments, and now sells for \$50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is **Free**. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure **Free** the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. **TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.**

Outing.

THE MAGAZINE OF SPORT

LEADING FEATURES.

HUNTING, CAMPING, FISHING, CYCLING, BASEBALL, DRIVING, ATHLETICS, YACHTING, CANOEING, BOATING, FOOTBALL, Etc., Etc.

ALL WINTER AND SUMMER SPORTS.

TERMS

\$3.00 YEARLY. SINGLE COPIES, 25c.

SPECIMEN COPY FREE.

PUBLISHED BY
OUTING COMPANY, LIMITED,
235 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK.



North-West Mounted Police.

RECRUITS.

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

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

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

The term of engagement is five years.

The rates of pay are as follows:—

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

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

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

Members of the force are supplied with fixtures, a free kit on joining and periodicals used during the term of service.

Applicants may be engaged at the office of the Comptroller of the Force, Ottawa; at the Immigration office, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or at the Headquarters of the Force, Regina, N.W.T.

A NEW MILITARY WORK

ON GUARDS, SENTRIES, RELIEFS, ROUNDS, PATROLS, GUARDS OF HONOR, &c., AND THE

Various duties connected therewith.

BY **SERGT.-MAJOR J. B. MUNROE,**
(Author of Squad Drill Elucidated)

Will be sent free to any address on receipt of price, 30c a copy or 4 for \$1.

Address—**Sergt.-Major J. B. Munroe,**
Royal Infantry Barracks, London.

N.B.—Squad Drill Elucidated, will be revised and printed in a new and improved form. Send orders.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION

LOTTERY

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

THE REV. FATHER LABELLE.

Established in 1884 under the Act of Quebec, 31 Vict., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 19th Monthly Drawing will take place

Wednesday, Jan. 16th, 1889,

AT 2 P. M.

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

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

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

TICKETS \$1.00

Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p.c. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

Drawings on 3rd Wednesday of every month

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,
Offices: 19 St. James St., Montreal, Can.

HER MAJESTY'S ARMY.

By authority of the publishers we have the sole right in Canada to take orders for "Her Majesty's Army." Intending subscribers will please see that order forms presented for signature bear our imprint.

JOHN HOOD,

Manager Canadian Subscription Co., Montreal.

ONTARIO

Artillery Association

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

L. HOMFRAY IRVING,
Secretary.

Toronto, 15th December, 1888.

Get Your Paper Free!

By obtaining for us Two New Subscribers.

This is our standing offer, that any person sending us TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS, and sending Three Dollars for the first year's subscription, will receive his own copy free for a year.

Address and make Money Orders, etc., payable

The Canadian Militia Gazette,

OTTAWA, ONT.

P. O. Box 316.

IMPORTANT OFFER OUR READERS

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED.

The only high class Illustrated Canadian Weekly, gives its readers the best of literature, accompanied by engravings of the highest order. The Press throughout the Dominion has declared it to be worthy of Canada and deserving universal support; but its best recommendation lies in its steadily INCREASING CIRCULATION.

SUBSCRIPTION \$4 A YEAR. 10 CENTS A NUMBER.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS with Messrs. G. E. Desbarats & Son, Publishers, enable us to offer the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED with

The Canadian Militia Gazette

At the low combination rate of \$4.50 for both. Send your order now. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE,
P. O. Box 316, OTTAWA, ONT.

N. McEACHREN, MILITARY TAILOR,

ALBERT HALL BUILDINGS,

191 YONGE STREET - - - TORONTO.

UNIFORMS of every description made to order and everything necessary to an

OFFICER'S OUTFIT SUPPLIED.

Send for List of Prices.

Terms strictly cash



Money Orders.

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

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

If not exceeding \$4.....	2c.
Over \$4, not exceeding \$10.....	5c.
" 10, " " 20.....	10c.
" 20, " " 40.....	20c.
" 40, " " 60.....	30c.
" 60, " " 80.....	40c.
" 80, " " 100.....	50c.

On Money Orders payable abroad the commission is:

If not exceeding \$10.....	10c.
Over \$10, not exceeding \$20.....	20c.
" 20, " " 30.....	30c.
" 30, " " 40.....	40c.
" 40, " " 50.....	50c.

For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

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

SPORTSMEN



We are headquarters for FIRE ARMS, AMMUNITION, FISHING TACKLE AND SPORTING GOODS.

Send for our large Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

J. D. HUNTON & CO.,

334 Wellington Street.

When writing mention this paper.

BOOSEY & CO., BAND INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS.

GOLD MEDAL, International Inventions Exhibition, London. GOLD MEDAL, Calcutta Exhibition, the only Gold Medal awarded to Band Instrument Manufacturers, English or Continental. SILVER MEDAL, Calcutta Exhibition, for Improvements in Brass Instruments.

BOOSEY & CO.'S Manufactory is the most complete in England, comprising as it does the manufacture of Brass Instruments of every kind—CLARINETTS, BASSOONS, OBOES, FLUTES and DRUM Illustrated Catalogues, Testimonials and Estimates sent upon application.

BOOSEY & CO., 295 REGENT STREET, LONDON.
MANUFACTORY—STANHOPE PLACE, HYDE PARK.

The Prototype Instruments, being unequalled in musical quality and durability, are the best and cheapest for use abroad.



The Besson Prototype Band Instruments
42 Medals of Honor

Write for Testimonials from CANADIAN MUSICIANS and Bands using the BESSON Instruments.

F. BESSON & CO.,

198 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, ENG

The Besson Prototype Instruments are kept in stock by the following Canadian Music Sellers:—Grossman, Hamilton; Hubbard, Waterloo; Nye, Halifax; Orme & Son, Ottawa; Nordheimers, of Montreal, Toronto and London; Usher, of Brantford; Landry & Co., St. John, &c., &c., and of all leading Music Dealers in Canada.

LYMAN'S FLUID COFFEE,

A HOME LUXURY FOR CAMPING OUT.



COFFEE of the FINEST FLAVOR can be made in a MOMENT, ANYWHERE, in ANY QUANTITY. As good with condensed milk as fresh, or as "Café Noir."

FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE

It is the Great Convenience and Luxury of the day. Rich and Full Flavored. Wholesome, Stimulating, Easy of Use, Economical, the General Favorite. No cheap substitute of Peas, Wheat or Barley, but Genuine Mocha and Old Government Java.

For Sale by Grocers and Druggists in 1lb., 1/2lb., and 1/4lb. Bottles. TRIAL SIZE, 5 CTS. Mention this paper.

W. J. JEFFERY,

Rifle and Rifle Requisites Manufacturer,

60 QUEEN VICTORIA ST., LONDON, E.C.

THE "EFFECT" SIGHT ELEVATOR AND WIND GAUGE,

Hanging Pattern, made of a special quality Hard German Silver, divided in 150ths of an inch, with complete Tables of Elevation and Wind Allowance, for the Martini Rifle,

\$2.15. Postage, 25c. for 1 to 6.

N.B.—These Verniers do not alter the position of the Sliding Bar, nor is it necessary to lower the Slide when detaching the Vernier from the Back Sight.

Jeffery's Patent Sight Elevators are being used by the majority of the most well known rifle shots.

Mr. M'VITTIE, who uses one of these Elevators, says: "Your German Silver Elevators are a great improvement on the Gun Metal, as they do not discolour, and the Scales are therefore more easily read. It is made on the right principle—viz., Hanging Pattern, and with the 150th Scales. All who have any pretensions to Shooting should possess one of these Verniers."

Mr. C. H. JACKSON, winner of the Queen's Prize, 1886, says: "I unhesitatingly pronounce your Sight Elevator and Wind Gauge the best I have hitherto seen. Absence of play in the screw, and firm attachment to bar when drawing the line are noteworthy features. I predict that the Perfect Vernier will command a ready sale."

A Volunteer's Shooting "Kit" should comprise one of each of the following Articles, in addition to the Rifle:

- | | | | |
|--|-------|---|-------|
| 1. Best Quality Leather Shooting Case, to hold Cartridges, &c. | Post. | 2. White Pencil for marking lines on | Post. |
| 3. Improved Lin Shooting Cap | 20 | 3. Bottle of White Paint | 50 |
| 4. Waterproof Rifle Bag | 10 | 4. Pair of Orthoptics | 1.50 |
| 5. Back Sight Cover | 5 | 5. Jeffery's Patent Barrel Reflector | 61 |
| 6. Front Sight Protector (plated) | 5 | 6. Jeffery's Improved Sight Definer | 61 |
| 7. Pull-through Pocket Barrel Clew, in Pouch | 12 | 7. Jeffery's Patent Sight Elevator and Wind Gauge | 2.15 |
| 8. Bristle Brush to screw on Ramrod | 4 | 8. A pair of Jeffery's "Imperial" Binoculars | 8.53 |
| 9. Wire Brush | 4 | If with 12 Lenses | 9.75 |
| 10. Wool Moop | 4 | If with 15 Lenses | 11.00 |
| 11. Patent Barrel Cooler | 36 | These Binoculars have been specially designed for Rifle shooting, and are guaranteed equal in power and quality to those supplied by Opticians at often double the prices above quoted. | |
| 12. Pair of Sight Patches | 30 | Telescopes, from \$1.60 to \$12.50. | |
| 13. Bottle of "Nigeria" Sight Black | 12 | | |

Also several Turner Barrel Snider Rifles, with rifling in perfect order. Price \$15.00. These rifles originally belonged to some of the best rifle shots in England, prior to the adoption of the Martini Rifle. They have been taken care of, and are practically as good as new. Also several New Webley Barrel Snider rifles, shot and regulated by the late Frank Osborne. These rifles were the favorite weapons among the volunteers of Great Britain, and were used by the majority of competitors at Wimbledon. Price, \$17.50.

Illustrated Price List Post Free on Application.

CREAN & HOUSTON,

(Late JOHN F. CREAN)

Civil and Military Tailors and Outfitters

85 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

The goods supplied by this firm cannot be excelled for quality of material and workmanship. The cloth for uniforms is imported, the best qualities alone being used, and all uniforms are made to the minutest detail in conformity with the latest regulation patterns.

Only skilled hands are employed in making up the goods, and the firm guarantee satisfaction.

EVERY REQUISITE FURNISHED:

Swords, Accoutrements, Regulation Waterproofs, Laces, Badges, Embroidery, etc.

Remember, Crean & Houston guarantee every article equal to the best Old Country product, and are in a position to fill orders with the greatest promptitude.

Estimates and all other information cheerfully furnished on application.

OFFICERS REQUIRING OUTFITS

In whole or in part, new or renewal, would do well to communicate with the above firm before ordering. MENTION THIS PAPER.

Hamilton Powder Co. JOHN MARTIN & Co

(Incorporated 1861)

MANUFACTURE

MILITARY POWDER

of any required velocity, density or grain

SPORTING POWDER,

"Duck," "Caribou," and other choice grades.

BLASTING POWDER

in every variety.

DYNAMITE

And all other modern "High Explosives."

SOLE LICENSEES FOR

H. Julius Smith's Magneto-Battery,

The best for accurate Electric Firing of Shots, Blasts, Mines, Torpedoes, &c.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

For Insulated Wire, Electric Fuses, Safety Fuses, Detonators, &c.

OFFICE:

108 St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

Branch Offices and Magazine at principal shipping points in Canada.

Descriptive Lists mailed on application.

MILITARY OUTFITTERS,

457 ST. PAUL ST.,

MONTREAL

EDWARDS'

DESICCATED SOUP

Keeps Good any time and in all climates. Making a most Nutritive and delicious Soup in a few minutes.

INDISPENSABLE FOR CAMPING OUT.

This preparation consists of Extract of Beef and Vegetables in a dry state, which has been so long used by the British Army and Navy and the Indian Governments, and for domestic use in all parts of the world.

For the Medical Officer in charge, 67th Regiment.

To the Deputy Surgeon-General, B.M.S., E.R.C.

I have the honor to report, after having analyzed the above-mentioned Desiccated Soup, that it is a nutritious, palatable, portable and easy prepared food, and approved by the British Army and Navy. My opinion is that this preparation is an invaluable article of diet for both sick and healthy soldiers.

Signed, J. W. BARRAR, M.D., Surgeon-General.

For sale by all Grocers Everywhere.

Wholesale Canadian Depot, 26 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal. S. H. Ward, Agent.

Edwards' Economic Cooking—a valuable book post free on application.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE is published weekly at Ottawa, Ont., by J. D. TAYLOR, Proprietor.