

October, 1893, is Thomas and not as therein stated.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry, O.—No. 2 Company, Thorold.—This Company having become non-effective, is removed from the List of Corps of the Active Militia.

Captain William Monro resigns his commission.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry, O.—2 Company, Portsmouth.—This Company having become non-effective, is removed from the List of Corps of the Active Militia.

Captain and Brevet Major Thor Kelley is permitted to retire, retaining rank, and Lieutenant Alexander Sharp reverts to the Retired List.

50th Battalion "Huntingdon Borderers," Q. No 1 Company Huntingdon.—To be Lieutenant: Charles Stewart Walsh, Gentleman, R. S. I., vice A Cameron left limits.

68th Battalion, "King's County" N. S.—No. 1 Company, Kentville.—To be 2nd Lieutenant: John William Denison, R. S. I., 1st B., vice G. L. Ward transferred to No. 3 Company.

No. 3 Company Kentville.—To be Lieutenant: Gerald Leckmere Ward from No. 1 Co. vice J. L. Newry retired.

No. 5, Co. Ross Corner.—To be Lieutenant: Thomas Andrew Neville, R. S. I., 2nd, vice William Ross, deceased.

74th Battalion of Infantry, Sussex, N. B.—No. 1 Company, Clifton.—To be Captain: Ormond Walker Wetmore, R. S. I., 1st, vice H. D. Wetmore, who retires, retaining rank.

77th "Wentworth" Battalion of Infantry, O.—Surgeon Major A. H. Walker, M.D. has been permitted to retire with the rank of Surgeon Major.

To be Surgeon: James Ross, Esquire, M. D. vice Surgeon Major Walker, retired.

No. 4. Company Ancaster.—Captain Alexander H. Smith retires, retaining rank.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: John Nish Middleton, vice A. M. Pirle, left limits.

80th Battalion, "Nicolet," Q.—No. 1 Company, Gentilly.—To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally: Edouard de Châtillon, Gentleman, vice F. Mallhot, resigned.

81st "Portneuf Battalion," Q.—To be Quartermaster: Victor E. Parent, Gentleman, vice J. J. B. Tanerede Marcotte, deceased.

85th Battalion, Q.—No. 3 Company, Laprairie—2nd Lieutenant (provisionally) E. Honore Teller has resigned his appointment.

No. 6 Company, Longueuil.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Frederic Villeneuve, Gentleman, vice Arthur Vincent promoted.

88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Battalion Q.—No. 5 Company St Denis.—To be Lieutenant David Ernest Deschenes, R. S. I., 2nd, vice B. M. Deschenes promoted.

89th "Tennisconata and Reimsokl"

Battalion Q.—No. 2 Company, Cacouna.—To be Lieutenant: J A'phonse Gilbert, R. S. I., 1st A., vice Joseph C. Freve, who retires.

94th Battalion, "Argyle Highlanders," N. S.—No. 4 Company, Baddeck.—To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Malcolm Hugh Morrison, Gentleman, vice Joseph S. McLean, promoted.

G. O. (7.) Brevet.

William David Brown, Captain and Adjutant of the "Queen's Own Canadian Hussars," to have the rank of Brevet Major, from the 21st December, 1893.

Captain and Adjutant Harry A. Foyle, of the 94th Battalion, "Argyle Highlanders," N. S., to have the rank of Brevet Major.

G. O. (8.) Mobilization.

The Headquarters of No. 4 Company, "Ottawa and Carleton" Battalion of Rifles, O., have been authorized to be changed from Billings Bridge, County of Russell, to the City of Ottawa.

PROPERLY PUNISHED.

Before the Army of the Potomac moved up the Peninsula in the early part of '62 Gen. Butterfield issued an order prohibiting foraging. The army had been on the march but a few hours when the general saw a color sergeant with a goose hanging over his shoulder along with his colors.

The general, surprised, stopped the sergeant and said:

"What regiment do you belong to?"

"To the Sixty-seventh New York, general," replied the soldier.

"And to what brigade?"

"To your brigade, general."

"And did you hear, before we began this march, an order read forbidding foraging?"

"I did, general."

"They why, sir, do I find you with this goose which you have evidently killed?"

"I'll tell you, general," said the soldier, "just how it was. As I was marching along, minding my own business, this goose came and hissed at the flag; and I would have killed it if it had had ten lives."

—The sergeant kept the goose.—Boston Budget.

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Teacher—Yes, children, when the war broke out all the able-bodied men who could leave their families enlisted in the army. Now, can any of you tell me what motives took them to the front?

Bright Boy (triumphantly)—Locomotives.—Street and Smith's Good News.

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"After that terrible Sunday at Shiloh," Gen. Sherman said one day to the writer, "I started out to find Grant and see how we were to get across the river. It was pouring rain and pitch dark; there was considerable confusion, and the only thing just then possible, it seemed to me, was to put the river between us and the enemy and recuperate. Full of only this idea, I ploughed around in the mud until at last I found him standing backed up against a wet tree, his hat well slouched down and coat well pulled up around his ears, an old tin lantern in his hand, the rain peiting on

us both, and the inevitable cigar glowing between his teeth, having retired, evidently, for the night. Some wise and sudden instinct impelled me to a more cautious and less impulsive proposition than at first intended, and I opened up with, 'Well, Grant, we've had the devil's own day, haven't we?'

"'Yes,' he said, with a short, sharp puff of the cigar; 'lick 'em to-morrow, though.'"—Washington Post.

MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

We have already alluded to the action of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., New York, in regard to the matter of military training in the public schools. This action is set forth in a report of a committee, of which Captain E. L. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Artillery, is chairman. The committee show the entire feasibility of the scheme of instruction, and the economy with which it could be carried out. Where there are armories of the National Guard these might be used for the few hours in the week required for the school boys, and the time of different schools could be so allotted as to enable a single instructor to attend to the work of instruction in each town or city, except in the few great cities. The recommendations of Lafayette Post have been cordially approved by such distinguished authority as ex-President Harrison, and the reasons he gives for his approval, as set forth in the article we published last issue, are conclusive.

There is every reason why the suggestions of Captain Zalinski's committee should receive unanimous public approval by active measures in the premises in every State and Territory in the Union. Officers from the retired list might well be detailed for this duty, as well as with the National Guard, without detriment to the Service. There need be no restriction on the number of retired officers ordered to instruction duty, and none on their period of service, if the result of a four years' detail should prove satisfactory to all concerned. In addition to Universities, Colleges and Public Schools there are in every State and Territory, private institutions of learning where thousands of our young men are being educated, and where the detail of an Army officer as military instructor would be appreciated. The adoption of the suggestion made to Congress by the President of the United States—to give to officers on the retired list the full pay of their grade when detailed on such duty would be but just and right, and the slight increase to the financial budget would be returned in the public benefits derived from giving to the country at large an annual output of thousands of young men, educated, disciplined, well drilled, and ready for the field, imbued with confidence and sentiments of patriotism.

A German statistician estimates that twelve hundred thousand men took part in the autumn manoeuvres on the Continent during last season. What an immense advantage to this country if we could subject a corresponding number of our young men to a similar experience yearly! We have the men and we have the money, but we are without the proper appreciation of