

for either, what was his answer? Has he made any special reports upon the equipment, stores—no, not those words, for such things do not exist in British Columbia? Did he inspect the school, informing himself that all necessary appliances were on hand for instruction in garrison work, and ascertaining that the course as laid down in regulations was carried out?

Is instruction given in shifting ordnance, in B. L. siege gun drill, transporting ordnance or in gyn drill? The course calls for these subjects. The garrison course consists of the foregoing, together with squad and company drill, rifle exercise, traversing platform drill, standing gun drill, knotting and lashing and regimental duties. The greater part of these may have been carried out, but it will be interesting to hear what the General says in his annual report upon this so-called school.

I am of opinion that, had the General made these enquiries, he would have been informed that the school—"a model in the largest sense"—did not boast of a gyn, nor of a sling waggon, nor of a siege gun, nor of rollers, nor of scotches, etc., all articles being decidedly necessary at even a school not aspiring to be a model in the largest sense.

Perhaps if the General were to read the annual reports for the last two years he would find that the same condition of things existed then as now. It must be apparent, then, that inspections which lead to nothing (but dinners) are useless.

THE PRIMARY OBJECT POORLY ATTAINED.

The regulations further tell us that "the primary object is that those instructed may become the instructors of others when they return to their several corps." No doubt it should be so, but if schools do not have issued to them the necessary articles, stores, etc., wherewith to be able, in the first place, to impart instruction to those who in after time are to be instructors, then "the instructee" might as well stay at home, read up his drill books, acquire such knowledge as he can by looking at the pictures in them, nurse the babies, and save the country his high pay of "the daily dollar" and transport expenses.

Apropos of "C" Battery R. C. A., we all know that an officer of that corps introduced a new equipment which was practically tested during the Skeena expedition. The battery paraded in this kit, and to everybody's horror the inspecting officer remarked, it is said, "That's old. I remember that 40 years ago." With such a memory it is a pity that he gave us such an old chestnut, to use a vulgar expression, in recommending in last year's report the introduction of brown leather belts. The two things would go well together—one 40 years old, the other 33 years! But "the kit officer's" suggestion has been brought into practical use, while realization of the other's is still in the very dim future.

Correspondence.

[This paper does not necessarily share the views expressed in correspondence published in its columns, the use of which is freely granted to writers on topics of interest to the militia.]

A PROTEST.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—It is to be hoped that the details in one particular as proposed in the *Empire* of yesterday for the field day on Thanksgiving Day will not be carried out. Fancy our stalwart Grenadiers being trundled off to the conflict in such an undignified and unsoldierly mode of conveyance as street cars while our active riflemen will be carried by rail. Do the gentlemen who have the arrangements in hand think that we are not equal to a tramp of four miles there and four back? For goodness sake, gentlemen, do not let us be made a laughing-stock of, unless we give you opportunities for that on parade. From present appearances we are at last going to have a sensible inspection. The inspecting officer will have a chance to judge of our soldierly qualities, and a good tramp will settle the men down to steady work. Besides, counting the time needed to pack three hundred men into street cars and five or six hundred into railway cars, and again the time that will be lost in detraining, if the idea is to gain time I am afraid it will result in a loss.

CARPET KNIGHT.

TORONTO, 3rd November, 1888.

THE D. R. A. PRIZE PRESENTATION—A SUGGESTION.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—I am sure that any friend of the Dominion Rifle Assn. who was present at the "presentation of prizes" must have been pained at the failure of that event. The very thorough and business like manner in which, I may say, all the other affairs of the Association are conducted proves to me that only a hint is needed to have the formal presentation made as successful as the other events in its programme.

There need be no fear but that the management would be supported by any of the competitors who are worthy of the name. I for one am proud that such gentlemen of position should interest themselves in the affairs of the society and plan as they do such generous things for us, and as the presentation is more particularly a thing the success of which would give pleasure to "the officials," I would all the more willingly yield to their wishes or commands in the matter, and I take the liberty to suggest:

1st. That first, second, third, and other principal individual or team prizes, duly specified, be paid at the "presentation," unless the winners thereof have been previously excused.

2nd. That 20 per cent. be deducted from such prizes as are not accepted at the "presentation," and the balance paid at the expiration of six months.

A good soldier knows how to give and obey a strict order, so let us have one.

JOHN CROWE, Corpl. 1st B. F. A.

GUELPH, ONT., 5th Nov., 1888.

Regimental News.

The Ottawa Sharpshooters' Memorial.

That the period of more than three years which have passed since their sacrifice has not dimmed Ottawa's sense of appreciation of the gallant sharpshooters Osgood and Rogers was made evident on Thursday last by the thousands who thronged Major's Hill Park and its vicinity to witness the ceremony of unveiling the monument there erected. Amongst those gathered in the vicinity of the monument were Sir Adolphe, Lady and Miss Caron, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Hon. John Carling, Hon. Edgar and Mrs. Dewdney, Hon. C. H. and Mrs. Tupper, Hon. John Haggart, Chief Justice Sir Wm. and Lady Ritchie, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Gwynne, Hon. Justice and Mrs. Ross, Sir Fred. and Lady Middleton, Col. Walker Powell, Mrs. and Miss Powell, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. John Macpherson, Lieut.-Col. Irwin, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Bacon, Lieut.-Col., Mrs. and Miss White, E. H. Bronson, M.P.P., and Mrs. Bronson, Sheriff Sweetland, Acting-Mayor Erratt and members of the City Council, and hundreds of other leading residents. All four corps of the local militia turned out, the strength on parade being: Dragoon Guards, 35, under Capt. Gourdeau; Field Battery, 30, Major Stewart; Governor-General's Foot Guards, 150, Major Tilton; 43rd Rifles, 100, Capt. Sherwood.

Lieut.-Col. White, of the 43rd, being attached to the staff, the command of the brigade devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Pennington Macpherson, of the Guards. Sharp at 2.30, the appointed hour, the Governor-General and Lady Stanley and party arrived, His Excellency being received with a general salute from the brigade of militia. He was escorted to the platform by Col. Powell, chairman of the Monument Committee. On this platform there were also the Bishop of Ontario and Rev. Messrs. Pollard and Bogert in their clerical robes, Sir Adolphe Caron, Major-General Sir Fred. Middleton, Mr. Percy Wood, the sculptor, and others specially invited. As is customary on such occasions the proceedings opened with prayer, which was offered by Bishop Lewis after the form of the Ritual. The Benediction followed, and the Guards' Band added to the impressiveness of the occasion by playing a verse of the hymn commencing "All people that on earth do dwell."

Col. Powell, Adjutant-General, in a pithy speech declared the object of the demonstration. Having briefly outlined the circumstances connected with the calling out of the militia and the formation of a corps in Ottawa, he spoke in sympathetic terms of the death of Ptes. Osgood and Rogers, and paid a high tribute to their worth as citizens and as volunteers. As chairman of the committee he desired to thank the Minister of Public Works, Sir Hector Langevin, for permitting them to place the statue in such a favourable position.

His Excellency then pulled the cord attached to the Union Jack veiling the statue, and thus disclosed it to public view. The figure is that of a Guardsman, uniformed and equipped in full marching order; the position is standing easy, with hands folded over the reversed rifle and the head drooped in mourning attitude. The figure, which is in bronze and slightly above life size, is mounted upon a pedestal about 11 feet in height. Bronze medallions on the right and left side of the die show suppositious portraits of Osgood and Rogers, with the names attached. On the front there is a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:—

"Erected by the Citizens of Ottawa, to the memory of Wm. B. Osgood and John Rogers, of the Guards Company of Sharpshooters, who fell in action at Cut Knife Hill on the 2nd May, 1885."

When the murmur of approbation caused by the sight of the statue had subsided a speech from the Governor-General was announced. In this His Excellency concluded as follows:—"In all