

is to be extended so as to include the militia of Canada, it will be a step backward, and I do not believe that the General Officer commanding the militia will recommend this backward step by lowering the status of the militia, or that the Minister of Militia will ask the Imperial authorities to grant an English volunteer decoration to the Canadian militia. No doubt there are officers in the militia, such as described by the Hon. Mr. Patterson recently, as belonging to the militia for the purpose of appearing in gorgeous uniforms, and who do nothing to maintain or improve the militia, and whose corps are, as a rule, of the weakest possible description. Such officers as usually seek and obtain the assistance of a friendly medical board, to relieve them from actual service, when their corps are ordered for duty in the field; but when are conspicuous on all state and public functions, in their gorgeous uniforms, who would love to have a decoration of some kind, even if only of the "brandy and water" kind for length of service, on their manly breasts. There is now a strong agitation going on in England for a decoration for militia officers who have served 20 years as officers in the militia, and there is every likelihood of its being granted. Such a decoration if extended to the colonies, is one that the militia of Canada would be eligible for, and one which they would be proud to receive and wear. But if the Canadian militia receive the Volunteer Service Decoration, they cannot, of course, expect to also receive the Militia Decoration when it is granted, as it is sure to be. Is it not better, then, that this senseless agitation for the Volunteer Service Decoration for the militia should cease, and that these officers should wait until a decoration is granted to which the militia would be eligible to receive and proud to wear.

MILITIAMAN, NOT A VOLUNTEER.
May 11th, 1893.

Colonial Regiments.

A suggestion by an Ontario Imperial Federationist.

The following communication appears in Imperial Federation To the Editor of Imperial Federation.

Dear Sir—I have seen several suggestions in your paper at various times, made with a view to the Federation of the Empire; but one I have not seen and now proceed to make it. It strikes me it is one that, if carried out, would tend to knit the Colonies and the Mother Country more closely together without in any way disturbing trade relations, or, indeed, affecting even remotely the business of any of the Colonies.

What I would suggest is that there should be an addition to the present standing army of Great Britain, to be composed of regiments recruited, armed and equipped by the different Colonies; and that for this purpose there should be throughout Her Majesty's Dominions recruiting agencies, maintained by the Colonies in which they would be

established, where enlistments might be made from time to time as required.

Take, for instance, the Dominion of Canada. A regiment might be raised here to be called, say, "The Royal Canadian Regiment," composed of an Ontario battalion, a Quebec battalion, and so on. If the Colonies were to take the initiative in providing the necessary recruiting agencies and maintaining them, finding the recruits their outfit, arms, and equipment, they would have done their share. On the regiment's being taken over by the Imperial Government, the Empire should, after that, bear the expense until their term of enlistment had expired, after which their pensions might be borne by the respective Colonies in which the regiments been raised.

In large Colonies like Australia and Canada the expense of the pension list might be provided for by setting aside a million of acres of land, the proceeds of sales of which could be invested and the income arising therefrom used to meet the necessary expenditure—a better plan than giving each pensioner a grant of land, as the land is generally sacrificed for the sake of a little ready money; whereas when the men were receiving pensions it would tend to keep them in the country, and after a few years there would be a considerable body of well-drilled men whose service would be available if occasion arose for their being required.

If such a scheme were adopted, I would suggest that the officers should be appointed to each battalion from the Colony furnishing the battalion. This scheme would give an impetus to those military colleges which are now established in some of the Colonies, and be an incentive to other Colonies to establish them.

Another advantage would be that throughout Her Majesty's Empire there would be permanently established a system of recruiting by means of which, if the occasion arose, a large body of men could be raised in a short time.

I do not know if the scheme above outlined will meet with the approval of the powers that be; but I have taken the trouble to suggest it, as I would like very much to see some mode of Imperial Federation which would unite more closely the Mother Country and her Colonies, where at present exists a security for life, reputation, and property such as I believe can be found in no other countries in the world.

Yours truly,

Richard H. R. Munro.

Toronto 17th May, 1893.

SHOOTING IN MANITOBA.

A dozen of the Portage la Prairie, Man., riflemen went down to the butts on Dominion Day, and had a shoot at 200, 400 and 500 yard ranges. It was cloudy and clear alternately while a good deal of rain and a heavy thunder shower passed over the shooters spoiling the accuracy of their shooting.

The top scores made were:—

	200	400	500	TU.
J. McKenzie	31	27	22	80
Dr. Macklin	25	29	23	77
R. v. A. H. Finch	28	30	19	77
R. McLeod	21	28	24	73
Wm. Kitson	20	30	23	73
W. B. Unsworth	25	26	22	73

THE SUSSEX CAMP.

The military camp at Sussex broke up on Thursday afternoon after the presentation of prizes took place; prizes for efficiency and target shooting were awarded as follows: Most efficient companies, F troop, Major Campbell, 8th Hussars; Woodstock Field Battery, Lt.-Col. Dibblee; No. 8 Co., Capt. Perkins, 67th Batt. Winners of battalion prizes at target shooting; Sergt. W. Parlee, 8th Hussars; Sergt. Appleby, 67th Batt.; Sergt. Gregory, 7th Batt. The two latter made 67 points out of a possible 80. In connection with target shooting, it may be mentioned that Captain Pender's Co. (No. 4), 71st Batt., stands next in order after the St. Stephen men. The presentations were made by the lieutenant governor and Hon. G. E. Foster.

The brigade major read a despatch from the general written in England, regretting his inability to be present at camp, and referred in very flattering terms to the efficiency of the cavalry, and presented a trumpet for company efficiency, won as mentioned above by Major Campbell.

The following are the prize winners:—

Brigade—Corp. H. Gregory, 71st.

8th Hussars—Hospital Sergeant, W. Parlee, of C troop.

A troop—Capt. A. Appleby.

B troop—Trooper, R. Parlee.

D troop—Trooper, V. L. Faulkner.

E troop—Sergeant Major Pearson.

F troop—Trooper, H. Colbourne.

G troop—Tr. Sergt. Major Cocarane.

67th Carleton Light Infantry—Sergt.

Peter Appleby, No. 9 Co.

No. 1 Co.—Pte. O. E. DeMerchant

No. 2—Capt. D. Tracy.

No. 3—Pte. J. McArthur.

No. 4—Pte. H. A. Ross.

No. 5—Pte. R. B. King.

No. 6—Pte. H. Miller.

No. 7—Sergt. S. Cyr.

No. 8—Sergt. Lameraux.

71st York Battalion—Capt. H. Gregory,

No. 6 Co.

No. 1 Co.—Pte. A. Young.

No. 2—Pte. G. Foster.

No. 3—Pte. N. McNaughton.

No. 4—Sergt. J. Wilson.

No. 5—Pte. S. McCracken.

No. 7—Bugler J. A. Perkins.

The prize winners for sword drill are:—

8th Hussars.—

A Troop, Sergt. Major Westmore - \$ 2

B " Sergt. Barnes - - - - - 2

C " Trooper Golding - - - - - 2

D " Troop Sgt. Maj. A. Sherwood - 2

E " Sergt. E. Pearson - - - - - 2

F " Sergt. Teedy - - - - - 2

G " Sergt. Reed - - - - - 2

\$14

The troopers of C troop presented their commander, Major Campbell, with a set of solid silver salt cellars. The first lieutenant, Mr. Fairweather, was the recip-