

mark appreciation for public services, or personal heroism or bravery, better than raising a shapely monument which can only please the eye, adorn a park or square, or remind passers by of the departed one beneath. When public sentiment is aroused it is always an easy matter to procure contributions for any worthy object, especially when it becomes a national sentiment and is not localized; but even when confined to one city in this comparatively poor country, very large amounts can be raised to commemorate a national event, as witness the amount collected in Winnipeg to erect a monument to the Volunteers; which amount could certainly have been better expended in erecting a building to serve some useful purpose to the city, or as was suggested, a wing to the General Hospital, than in the way it has been utilized; still the wishes of contributors have to be taken into consideration. Now, as our contemporary remarks, a movement is on foot to erect a monument to the late gallant Lt. Col. Arthur Williams, and the subscriptions to the fund are expected from far and near, and are not to be confined to any one locality; so here a fitting opportunity is presented to the Canadian public to mark their appreciation of Col. Williams' services, and their regret at the early close of his career, by erecting to his memory some substantial monument which will be of use to those whom he has left behind to fight the battles of the world. The particular use to which the building should be put, its site, its cost and management are matters that could well be settled by committees struck from the contributors, or could be left to the matured judgment of a few; these, however, are details not suitable for discussion just now, but we simply desire to elaborate the views of our contemporary in the matter, views which we heartily endorse.

Herewith is an illustration of the medal to be granted for last year's campaign, which gives a better idea of the original than the cuts hitherto published. The sketch from which our illustration was taken has been in the engraver's hands for some weeks, but through an accident its completion was delayed until now.



OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

We are indebted for the sketch to Messrs. E & E. Emanuel, Medallists, &c., 3, The Hard, Portsea, England. We have also seen beautifully finished miniatures of the medal, prepared by them, which they advertize, with ribbon, &c., complete, at 5s. 6d. each postage and registration paid; or at 60s. per dozen net.

The lecture delivered by Col. Oswald, in Montreal, on the 8th, on the history of the Canadian Militia, has been published in neat pamphlet form, and proves a most interesting sketch. Beginning with the conquest of Quebec he shows how and when volunteers have aided the British Crown, and brings his record down to the close of last year's campaign. We should greatly like to reproduce this most valuable addition to our military history.

PERSONALS.

Capt. Neale, N. W. M. P., is now at Fort McLeod in command of "H" troop.

Lieuts. Tulloch and Jackes, of B and C companies, 90th Rifles, began their nine day's course at the Winnipeg Mounted Infantry School on the 12th.

Capt. Little and Lieut. Pope, of the 7th Fusiliers, who have been attending "C" School of Infantry at Toronto, have been granted short course certificates.

We are sorry to learn from the *Manitoban* that Capt. Peters has not received sufficient encouragement to justify him in publishing his album of instantaneous photographs of North-west rebellion scenes.

Lieut. Russell, of the 71st Batt., and Lieut. Donkin, of the 93rd Batt., left Fredericton on the 9th for the Royal Military College, Kingston. Lieut. Donkin, during his residence there, says the *Capital*, has made many friends among his comrades, and both officers have our best wishes for their success in their military studies.

Lieut.-Col Rogers, commanding the 57th Batt., has been in town interviewing the Minister of Militia and the Major General commanding with a view of having his regiment changed into a city battalion with headquarters at Peterborough, and the proposed change is evoking the utmost enthusiasm amongst the officers and townspeople.

Lieutenant Colonel Erskine G. Scott's late retirement from the command of the 8th Royal Rifles is a great loss to his regiment and to the active force. Since he was a boy he has been well known throughout the Province of Quebec as an enthusiastic volunteer and a capital rifle shot, and his genial face at the head of his well dressed and good looking squad will be missed from the Dominion meetings. Although Colonel Scott can claim no actual service, his regiment never having got to the front, it was not from want of readiness to go. Col. Scott joined the "Victoria Rifles," the company that afterwards became No. 1 of the 8th, as a private, in September, 1861, and was promoted successively to corporal and sergeant. He was gazetted ensign 1st May, 1868, lieutenant 6th March, 1869, captain 9th February, 1872, brevet major 9th February, 1877, major 30th April, 1881, and lieut.-colonel commanding 27th April, 1883. He has accompanied the regiment to Montreal on reviews, and has been on duty with it in barracks and in billets in the city during the several Fenian alarms, and also on several occasions when called out in aid of the civil power. We can remember the colonel firing as a member of the 8th team on Beauport beach in the good old days (for Quebec) when the Imperial forces occupied the citadel, and when that team defeated successive regiments of regulars. He was also on the regimental teams that won the first battalion prize of \$250 at the first D.R.A. meeting at Laprairie in 1868, the \$800 Cartier challenge cup at the P.Q.R.A. meeting, and other events at subsequent D.R.A. and lesser meetings. He is President of the Stadacona R.A. and a Vice-President of the P.Q.R.A., and it has always been his aim to turn out in the regiment a respectable proportion of fair average shots rather than a few cracks. Aided by zealous officers, and with men of more than ordinary intelligence and smartness, he has always kept the regiment in a state of efficiency second to none in the Dominion, and it may be imagined that taking such pride in it he was loath to leave it, and that the pressure of business, &c., that forced him to do so was more than ordinary.

OUR EXCHANGES.

Out of the latest military periodicals received, the following articles will be found of general interest in Canada:

Colburn's for March. Col. Knollys' concludes his "suggestions," dealing chiefly with the management and organization of army corps in the field, and Lt.-Col. Macdonald continues his clever and thorough essay on drill reform, which we are reproducing. Grant's military novel continues as interesting as ever.

The *Rifle* for March shows evidence of success by increasing its pages. It begins with an illustrated sketch of Mr. G. H. Wentworth's career as a crack shot, showing how a naturally nervous and near sighted man overcame these defects. Mr. Hinman criticizes the *Forest and Stream* trajectory tests unfavorably; there is an interesting letter from the English correspondent, and Mr. Lowe's criticism of the Martini-Enfield rifle.

The *Broad Arrow* has amalgamated with the *Naval and Military Gazette*, and the first issue of the united periodical, that for 27th February, is to hand, and shows that the best features of both have been preserved. While the convenient form and general scheme of the