

SOME ODDITIES OF THE NEW R. AND O.

In glancing over of a copy of the Canadian Militia Regulations, 1887, just issued, I notice that no mention has been made of guards turning out at reveille, retreat and tattoo. In parts our regulations are copied *holus bolus*, applicable or inapplicable to our militia, from the Queen's regulations. I would suggest that everything applicable to the militia should be inserted in our regulations, thus doing away with the necessity of purchasing two books.

The term "that the militia is subject to the Queen's regulations and orders for the army" is very ambiguous. If it suits the powers that be, they are subject to them, and vice versa. I have always found that it works this way—"you are liable to all the punishments, but devil the privilege."

I notice particularly the enumeration of books supplied gratis to D.A.G., schools, etc. It is a strange contrast to the supply of books supposed to be purchased out of an annual allowance of \$2 per company for postage—especially an independent and isolated company.

Paragraph 974 says that on active service companies will be supplied with order book, ledger, and defaulter book. I know a c. o. who while on active service applied some three or four times for a ledger, which he never received—in fact, it was denied him. However, to appease him a defaulter book was sent him after every fresh application.

Why are plans of encampments for cavalry, artillery and infantry inserted totally different from our authorized strength? Take for instance, the cavalry camp: "4 squadrons of 100 horses each." Why, we can only boast of squadrons having 70 horses each. The artillery camp, we are told, is for a battery with 6 guns—we only muster 4 guns and *without* waggons, which are also provided for in plan. In the infantry camp, why is the paymaster put in with the adjutant? Paymaster and quartermaster should be together. Are no forms of camp for engineers laid down?

The regulations also enumerate the districts into which Ontario is divided for military purposes. I find the following *counties* mentioned, Bothwell, Monck, Niagara and Cardwell. There are no counties by these names in Ontario. If it is said that they represent electoral districts, then Niagara is not one—it was, I believe, gerrymandered *plumb* off the face of the map.

I can't force myself to say good-bye to these regulations just yet, so it will be "au revoir."

LINCH PIN.

British Columbia.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 5th November.

THE remains of the late Surgeon Chas. N. Trew were, on Sunday last, buried at New Westminster with military honors. The procession was headed by a firing party comprising, under command of Capt. Scoullar and Lieuts. Doane and Glover, the whole of No. 1 Co. N. W. Rifles, to which the deceased officer was attached for over 14 years. The firing party was followed by the band, and immediately following came a gun carriage of No. 1 battery, drawn by four bay horses, with two artillery drivers. On this carriage the coffin was placed, bearing the deceased's cap, sword and several floral wreaths and crosses, while the grand old flag was his pall. Following the gun carriage came No. 1 Battery, B.C.G.A., with side arms only, marching two deep in line with the wheels, followed by these officers, two and two: Lieut. Bonson, Captain Peele, Captain Pettinough, Captain Worsnop.

Captain Bole, M.P.P., as senior officer commanding, closed the military part of the procession. At the Episcopal Church of Holy Trinity the coffin was taken into the building and the beautiful service of the Anglican Ritual was read by the Lord Bishop of New Westminster, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon of Columbia. The procession, which besides the military consisted of the I.O.O.F. and private citizens, besides 26 carriages, then re-formed and passed down Mary street and up Columbia street towards the cemetery, to the solemn strains of the Dead March in Saul. The firing party was headed by Sergeant-Major McMurphy, formerly Sergt.-Major in the Royal Engineers, an old veteran of many winters, whose breast was ablaze with decorations won on many a hard fought field, from Kaffir land to the bleak steppes of the Crimea, but who, notwithstanding his years, carried himself like a soldier in his prime. At the cemetery six artillerymen of equal height, and who would make magnificent grenadiers, carried the coffin to the grave. Here the concluding part of the burial service was performed by the Bishop. The firing party fired three volleys over the grave and we left our comrade to sleep on the hillside overlooking the majestic Fraser, till the archangel's trumpet shall sound the last parade. Surgeon Trew's death is deeply regretted by all the officers and men of the militia in British Columbia who loved him for his many good qualities of head and heart.

The No. 1 Battery B. C. Brigade of G. A. made a splendid turnout at the funeral of the late Surgeon Trew on the 30th October. The men are all young, smart and soldierlike. Their uniforms fit them well and their belts and accoutrements would do no discredit to the Royal Regiment of Artillery. The busbies looked very effective, and all the corps wore white gloves. The battery have, however, but too good reason to complain—as their guns are smoothbore 24-pounder howitzers with field carriages, and even harness is not provided. In a country like this where wages are so high it is a wonder we have any militia at all, as nothing is done to encourage military tastes. The officers of the battery—Capt. Bole, M. P. P., Lieuts. McNaughten and Mowat, as well as Sergt.-Major Davidson—may well feel proud of their battery.

COLUMBIAN.

Dr. Duncan, who has spent the past few years in British Columbia and the Northwest, has just been appointed Surgeon of "C" Battery. He has already had a taste of duties similar to those upon which he is about to enter, having been attached to "B" Battery during a portion of its sojourn at Battleford in 1885. Dr. Duncan is a native of Duncanville, Russell County, Ontario, and is well known in Ottawa, where he taught for several years, and at Montreal, where he received his medical education, graduating a few years ago.

The American Magazine for December will be a Christmas number. Its leading article, by Wm. H. Ingersoll, will discuss the peculiarities of the accepted likeness of Christ, and recount the legend of its origin. This likeness is traceable in the sacred art of all Christian nations from the beginning of our era. Mr. Ingersoll will more especially describe the endeavors of distinguished American painters and sculptors to represent this ideal. The article will be abundantly illustrated. A pathetic account of an organized method adopted by the U.S. soldiers, when in the field, for celebrating the return of Christmas, will be given by one of the survivors of a society which held its last meeting during the war.

The Montreal *Star* says editorially about Russia's trans-Siberian line: This line will shorten the time occupied in travelling to Japan from Western Europe to about 18 days, and will open up to trade a part of Siberia said to be fertile, but previously unsettled. It will in many respects be an undertaking similar to the Canadian Pacific. The principal difference will be that the work will be a purely Government one.

A Deer Hunt.

"FOUR days in camp, four days of blinding snow
And bitter cold, monotony and smoke!
If this be pleasure 'tis a pleasure I
Shall henceforth shun with pleasure," Ernest cried,
As seated round the blazing camp-fire logs
We smoked and talked, the while the storm without
Wailed through the great woods like a Titan's ghost
Till near to midnight, when it passed away.
But when the first faint glimmer in the east
Bespoke the dawn, we rose and breakfasted,
Prepared our luncheon, laced our snowshoes on,
And, gun on shoulder, sought the open plain;
The blood of each one coursing through his veins,
And robust health felt to the finger tip.
O're mile on mile of pure untrodden snow,
Save where the subtle fox had left a track,
Or playful rabbit bounded fleetly o'er,
Duc northward toward a gentle sloping hill
Some three leagues off, against a frosty wind
That came to meet us from the sullen north,
And tried to "nip" us as he passed us by.
We travelled on, good cheer in every heart
Till three hours' walking brought us to the top;
And then we saw—oh, lovely, thrilling sight!
The joy of which none but the hunter knows—
Our game at last. For on the plain beneath,
Between us and the margin of the wood
That hemmed the barren in, lay all at ease
A dozen deer; due windward from us, too,
And scarce a mile away. "Ours! Sure as fate,
They must be ours!" thought all; and every heart
Beat higher with excitement; every eye
Beamed with the hunter's fire, as flashed the horns
Of the great leader in the morning air.
Then ere another hour four loud reports
Rang out against the wintry silence,
Awaking echoes from a thousand caves
Which answered back again, and stretched at length
Four deer lay bleeding on the trampled snow;
While Ernest shouted, "Good! the leader's mine!"
And was as happy as a joyous lark
That sings in heaven on a summer morn.

North Sydney, Cape Breton, Nov. 1st.

H. E. BAKER.

Militia General Orders (No. 19) of 11th November, 1887.

No. 1.—District Staff.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. John Gray, from the Toronto Field Battery of Artillery, has been appointed Brigade Major of 3rd, 4th and 5th Brigade Divisions, Ont., from 27th October, 1887. The duties of Brigade Major will cease to be performed by the Deputy Adjutant General Military District No. 2.

The Headquarters of Brigade Major Gray are at Toronto.

No. 2.—ACTIVE MILITIA—Permanent Corps.

Regt. Canadian Art.—To be Quartermaster, from 8th October, 1887, with honorary rank of captain, Geo. Rolt White (formerly on Retired List of captains). Quartermaster White is detailed for duty with "C" Battery.

Infantry School Corps.—To be Quartermaster, from 31st October, 1887, with honorary rank of captain, Louis Elzéar Frenette (formerly captain No. 1 company, 9th battalion). Quartermaster Frenette is detailed for duty with "B" Company.

3rd Prov. Reg. Cav.—"B" Troop—To be captain, Lieut. David Sutton, S.C., *vice* H. B. Weller, deceased.

Montreal Brig. Gar. Art.—Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders (18) 21st October, 1887, read "William Murray Botsford, R.S.A. (formerly Capt. No. 3 Battery, New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery)," *instead of* "William Murray Bosford, (provisional)."

Toronto Bat. Gar. Art.—Lieut. L. H. Irving, M.Q., retires retaining rank.

5th Batt.—Major John Charles McCorkill retires retaining rank.

24th Batt.—Major C. D. Rowe retires retaining rank.

33rd Batt.—No. 4 Co.—Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders (18) 21st October, 1887, in which Sergt. Coleman is promoted, read "To be lieutenant" *instead of* "To be 2nd lieutenant."

39th Batt.—To be Lt.-Col., Major H. L. Coombs, V.B., *vice* Thompson, retired.

40th Batt.—No. 8 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Staff-Sergt. W. Smith, *vice* W. E. Black, left limits.

57th Batt.—No. 4 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. W. H. Hill, M.S.

No. 6 Co.—To be Capt., Lieut. F. H. Brennan, G.S.I., from No. 5 Co., *vice* William Henry Cooper, left limits.

66th Batt.—To be captains, Lieut. Henry King, S.I., *vice* Menger appointed Adjutant.

Lieut. H. F. W. Fishwick, S.I., *vice* C. H. Mackinlay, who retires retaining rank.

Lieut. W. M. Black, S.I., *vice* Spike appointed Paymaster.

To be Paymaster, Captain A. W. Spike, M.S., *vice* Capt. Robert H. Humphrey who retires retaining rank.

To be Adjutant, Capt John Menger, R.S.I., *vice* Weston appointed Major.

Lieut. E. G. Stayner resigns.

91st Batt.—To be Capt., Lieut. W. R. Dow, R.S.M.I., *vice* T. E. Vallancey who is removed from the list of officers of active militia for having failed to attend drills.

96th Batt.—To be Lt.-Col., from 21st October, 1887, Major S. W. Ray, S.I.

No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., from 7th Nov., 1887, Sergt. David Thompson Ferguson, *vice* Howard Fenwick Holmes who resigns.