

The officers were in their places, as British officers always are, in front of their men; and the colonels were in their places, as British colonels always are, in front of their officers. In that position they gradually forced their way through the woods until they came on the plain, when a general rush took place with a cheer which turned the hearts of the Indians and breeds to stone; or perhaps to use a better metaphor, put quicksilver into their legs. From that time there was a general advance, in which each man vied with his neighbor. Each regiment was in its proper position and doing its work well and gallantly. There was no hanging back, every man doing his duty. The apparent discrepancies are probably due to the fact that those in the centre were perhaps not aware of the fact that those on the right were advancing and that those in the rear were backing them up. The unfortunate officers and men who were left in camp were doing their duty every bit as much as those who were fighting, and perhaps even better, for theirs was a more irksome species of duty. In the same way I would like to point out that all these troops that were not at the front were all part and parcel of the force and were doing their duty as well as those who were fighting. Unfortunately I was not able to bring all to the front, and the rest had to perform more irksome and harder duties. Had it not been for them our communications would have been cut off and we would not have been able to obtain our supplies. So far as I am concerned I know no nationality; I look upon the Canadian militia as Canadian militia only, I have not found a Canadian militiaman who did not understand me when I spoke to him in English. I am aware that two of the regiments in the North-west were French, or principally French. Those regiments were not with me, but I have not the slightest doubt that they would have done as well as the others had they had an opportunity. The reason they were not with me was that I was obliged to send the regiments on to the front as they arrived, and when these came I found it necessary to send them to Gen. Strange. I know from what he has told me that he was perfectly satisfied with them. I believe you have some of the Nile voyageurs among you. I cannot speak of their services, but can congratulate them as I saw a compliment paid them by General Wolseley and the British parliament showing that the services of Canadians are appreciated wherever they go. I have had two letters from Lord Wolseley, speaking in the highest terms of the men, asking to be remembered to his old comrades of the militia, and congratulating them upon the manner in which they had acquitted themselves in the North-West. I have also received a letter from the Duke of Cambridge congratulating me upon the gallant manner in which the Canadian Militia acted under my command.

Major-General Strange, who was called upon, said he would make no speech on behalf of himself, except to return thanks for the honor done him. All he had left to tell, after the speech of Major-General Middleton, was how his part of the orders had been carried out. When the disturbance first broke out, and he was asked to command a column, he felt glad and proud, having served with General Middleton on former battlefields. His force was composed of a new English-speaking battalion raised in Winnipeg, and two French-speaking battalions, and also a corps of cowboys under the gallant officer Major Steele. In accordance with orders, he pushed on to Edmonton, his column marching eight hundred miles through a district abounding in wilderness and muskeg. He need not detail the difficulties of forwarding the troops and supplies. In the details of this work he had excellent help from Captain Hamilton, of the Mounted police, and an officer from Ottawa, Captain Wright, than whom no better supply-officer or officer in any post could be wished for. Captain Wright had had previous experience in the woods, and a good lumberman was half a supply officer and a full-fledged pioneer. The captain had also a first-class assistant in Sergt.-Major Bent, also of this district. Regarding his French-Canadian fellow soldiers, it was not necessary to dwell on the characteristics of their race, which they exhibited—cheerfulness, good temper and unflinching in line of battle. Though often weary and footsore they marched cheerfully and gallantly, and always managed to relish a joke, while he had served long enough amongst them to know how to make a joke at the right time. With his little force of 200 infantry and scout cavalry, he had felt that it would take too great a sacrifice to push the position, for there were 600 Indians and half-breeds opposed to him. But he said if they did not succeed in holding Big Bear—bears proverbially had short tails—they felt like the Irishman who once fired at a sparrow and missed it: "Bogorra, he left there, anyway!" The enemy they had to contend against was not a despicable one. At the time of their first engagement, when the enemy had attacked the corral in their rear, Capt. Wright, who was in charge, retired it with perfect steadiness and coolness, and as he himself could not carry the position without incommensurate loss, he therefore retired a short distance, subsequently recommencing operations and continuing until communication was opened with Gen. Middleton, and that officer assumed the supreme command. He had no more to say; all knew how satisfactorily affairs were concluded, and he felt amply rewarded in knowing that his fellow-citizens were of one mind with him in his operations."

WINNIPEG.—The Winnipeg Light Infantry, under Col. W. Osborne Smith, on the evening of the 13th arrived here on their return from active service with the Edmonton column under Gen. Strange, and were given an enthusiastic welcome. Bunting was displayed everywhere and they were cheered by thousands of spectators who lined the thoroughfares. They marched up Main street headed by brass and fife and drum bands. At the City Hall Square they were met by the gallant 90th, under Col. McKeand, who presented arms until the Light Infantry passed them, when they wheeled into line and accompanied the returning battalion to their camp grounds in the west end of the city. They were entertained to luncheon by the city in Dufferin Park on the 14th and formally welcomed by the Mayor, Premier Norquay and other public men. The reception concluded with a grand display of fireworks.

BARRIE.—The Sergeant-Major of the York and Simcoe Provisional Battalion during active service compiled very complete tables of information concerning the battalion, which are interesting as showing the composition of a corps. There were 7 staff and 24 company officers and 327 non-commissioned officers and men divided into 8 companies. Their height averaged between five feet eight and nine, 21 men being under 5 feet 6 inches and 14 over six feet high; their chest measurement varied between 36 and 44 inches, with an average of 38, while the bulk of the men were between 21 and 25 years of age. More than half of the battalion, 57 per cent., were members of the Church of England, and with the exception of 26 Roman Catholics, all were Protestants; as to secular callings

they varied from gentleman to jockey, 107 farmers and 32 laborers heading the list. Of the Canadians 243 hailed from Ontario, 8 from Quebec and 2 from Nova Scotia; the British Isles furnished 95 and the remaining 11 were from foreign countries. The general scholarship is seen from the fact that more than 86 per cent. can read and write, while less than 9 per cent. can neither read nor write.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—The following officers of the 62nd Fusiliers proceeded to Fredericton last week and were attached to the I. S. C. there for a seven days' course: Captains E. T. Sturdee and M. B. Edwards; Lieutenants H. H. Goddard, F. H. J. Ruel, S. B. Lordly, D. Churchill and J. McMillan, the first two having already 1st V.B. and 2nd M.S. certificates, the remainder being provisional officers. They were put through the usual routine of duties and underwent their written and oral examinations in drill, law, etc., etc. At the close of the course they were highly complimented on parade by the commandant on their proficiency in the field in handling a battalion, and he expressed a hope that more officers would avail themselves of the advantages of a special course, as from what he had seen of those undergoing examination he was led to believe they had obtained nearly as much benefit as a short course would give. The officers of the 62nd are loud in their praises of the Infantry School Corps and were much impressed by the soldierlike bearing and thorough knowledge of their duties possessed by all. They found the officers especially most kind and attentive in every way, and voted them all "jolly good fellows."

FREDERICTON, N.B.—"A" Company Infantry School Corps have been in camp at Fern Hill for three weeks for musketry instruction and practice, and have carried out their practices very satisfactorily, having been favored with remarkably fine weather throughout. The camp was situated on the banks of the St. John River, the spot being one of the most picturesque in New Brunswick. Life under canvas was much enjoyed by all ranks. On the last day a very good programme of military sports was carried out, when the camp was visited by Lord Russell, Commander-in-Chief at Halifax, and the officers of the garrison, who were all delighted with the camp and the corps.

THE TARGET.

SCORES AND WINNINGS OF THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

| | Third stage. 800 | 900 | Second stage. 500 | 600 | First stage. 200, 500, 600 | T'l. | £ |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|-------------------------------|------|----|
| Queen's, third stage— | | | | | | | |
| Thomas..... | 48 | 41 | 40 | 52 | 90 | 271 | 12 |
| Patterson..... | 42 | 40 | 41 | 56 | 81 | 262 | 10 |
| Ashall..... | 48 | 23 | 33 | 52 | 93 | 249 | 10 |
| Queen's, second stage— | | | | | | | |
| Marris..... | — | — | 37 | 50 | 83 | 170 | 3 |
| Hilton..... | — | — | 35 | 51 | 81 | 167 | 3 |
| Prince of Wales— | | | | | | | |
| Marris..... | | | | | 30 58 88 | | 5 |
| Alexandria— | | | | | | | |
| Ashall..... | | | | | | 58 | 4 |
| Wynno..... | | | | | | 57 | 3 |
| Martini Cup, 600 yards— | | | | | | | |
| Wynno..... | | | | | | 31 | 2 |
| Kirkpatrick..... | | | | | | 30 | 2 |
| Hilton..... | | | | | | 29 | 2 |
| Shorwood..... | | | | | | 29 | 2 |
| Daily Telegraph Cup— | | | | | | | |
| Thomas..... | | | | | | 33 | 3 |
| King..... | | | | | | 33 | 3 |
| Cook..... | | | | | | 33 | 3 |
| Volunteer Aggregate— | | | | | | | |
| Ashall..... | | | | | | 149 | 20 |
| Thomas..... | | | | | | 146 | 5 |
| Hilton..... | | | | | | 139 | 2 |
| St. George's— | | | | | | | |
| Jameson..... | | | | | | 31 | 2 |
| M. H. Association Cup— | | | | | | | |
| Patterson..... | | | | | | 64 | 3 |
| Thomas..... | | | | | | 64 | 2 |
| Bortram and Roberts— | | | | | | | |
| Macdonald..... | | | | | | 34 | 4 |
| Kimmerly..... | | | | | | 33 | 5 |
| Tyro— | | | | | | | |
| Hilton..... | | | | | 30 22 29 | 81 | 1 |
| Patterson..... | | | | | 29 26 26 | 81 | 1 |
| Nursery Aggregate— | | | | | | | |
| Marris..... | | | | | | 89 | 3 |
| Thomas..... | | | | | | 86 | 2 |
| Grand Aggregate— | | | | | | | |
| Ashall..... | | | | | | 313 | 5 |
| Thomas..... | | | | | | 311 | 5 |
| Wynno..... | | | | | | 310 | 5 |
| Hilton..... | | | | | | | 2 |
| Canada Club Cup— | | | | | | | |
| Ashall..... | | | | | | | |
| Windmill, 200 and 500— | | | | | | | |
| Hilton..... | | | | | 32 31 | 63 | 2 |
| Allcomers' Aggregate— | | | | | | | |
| Wynno..... | | | | | | 172 | 2 |

Major-General Macdonald has examined a new system of infantry drill proposed by a namesake commanding a Scotch volunteer corps, in which the troops are formed up four deep; the several ranks being sent out for attack as required without lateral extension. The general's report to headquarters is on the whole favorable, he considers the system to possess simplicity in advance, retreat, reinforcement, or assemblage, each man moving straight to his front or rear; while battalions never have their integral formation destroyed, and reinforcement of skirmishers would be a step towards reformation. The scheme is evidently worthy of further investigation.

The Canadians always have a hearty reception at Wimbledon. At the distribution of prizes the *V. S. Gazette* says: "The various winners were loudly cheered, the Canadians being welcomed with especial heartiness." The *Volunteer Record* says: "A hearty reception was accorded to the Canadians, who showed up in their full strength," and "Sergt. Ashall, of the Canadians, * * was cheered."