

quainted with the working of them, and having first recorded my astonishment at what these nearly all untrained men are able to do with such hurried and short instruction, I must place on record my deliberate opinion that looking at it as a means of forming a force that might be able to take the field, this system of bringing the rural regiments together for so short a time (only 12 days every other year) is nearly, if not altogether, useless. The most important part of a soldier's work, that of shooting correctly, is necessarily imperfectly and so hurriedly carried out as to be nearly useless, except that it compels every man to discharge his rifle a certain number of times, for I am perfectly confident from what I saw in these two camps that many of the men had never before pulled a trigger. Then I found that in accordance with paragraph 415, regulations and orders, 1883, men who missed all five rounds at 200 yards were moved back to the next distance where they again failed to hit the target and then back to 500 yards, naturally again missing at a greater distance. This is not only a pure waste of ammunition, but tends to dishearten the men and disgust them with shooting altogether. I put a stop to this proceeding at these camps, being able to do so, as the rifle ranges were commodious, but at many other camps I should have been unable to do so, owing to there being too few targets, and thus proving the necessity for good arrangements for rifle practice at all the camping grounds." It is almost useless to expect any improvement in the abuses—shall we call them—above referred to, and acknowledged by every officer who has studied our system, but perhaps constant reiteration may eventually do some good, who knows?

THE composition of this year's Wimbledon team has at length been definitely settled. The following twenty men have been chosen by the D. R. A. and have signified their intention of going, viz.:

1. Pte. A. S. Kimmerley, 49th Hastings Rifles, Napanee, Ont.
2. Qr.-Mr. Sergt. John Ogg, 1st Brig. Field Artillery, Guelph, Ont.
3. Lieut. W. Mitchell, 32nd Bruce Infantry, Port Elgin, Ont.
4. Sergt. D. M. Loggie, 73rd Northumberland Inf., Chatham, N.B.
5. Corpl. W. Langstroth, 8th Cavalry, Hampton, N. B.
6. Lieut. Geo. Crockett, 82nd Batt., Little York, P.E.I.
7. Pte. H. Marris, 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
8. Sergt. J. Goudie, 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec, P.Q.
9. Pte. Jas. Riddle, 6th Fusiliers, Montreal, Que.
10. Lieut. D. Hooper, 82nd Batt., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
11. Col.-Sergt. C. N. Mitchell, 90th Rifles, Winnipeg, Man.
12. Pte. H. Graham, 13th Batt., Hamilton, Ont.
13. Lieut. A. D. Cartwright, 47th Batt., Kingston, Ont.
14. Sergt. W. C. King, 45th Batt., Bowmanville, Ont.
15. Sergt. A. Thomson, 3rd Victoria Rifles, Montreal, P.Q.
16. Pte. W. Gamble, 46th Batt., Port Hope, Ont.
17. Pte. J. Kambery, 5th Royal Scots, Montreal, P.Q.
18. Lt. W. Hora, 14th Princess of Wales' Own Rifles, Kingston, Ont.
19. Corpl. W. Taylor, 63rd Rifles, Halifax, N.S.
20. Pte. A. Gillies, 90th Rifles, Stony Mountain, Man.

It is within the bounds of possibility that one or two may yet drop out, in this case Staff-Sergt. McAdam, Victorias, Lt. Smith, 71st., and Sergt. Fairbairn 43rd., are the next waiting men.

WE think it will be conceded that the team is both a strong and a representative one. It contains a fair sprinkling of the old reliables, as for instance Kimmerley, Ogg, Loggie and the Mitchells, while the new men, from a Wimbledon point of view, are nearly all known here as men who have gained a reputation for steady shooting. Under Capt. Hartt's adjutancy we hope to hear of the team of 1887 doing credit to the Dominion, and they may depend upon it that their progress will be watched with interest by their home-staying comrades.

## In Parliament.

ON the 13th May the Governor-General transmitted to the Senate a copy of a despatch detailing arrangements adopted by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to meet the views of colonial governments in relation to the Imperial pay and pension of Imperial officers employed by colonial governments. These arrangements are substantially the same as given in our issue of 17th March last; the full text of the despatch can be seen in No. 11 of the minutes of the Senate.

On the 16th there was read in the Senate a petition of from mayor and 380 citizens of St. Thomas, Ont., praying that Joseph Swisher be compensated for injuries received by him in the rebellion of 1837.

On the 17th another petition was read, also in the upper house, from Lieut.-Col. David Smith and other volunteers on duty during the Fenian raids of 1866-70, praying that their services might be rewarded by medals or grants of land. A similar petition from Capt Thomas Jull and others was read in the House of Commons on the 18th, but the Speaker pointed out that granting the prayer would involve the disposal of public property, and consequently it could not be received.

On the 25th May Col. O'Brien asked the Government in the House of Commons whether any application had been made for kit allowance to the York and Simcoe battalion, what answer was made, and why no allowance had been made? Sir Adolphe Caron replied that Col. O'Brien had applied on the 2nd March, 1886, on the ground that all other battalions engaged were either supplied with underclothing or made an allowance, which statement was at variance with the facts. On the 4th January, 1887, the general commanding replied that this battalion had no claim as they had been provided with kits by the county, and that if payment was made it should be to the municipality. Some battalions had been made allowances, but they proved beforehand that they had expended the amount for the purchase of kits.

Mr. Rinfret, for Mr. Préfontaine, asked whether Gabriel Dumont was included in the amnesty of 17th July, 1886, and what the Government would do with him if they caught him. Mr. Thompson explained that the amnesty extended to all except such as had committed homicide otherwise than in actual warfare, and that Gabriel Dumont himself would know whether or not that covered his case.

In the Commons, on the 26th, Mr. Fiset asked the government whether they intended to provide for the payment of losses incurred owing to the North-West rebellion, as ascertained by the commission, to which Mr. White replied that a sum would be put in the supplementary estimates for that purpose.

On the 27th the item of \$42,100 for salaries, etc., in the Department of Militia, was passed without discussion, Sir Adolphe explaining that the increase of \$900 was caused by fourteen statutory increases of \$50 each and by a promotion of a third-class clerk to the second-class, at an increase of \$200.

## Records of Our Militia Corps.—VII.

### The Quebec Volunteer Cavalry.

(Continued from page 772.)

PRESENTATION OF A STANDARD TO THE QUEBEC TROOP OF CAVALRY  
THE following is an extract from a file of the *Quebec Mercury*, 16th June, 1828:

On Sunday last His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief presented a standard, which His Lordship had caused to be procured in England, to the Quebec troop of volunteer cavalry. The ceremony took place on the exercising ground on the Plains of Abraham, and was attended by the Countess of Dalhousie, and most of the fashionables and gentry of Quebec, and by far the most numerous concourse of spectators remembered to have been collected on any similar occasion. The parade was formed at 5 p.m., the volunteer companies on the right in the following order: First the Cavalry, next the Artillery, and the Rifles on the left, then the Regulars, the Royal Sappers and Miners on the right, the Artillery, the 15th Regt. and the 66th on the extreme left. Shortly after the line was formed His Excellency, attended by the officers of the general and of his personal staff, entered into the square on horseback, opposite to the centre, and was received with presented arms, and the accustomed honors due to his rank. These paid he proceeded to the right of the line, attended by his suite, and passing down the front returned to the right by the rear, and took his station in front of the Volunteer Artillery. His Excellency then directed that Capt Gagy, with the cornet of the troop, should be called to the front, and also Capt. Price, of the Volunteer Artillery, and Walker, of the Rifles, who, having come forward, His Excellency addressed them as follows:—

Col. Bell, Capt. Gagy, Capt. Price and Capt. Walker,—I have long felt it a duty incumbent on me to express to you the satisfaction with which I have observed the formation of the three corps of volunteers