

Ross Allen having left limits, their names are removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

48th Battalion "Highlanders," O.—To be Adjutant: Capt. Dougald Macgillivray, R.S.I., vice W. Macdonald, retired.

To be Captain: Lt. Duncan Donald, R. S. I., vice D. Macgillivray, appointed Adjutant.

57th Battalion of Infantry, "Peterborough Rangers," O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Vincent Eastwood, Gentleman.

75th "Lunenburg" Battalion of Infantry, N.S.—No. 5 company, Martin's River.—To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally: Albert Hodson Anderson, Gentleman, vice J. A. Langille, promoted.

93rd "Cumberland" Battalion of Infantry, N.S.—No. 3 company, Maccan and River Hebert.—The announcement in G. O. 60 of 15th September, 1893, of the appointment of R. S. Carter to a 2nd Lieutenantcy is cancelled.

To be Lieutenant, from 7th September, 1893: 2nd Lt. Rufus Seaman Carter, R. S. I., vice R. Christie, retired.

Brevet. To be Lieutenant-Colonels:—Major Philip Hele Hambly, M.S., 49th Battalion; from 13th July, 1893.

Major Robert William Bell, M.S., 57th Battalion; from 10th September, 1893.

To be Major:—Captain Henry Mill Pellat, R.S.I., 2nd Battalion; from 14th September, 1893.

Confirmation of rank. 2nd Lt. Frederick Lorne Cosby, R.S.I., 2nd Battalion; from 25th September, 1893.

particular as to his linen. He was very cleanly and changed his underwear and dress shirts daily. The finest linen was used for his dress shirts, as can be seen from the fact that in 1808, more than 5,000 francs were spent for the material for six dozen shirts. One hundred handkerchiefs cost him 1,400 francs. For linen of various kinds the emperor spent 10,000 francs in 1808—almost half of the sum which he usually spent on his wardrobe.

"At no time, however, did the court purveyors enjoy greater harvest than when he was crowned and anointed emperor. Never before were so many magnificent presents sent from the Tuileries, and never before did the royal palace on the banks of the Seine see such display. The coronation clothing of the emperor and the empress cost together 650,000 francs, and that of the courtiers 150,000. For ornaments of various kinds 700,000 francs were expended, and for memorial medals. No monarch of the ancient regime expended so much on a similar occasion. Napoleon I., however, was never embarrassed financially. He kept his private treasury, as well as the state treasury, in the best order. Far from allowing his purveyors to take advantage of him, he examined every bill, even for the most insignificant thing which was purchased for his court. Almost invariably the merchants were obliged to lower their prices."

The late Sir John A. Macdonald expressed the same sentiments. Since then I have not heard anything more about it.

Yours, etc.

—ONE WHO SERVED IN BOTH RAIDS.

### The Troubles of Country Corps.

To the Editor Canadian Military Gazette.

Dear Sir,—Several times this summer you have made allusion to the small representation at the Provincial and D. R. A. matches from the rural corps, but in your last issue there appears a letter signed Oxford which to my mind fully explains the matter. Any one who has been present at the brigade camps for the last 10 years cannot but admit this. I would even go further and say that in four or five years if the city corps were compelled to go into camp for two weeks each year they would be no better. In 1866 and 1870 the frontier corps were a fine body of men and well drilled. Now notice the difference. A captain said to me this year on going into camp that "he had a lot of scrubs," and this having become known he could not get a decent man to go. As far as I am concerned, I have made up my mind that I have attended my last camp. It is humiliating to be a sub in a company when you are ashamed of the men that are under you. Were the different companies of a battalion drilled at company headquarters in the winter the same as the city corps I am satisfied a different state of things would exist. Then let a good part of the money at present allowed the captains for drill instruction be expended in providing a suitable rifle range (that would be available once a week for practice) and instead of 20 rounds per man let it be three times 20 and when that is over you will find at least ten in each company who will buy more for practice and in two years there will be a different story to tell of the rural corps. But first of all there must be a new rifle. What I have stated I know to be facts as far as the 50th, 51st, 54th and 60th are concerned, all of which used to send teams to the Provincial and Dominion matches, where now you will find perhaps a solitary representative. Wishing the Military Gazette continued success I remain respectfully yours,

RURAL LIEUTENANT.

### The Libel of the Duke of Connaught.

London, Oct. 18.—The endless argument concerning the Duke of Connaught and the Egyptian campaign has been given a fresh impetus by Hugh Childers, who was secretary of state for war in 1880-1883.

It was charged a telegram was sent to General Wolseley, the commander of the British forces in Egypt, ordering him to place the Duke of Connaught in a place of safety during the battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

It was also charged that, in compliance with these instructions the Duke was on the right of the line with the Guards brigade, when with his troops, he was ordered to the rear and out of danger. The story had its origin in the Manchester Guardian.

Childers has written a letter to that paper, emphatically denying that any instructions or suggestions were despatched to Egypt relative to the Duke of Connaught. He encloses a letter received by him from General Viscount Wolseley, declaring the story absolutely untrue.

Wolseley adds: "Nobody ever suggested that I in any way dealt with His Royal Highness differently than with the other general officers commanding brigades, nor did I do so. He took his chance like every one else, and as I reported to you at the time, I had no better brigade under my command, I am glad of the opportunity of emphatically denying the absurd story, which is as ungenerous as it is untrue."

## CORRESPONDENCES.

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### The Long Service Decoration.

To the Editor Canadian Military Gazette.

Sir,—I was pleased to see your remarks in your last issue, on the delay in issuing the long service decoration to our militia officers. It was in April last that it was announced in our Canadian papers that the Imperial Government had extended the decoration to Canada, on terms precisely the same, as it is given in Great Britain. The decision of Her Majesty's inspired Government to grant this decoration was announced in the session of the Imperial Parliament before the one recently closed, so that there is every reason to believe that it is already in the hands of those to whom it was first donated. Why then is it not seen on the breasts of those Canadians who are entitled to it? What is the cause of the delay? I may add that at the last session of the British House of Commons, it was decided to give the same decoration to non-commissioned officers. I have no doubt that as it was our Minister of Militia, the Hon. J. C. Patterson, who secured this decoration for our Canadian officers, he is already endeavoring to have it extended to those of our non-coms. who might be entitled to it. But why the delay in giving it to the officers?

MILITIA,

### Fenian Raid Services.

To the Editor Canadian Military Gazette.

Sir,—I would like to know if the Government have finally decided not to give a decoration to those of the militia who served during the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870. I was on the deputation which some few years ago went to Ottawa and interviewed the late Sir John A. Macdonald and the then Minister of Militia, Sir A. P. Caron, on the subject. The latter definitely promised to bring the matter before the Imperial Government and to do his best to meet the wishes of the deputation. If the Imperial Government would not give a medal, Sir Adolphe said the Canadian Government would take the matter up and see what they could do.

### The Clothes Napoleon Wore.

Napoleon has been characterized in so many different ways by the numerous writers who have studied his career that it is not surprising to find him described as a dandy in the recent work of a French author. The books is by A. Maze-Seneier, and is devoted mainly to the household affairs of the Little Corsican.

"It describes in detail," says a reviewer, "the luxury with which Napoleon surrounded his first extravagant wife—who, even after the divorce, could not get along on 300,000 francs a year—and his second modest one, and his manner of living. In reality Napoleon was not extravagant as far as his own person was concerned. When he had himself crowned as emperor, 70,000 francs a year were set aside for his wardrobe, but he never spent more than 20,000 francs for that purpose. The price of his uniforms varied between 200 and 240 francs, and he wore them as long as possible, not considering it beneath his dignity to wear mended clothes. In rainy and cold weather he wrapped himself in a single gray mantle for which his tailor charged him 190 francs. As is well known, Napoleon preferred generally small, homely hats, for which he paid 48 francs each.

"For the court perfumer, however, the emperor was a good customer. He used incredible quantities of eau de cologne, as he considered it not only refreshing but wholesome, and washed his body in it every morning. Between June and September, 1806, he used no fewer than 162 bottles of eau de cologne, paying 423 francs for them. He was also a good customer of the glove-makers. In 1808 he gave 720 francs for ten ounces of aloë. Costly soap, 4 and 5 francs a cake, he also used. He was also a good customer of the glove-makers. In 1808 he had forty-eight pairs made of deerskin and twenty-four pairs of goatskin. How long these lasted is not told, but there were many similar purchases.

"Napoleon, however, was extremely