

NEWS FROM MANITOBA.



SATURDAY, the 1st August, saw the conclusion of the most successful meeting ever held of the Manitoba Rifle Association, every corps in the province being well represented, with the exception of the Winnipeg troop of cavalry. The weather throughout the three days was glorious, though the wind was shifty and puzzled those not accustomed to the

range. The Nursery matches brought out many new promising shots, especially among the Royal Canadian Dragoons, who captured all the aggregate and most of the individual prizes. The Cavalry Challenge Cup was carried off by a team from "A" Troop, Manitoba Dragoons, and the skirmishing match, which perhaps produces more interest than any other event, was captured by a team of veterans from the 90th Batt., "A" Troop, Manitoba Dragoons, coming next, followed by two teams from the R.C.D.'s and one from the Brandon Co. of Infantry.

"C" Co. and 90th Batt. distinguished themselves all through the meeting, capturing the Wynne, the Forrest, the McDonald Cups, the Grand Aggregate Medal and the D.A.R. silver and bronze medals, besides a lot of money prizes.

The following are the team for Ottawa :

Sergt. Wynne, 90th Batt.
Pte. Macklin, "
Sergt. Mackay "
Pte. C. E. Ivens, Man. Dgns.
Sergt. Inman, 90th Batt.
Pte. Fleming, Brandon In. Co.
Pte. Houston, 13th F.B.
Pte. Schumann, Brandon In. Co.
Lieut. Brown, 90th Batt.
Capt. Mitchell, "
In waiting—Capt. Woodside, Man. Dgns.
Sergt. Williams, "

Many complains were made of the ammunition used. Not only did the cartridges miss fire, but the rims came off.

"A" Troop Manitoba Dragoons held their annual rifle association meeting at Virden on the 27th July. It was a great success in every way. Corpl. Nicol won the Association Cup and Pte. Ivens the President's.

The troop are greatly pleased to see by THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE that they are the winners in the third series of the C.M.R.L. It is to be hoped that next year all corps will be armed with the same rifle and that there will be no necessity for so many different series.

DRAGOONS GO UNDER CANVAS AT KILDONAN.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons marched into camp at Kildonan Monday, 3rd August. Most of the day was spent in making preparations for leaving the barracks, and at half-past five the march out took place. The garrison moved down Main street in double file, the men and horses presenting a very smart appearance. Major Evans was in command and headed the column. Arrived at the camping grounds, about a quarter of a mile past the end of the street car track and to the left of Main street, the tents were pitched and the bare prairie was soon transformed into a village of white tents, bristling with all military activity. The horses were picketed out in lines and the usual sentries put on duty.

About half-past seven the camp was made complete by the arrival of the regimental goat. Without him neither officers nor men

would be happy, and he was given a hearty welcome as he drove into camp, looking quite jaunty, standing upon some bales of blankets at the back of a wagon. As he jumped to the ground and the evening zephyrs caressed the hirsute appendage to his chin, he cast a glance of approval at the lines of tents and proceeded to make himself at home.

The camp at Kildonan will be continued for two weeks, after which it will be moved to Lower Fort Garry.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' LEINSTER REGIMENT---
ROYAL CANADIANS.

(100TH AND 109TH FOOT.)

THE position of the 100th Regiment is unique in the British Army. It testifies by its origin to the patriotic enthusiasm which animated the Canadian people at the time of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny — a spirit that was the forerunner of the greater wave of Imperial consciousness that is now by stronger ties binding the Empire more closely together, and that has recently evoked a claim for the restoration of the Royal Canadians to a nearer relationship with the place of their origin. The Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment was not the first to be numbered as the 100th. There had been a Highland 100th in 1760-63, followed by a regiment that saw much service in India, and was disbanded in 1785. Another 100th was raised by the Marquis of Huntly in 1794, and was afterwards re-numbered as the 92nd, or Gordon Highlanders. The 100th, or "Prince Regent's County of Dublin Regiment," was in existence from 1805 to 1818, when it was disbanded, but it had meanwhile done valuable service in North America, particularly at the capture of Fort Niagara by Sir G. Drummond on December 18, 1813. The existing regiment is regarded as inheriting the traditions of the 100th of 1805-18, and the honor of "Niagara" is now borne upon the colors of the Royal Canadians. The proposal to raise the 100th Regiment resulted from a spontaneous excess of sympathy with the Mother Country in the dark hours of the Mutiny, and large numbers responded to the call made in a proclamation issued in March, 1858, by Sir Edmund Walker Head, Governor-General of British North America, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Canada, Nova Scotia, etc. The men were raised and enlisted in Upper and Lower Canada, chiefly in Ontario and Quebec, and before the end of June, 1858, the numbers necessary to complete the establishment had been enrolled, and had received some degree of training. The Baron de Rottenburg, then adjutant-general of the Lower Canadian militia, was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and a majority was conferred upon Lieutenant Dunn, late 11th Hussars, who had won a Victoria Cross in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, and who qualified by raising 200 men and passing them into the new regiment. Many officers were appointed to the regiment upon promotion for service in the Crimea, but six captaincies were offered to Canadians who recruited eighty men each, and six lieutenants' commissions to those who raised forty men, while four ensigns' commissions were given to other Canadian gentlemen.

Very shortly after its formation the regiment came to England, and was put under training at Shorncliffe. The first stand of colors was presented to the Royal Canadians at Shorncliffe on January 10, 1859, by the Prince of Wales, whose name was from the beginning associated with the regiment. The 100th shortly afterwards proceeded to Gibraltar, and thence to Malta. For a few years after the coming of the 100th to England a recruiting depot for the regiment was maintained at Toronto, but this was abandoned owing to expense. In 1866 the regiment proceeded to Canada, was enthusiastically received, and was reorganized at Montreal.—Army and Navy Gazette.