

EIGHT MILLIONS FOR THE MILITIA.

Sir Frederick Borden Estimates Coming Annual Expenditure.

This Year it is \$6,500,000—Growth Has Been Rapid in Recent Years.

An expenditure of eight million dollars a year on the militia of Canada is foreshadowed by Sir Frederick Borden in an article on "The Canadian Militia—Past, Present and Future," in the Traillagar centenary number of the United Service Magazine.

Sir Frederick treats the subject in an interesting historical manner from the time of the first militia organization in 1649, more than one hundred years before the conquest, down to the present, and incidentally throws some light on the probable course of the government in the future. In passing he refers with satisfaction to the excellent work done by the Canadian militia in 1775, 1784, 1812-14, 1837 and during the Fenian raids and North-west rebellions.

TRAINING THE YOUTH.

Sir Frederick observes that it is possible to make a voluntary militia force efficient, and says: "It is believed that very much could be done in Canada to compensate for the non-existence of universal service" by enlisting the co-operation of the various provinces of the Dominion, in introducing military physical training in the schools and in teaching drill and rifle shooting in the higher schools and colleges. This has been done to some extent already in connection with the cadet improvement, which is being very successfully carried on by the co-operation of the Militia Department with the local authorities. Special effort should be made to reach every youth in the country under 21 years of age and induce him to give to the State at least three annual trainings or their equivalent. Through the medium of the schools much can be accomplished in this direction, with a minimum of cost to the State and a maximum of benefit through the development of patriotism and the improvement of the physical condition of the people. There is no reason why Canada should not become within a measurable period a nation of expert riflemen."

NEW TRAINING DEPOTS.

Sir Frederick then refers to the means taken to train the officers by the Royal Military College and the establishment of district training depots, while other opportunities are afforded of taking courses of instruction at Aldershot and elsewhere in the old land. He points out that the military force of Canada consists of three portions, the permanent corps, the active militia and the reserve militia, although the last number in 1904 stood at 400,000 organized form. The permanent corps

has at present an actual strength of two thousand, which will be increased to thirty-five hundred to provide for garrisons at Halifax and Esquimaux. There are two depots for the permanent corps in the Maritime Provinces, four in Ontario, one in Manitoba and one in British Columbia, counting Esquimaux. A new one is to be established in Alberta, another in Montreal, and later on there will be one between Toronto and Winnipeg on Lake Superior, probably at Fort William. Three or four additional depots of mounted corps will also be established in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

"The active militia," the article continues, "consists at present of about 47,000 all told, who drill annually either in camps of instruction or at regimental headquarters in the case of city regiments. It is intended to raise the strength of the active militia to about 55,000, which would be the peace establishment. It is expected that this force of 55,000 could be readily expanded to about 100,000 men, as the war strength of the active militia. The additional 35 or 40 per cent. could be recruited from men who have had three years, or more annual training in camp, and from civilian rifle associations, whose members, on joining, pledge themselves to undertake military duties if required.

THE GROWING EXPENDITURE.

Sir Frederick refers to recent changes in the militia organization, and then refers to the expenditure as follows:—

"The expenditure upon the militia has grown very rapidly of late. Starting with an expenditure of less than a million in 1867, it has reached two millions in 1902. The estimates for the current year amount to no less than five and a half millions, which will probably require to be supplemented by at least a quarter of a million more before the end of the year.

"In addition to this comparatively large outlay there has been expended upon militia buildings, including drill halls, armories, barracks, etc., by the public works department three-quarters of a million more. So that the total expenditure upon the militia for the year ending June 30th, 1906, will amount to six and a half millions. At the time of confederation the revenue of Canada amounted to \$13,000,000, and the militia expenditure was one million, or one-thirtieth of the revenue. The revenue this year will probably exceed seventy million, so that it will be observed that the ratio of one in thirteen is being somewhat exceeded. It is not necessary to assume that this ratio must be maintained indefinitely, but it would seem probable that to maintain an efficient and effective force in Canada will cost annually something like eight million dollars, an amount, however, which need not be approached until the revenue has reached the hundred million mark. It would seem probable that the ratio of one to thirteen need not be carried farther than the point just named."

THE HERALD'S FASHION PLATE.



A SIMPLE DRESSING SACQUE.

Pale pink henrietta is a satisfactory material for a dainty dressing sacque that shall be light in weight, and yet of sufficient warmth for the coming cold weather. Such a one is pictured here; and its practical possibilities are apparent at a glance. The sacque is laid in pleats in the centre back, and at either side of the front fastening, the pleats stitched

down for a short distance, and then well pressed to the hem. The side seams flare widely, and a round, deep collar makes the finish at the neck. The sleeves follow the loose pagoda design, and may be banded in at the cuff, should personal preference so dictate. A Persian banding follows the hem of the garment all around, appearing likewise on sleeve and collar.

With moose the dry spell will make the hunting still more difficult, as they are not only harder to locate, but more difficult to approach when trailed; but the men in the woods pin their faith to the old saying that it is a long lane which has no turning, and confidently look for a big shower within a few days. Just in time for the opening of the moose season next Monday.

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UNCLE SAM WILL GROWL.

Lost a Goldfish by a Two-Mile Margin.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 6.—Just within Canada's border is the newly-discovered strike which has been made at the head of Portland Canal, and which is said to make of the district another Windy Arm. Two miles more and it would have been on the United States side of the Alaska boundary. Mr. George White Fraser, head of the boundary survey party, has just arrived from the north after running the line through the camp, and as a result a number of American miners who thought the rich claims were on Uncle Sam's side will have to record at a British Columbia office.

Messrs. W. Harris and D. A. Pearick, the pioneers of this new field, have also come down for the winter. Although they are Americans they "had a hunch" that the mines were on the Canadian side, and hence they recorded at the nearest Provincial office, thus saving their claims from any chance of being jumped during the winter, wherein no man without capital can work at the head of Portland Canal. They own the Silver Lake group of six claims located about fifteen miles from salt water at the head of the Salmon River, a glacial stream that runs into the canal. They say they have more ore in sight, running at least \$50 a ton, than the two smelters on Prince of Wales Island have in the whole of their property on that piece of land which formed so important a part of the Alaska boundary award.

During the past season, and following directly upon the first news of the Portland Canal strikes, a number of prospectors went into the country and have staked on Salmon River, Bitter Creek and Glacier Creek. All the properties are declared to run high in gold, copper and silver, the ore being mostly copper pyrites associated with galena. When the pioneers left their claims were covered with snow. If they had enough capital they say they could continue work throughout the year, but the weather is too severe in the winter for the simple prospector with only his tent, a grubstake, a little powder and a few drills. Harris and Pearick are going to the States to try to interest capital.

Why is tramp like Daniel. Because he shrinks from washing.

TORY YARN DISCOUNTED.

G. T. P. People Deny Report About Lake Superior Section.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—Charles M. Hays, head of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and Hon. S. N. Parent, chairman of the National Transcontinental Railway Construction Commission, had a conference in Ottawa yesterday on the progress which is being made with the Transcontinental line, upon the construction of which they are engaged.

To your correspondent both gentlemen expressed themselves as well satisfied with the progress made so far, and confident as to the future. Mr. Hays discredited the report sent out from Montreal yesterday that the Grand Trunk Pacific anticipated delay in establishing connection with Lake Superior because the contract on the government section from Superior Junction to Winnipeg was not ready for letting. He indicated that individuals that were unfriendly to the project were responsible for the report.

Mr. Parent stated that the surveying work on the government section was progressing admirably, and assured your representative that there would be no delay in establishing the Lake Superior connection, due to delay in letting contracts on the western side of the government line.

An amateur authoress, who had submitted a story to a magazine, waited for several weeks without hearing from the editor concerning it. Finally she sent him a note requesting an early decision, because, as she said, she "had other irons in the

fire." Shortly after came the editor's reply: "Dear Madam,—I have read your story, and I should advise you to put it with the other irons."

After a meeting of the Grand Trunk Pacific directors at Montreal Thursday it was given out that the company had \$30,000,000 to its credit in London, the proceeds of the bond issues on behalf of the new transcontinental railway. It was also given out that the company expects to be a factor in carrying the 1907 grain crop to the Atlantic seaboard if the government section is rushed forward. Fault is being found with the backwardness of the government commission getting ready for the section between Winnipeg and Lake Superior.

Valued at \$15 an ounce, the gold produced from Yukon territory and shipped outside this year from January 1 to October 19, when the last consignment left, was worth in the aggregate \$7,086,473, meaning that per capita the output of the camp for that time, less than ten months, ranged \$1000 to \$1500. No other camp in the world, perhaps, produces so much per capita, every man, woman and child in the territory being taken into account, as the Klondike has produced this year. For the number of men actually engaged in mining work in the territory per capita production for ten months runs far in excess of \$1500.

The more a man thinks he understands women the less he understands anything.

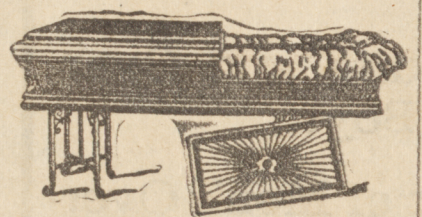
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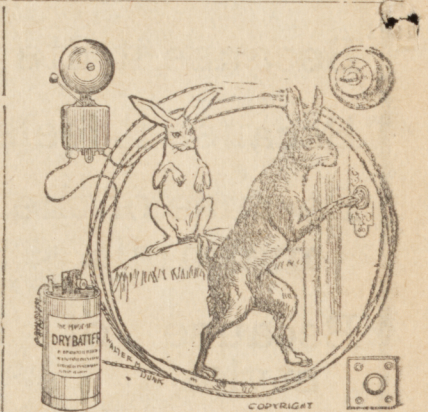
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GUIDES PREVENT MAINE TRAGEDIES.

Careless Shooting in Woods Almost Wholly Due to Amateurs Who Go in Alone.

Millinocket, Me., Oct. 14.—That the accidents by careless shooting in the woods are almost wholly due to amateur sportsmen without guides is the quite universal opinion among the men who are experienced in woodcraft, and efforts are to be made to perfect measures which will prevent this wholly unnecessary injury and risk of loss of life. In some places it is getting so that it is almost as dangerous for a man to be seen in the woods as for a deer, because some of those with rifles pay so little attention to what they are shooting at.

A feeling prevails that in most cases the responsibility for careless shooting lies with young men who live in nearby towns, and go into the woods for a day's sport. Over-anxious to go home with something to show for their efforts, they permit no sound to escape them, and shoot with their ears rather than with their eyes. They seem to think a noise in the underbrush must certainly be made by a deer, and give no thought to other hunters or lumbermen at work. It is rare, indeed, that persons accompanied by trained guides make such serious errors, and it is not unlikely that resident hunters soon will be compelled to engage guides as well as non-residents.

Some sportsmen favor issuing licenses to men who are known to be experienced, and prohibit amateurs from hunting unless accompanied by one of these men. When the amateur has learned to distinguish between a man six feet tall and a buck whose head is not five feet above the ground and can tell the difference between a deer bleating and a man shouting not to shoot, they can have licenses. Until some such precaution is taken, however, the great danger

will interfere with hundreds visiting Maine to enjoy the sport of the chase and the respite in the woods.

Great indignation is expressed throughout the Millinocket lake and Norcross regions at the cowardly individual who shot Frank Michaud on Wednesday and then hurried away when he heard a man's cries for help. According to the physician who attended Michaud, the bullet came near severing the artery, and if this had been the case, the man would have bled to death before he could have reached his boarding place at Ellsworth. Sportsmen have a double allegation against the man who shot Michaud—carelessness in firing into the underbrush and inhumanity in leaving an injured person in the depth of the forest.

Chairman Carlton favors the adoption of some measure which will prevent the wholesale accidents, but questions which is the best method to pursue.

"So long as people persist in being careless," he says, "there will be railroad accidents, drowning accidents and shooting accidents."

The gunners are anxious for a day's rain. While the shipments of deer are not far behind what they were last year, they should be much greater in view of the fact that there is plenty of game and more sportsmen than ever before known. One day's wet weather would materially improve conditions for the sportsmen, but two or three days of rain are necessary to make the situation ideal. In the clear air and with dry, snapping underbrush, a deer receives the danger signal long before the hunter gets within gun shot, and a man may count himself lucky at times if he gets near enough to see the game running away.

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