

Major-General in dollars as compared to one of our numerous militia Lieut.-Colonels (of whom it is said by the sarcastic, "it is a wise militia man who knows his own colonel,") he seems to forget that the gentleman in question is a professional soldier of some distinction, who commenced a scientific study of that profession as a cadet at 16, and has added to that education the practice of active war, and a life-time of military experience.

Now the Militia Reports show that the Royal Schools of Gunnery at Kingston and Quebec have for the past nine years given certificates of proficiency to—

"A." BATTERY.

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Total.
Artillery.....	50	329	379
Cavalry.....			
Infantry.....			

"B." BATTERY.

	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Total.
Artillery.....	59	382	441
Cavalry.....	3	6	9
Infantry.....	19	...	19
	81	388	469

Therefore, irrespective of those who have failed to obtain certificates and yet gained practical military experience (767 in "B" Battery alone,) some 848 officers, non-commissioned officers and men have received a high standard of knowledge in matters that pertain to military education, as we can see by the annual militia reports, which show the curriculum in "B" Battery, R. S. G., consisting of the following subjects.—Gunnery; artillery material; shifting and working ordnance; fortification; surveying and range-finding; tactics and strategy; military law and interior economy; infantry and company drill; gun drill; mortar drill; 7 inch B.L.R. gun drill; gymn drill, sling wagon; shifting ordnance, including lashing and lashing; equitation and stable duty; and regimental duty. The subjects taught in "A" Battery, R. S. G., do not appear in any of the reports and returns, but it should be the same as in the sisterschool. Now if the knowledge these men have gained has not been of marked influence throughout the country, in the various batteries and battalions composing our army, it is because the majority qualified have been from the Province of Quebec, and the whole number is so limited, compared to the mass of militia assembled only for a few days in the year. Those who have qualified at the Royal Military College and Gunnery Schools feel that their attainments are not in the slightest degree recognized, except on paper, and upon returning to their respective localities will gradually cease to take an active part in the Militia.

The applications from officers and non-commissioned officers of all arms to join the Royal School of Gunnery, Kingston, are very numerous at the present time, shewing an extreme desire among all ranks to acquire a thorough military training, but the number sanctioned is so absurdly small that many will have to be refused admittance.

We think it might greatly add to the permanent effi-

ciency of our service if the Schools of Gunnery (or at least one of them) were extended by one or two companies of infantry, so as to form an infantry as well as a gunnery school. No limit, except some proportion of officers, to non-commissioned officers and men being placed upon the numbers who desire to join for the purpose of going through a course of instruction, and that a certain number of officers as well as the cadets who have graduated from the Royal Military College and have proved themselves specially qualified to act as instructors should, upon returning to their own locality, receive an annual salary from the government (as adjutant instructors) whilst at the same time a staff course of instruction should be inaugurated at the Royal Military College affording officers an opportunity to qualify for appointment on the staff of the Militia, and that all officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have qualified on the Military College, the Royal School of Gunnery and Infantry, should as long as they remain with their regiment, receive a rate of pay greatly in excess of those who are only soldiers in name. A rate of pay that would make it worth their while to take an active interest in the profession of arms, and impart to their comrades something like the bearing, knowledge and duties of a soldier. Such men could not, in addition, be expected to pay for the partial support of the regiment. There are many of our numerous colonels wealthy and willing enough to do so; let them but insist on their adjutants being qualified men paid by the country.

National Gratitude.

Now that we have the National Policy and the National Party in power, we might work up a little national gratitude. The *Broad Arrow* points the proper direction, though perhaps shot at a venture without much aim at an individual. When it states:—"The Government of Canada has it in contemplation to appoint a military attaché to the staff of Sir A. T. Galt, the new Minister resident in London"

No fitter man could be found than Capt. Edward Palliser, brother of Lt.-Col. Sir William Palliser. The munificent generosity of these brothers to Canada is remarkable, while to a third brother Canada owes the first survey of the boundary between her territory and the United States, from the Rocky Mountains to the sea.

During the anticipation of war with Russia, the brothers—Sir William and Captain Edward—who had previously paid us a visit, presented two heavy converted guns of their own construction to the Dominion of Canada, to be mounted on the St. Lawrence front of the Citadel of Quebec. They offered another 10 in. for the armament of one of the batteries of British Columbia. The armament was graciously RECEIVED by the Canadian Government, as well as the free use of the Palliser patent for the conversion of guns which is being largely used by the Dominion Government.

The hospitality of the Irish ex-Dragoon seems never exhausted in regard to stray Canadian Militia Officers in London. No fitter man than Captain Edward Palliser could be found to assist Sir Alex. Galt on military questions connected with Canada.