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It now appears settled that the Garrison sections of the Regiment of Canadian Artillery are to be concentrated at Quebec and the Field sections at Kingston; the Cavalry School is also to be moved from Quebec to Toronto. While changes of this sort are taking place it is very much to be regretted that No. 3 Company C. R. I., now at St. Johns, is not moved into Montreal, where it should have been stationed from the first. To keep the School of Instruction for the Infantry officers of the Province at an unimportant and out of the way place like St. Johns,—a place so deficient in military interest that there is not a single militia company or troop of any sort in the town, is to very large extent a waste of public money. True, there are large and commodious barracks at St. Johns and the place is, or was, of some strategical importance, although possibly secondary to Isle aux Noix in this respect; but it is near enough Montreal to be thoroughly garrisoned from that centre at an hour's notice; the probabilities of a sudden surprise or attack are extremely remote, and decidedly secondary to the instructional aspect of the question. The very proximity of the present station to United States territory gives every opportunity to men to desert without greatly incommoding themselves, whenever they fancy that they have a grievance. On the other hand, the claims of Montreal to a School of Military Instruction, and incidentally to a permanent garrison, are paramount over those of any other city in the Dominion. *Pro rata* to its English population, that city probably possesses the greatest number of active militiamen in the Dominion, and as yet no attempt whatever has been made to provide this Brigade,—one that has always taken a prominent part in the defence of the country and in the suppression of riot,—with any means by which the officers and non-commissioned officers can have the privilege of attending a School garrisoned by regular troops, since a permanent force have been established in Canada. In this respect the treatment of the Montreal force by the Militia authorities has been most unjust. The trouble is that the city has been too strongly in line with the present Administration for

the last ten years to get the attention and fair treatment that a more doubtful political constituency would certainly have had. A memorial to the Government, signed by all the Commanding Officers of the District, was sent to Ottawa last summer strongly urging the transfer of the Provincial School of Instruction to this city, and pointing out the many advantages that would accrue to the force here by that step. Should further steps be necessary, there is no doubt but that a most influential and representative petition from the citizens of Montreal could be obtained with very little trouble. It is more than probable that, should the Government decide to make this most necessary transfer, a sufficiently spacious site for barracks and parade ground could be obtained from the city at little or no cost; the civic property on Fletcher's Field is undoubtedly a proper place for such, as being directly half way between the east and west boundaries of the city, accessible by two lines of cars and with sufficient ground all about it to afford ample facilities for drill and manœuvring. It is possible that the sole expense that the Government would be at would be in the erection of the necessary barracks, which might be largely off-set by the sale of the present buildings at St. Johns, for manufacturing purposes or for public institutions.

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The question of an interchange of stations between the Imperial and Permanent corps, recently brought up in the House by Major Hughes, is alluded to by a correspondent in this paper, and the plan he suggests is well worth consideration. On the general question as to the benefit of such a change to our regulars, there can be but one opinion, and that strongly favourable to the scheme. The presence in Halifax of a regiment which has taken so prominent a share in our history aids in making the matter especially *apropos*, as the arrangement, if it could be carried out, might enable us to have detachments from the King's stationed temporarily in the quarters now occupied by the C. R. I.,—the latter corps, or a portion of them, taking the place of the King's in the Halifax Garrison. The plan would undoubtedly greatly aid recruiting in the C. R. I., would give its members the benefit of doing duty in an Imperial station and all ranks would gain in professional skill from the contact with the Imperial troops; it would also afford an opportunity to the Canadian Government and people of extending some special courtesies to the regiment which in past years did so much to preserve Canada to the Empire.

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The transport *Jelunga* brought to Canadian shores on 21st inst. a regiment of Her Majesty's troops which is intimately connected with both the great crises in our history,—the American invasions of 1775 and 1812. It is one of the proud features of the British Army that no matter how the personnel of its regiments may change, and regardless of the alterations in the regimental designation imposed by civilian "reformers," the achievements of every corps in the past are the heritage of each succeeding set of men who serve under the old colours, and the traditions of these deeds are immortal. The King's regiment of to-day is the same King's regiment that did such splendid service for Great Britain and Canada in 1776 and 1813, and as such, deserves an especially hearty welcome from all true Canadians. It is of the rarest occurrence to have on our soil a corps which took a prominent part in both the campaigns here against the Americans, and we therefore sincerely trust that a special effort will be made by our people to give the "King's" an unusually warm reception.

