

THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

(Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.)

[ESTABLISHED 1885.]

Published at Montreal on the 1st and 15th of each month.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF CANADA

SUBSCRIPTION:

Canada and the United States,	Per annum \$2.00
Great Britain, Ireland, and Postal Union Countries,	" 10s. 6d. stg.
Single copies,	10 cents.

Subscriptions are in every instance payable in advance, and the publishers request the favour of prompt remittance.

Unpaid accounts are subject to sight draft.

Remittances should be made by post-office order or registered letter. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the GAZETTE.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the Editor, P.O. Box 1931, Montreal.

VOL. VIII. MONTREAL, 1ST MAY, 1893.

No. 9.

A correspondent of the London *Free Press* calls attention to the atrocious condition of Carling's Heights, which is to be the permanent camping ground for No. 1 District. He says:—

"As far as their location and general outline is concerned, the grounds could not well be beaten, but when looked at in detail, they could scarcely be worse. The ground appears to have been used at some time in the past as a farm. The formation of the furrows in which it was ploughed are still quite plain to be seen and felt, if one attempts to drive or walk over them. The middle of the ridge is quite high, and on each side the old dead furrows still remain. A more unsuitable piece of ground for military evolutions would be difficult to find. How can a body of men march in anything like order when every second or third time they set down a foot it either drops into a deep furrow or rests on a mound a foot or so higher than the man expected? Then, the cavalry are, if possible, in a worse plight. It is not only almost impossible for the men to keep in line, but they are actually in great danger of having their necks broken by their horses falling under them. If it were not so dangerous, it would be very funny to see the artillerymen holding on to their seats while the horses are galloping to their position in the review. Altogether, the grounds are in a dangerous and disgraceful condition, and should be levelled at once."

This ought to be looked into by the authorities. It is hard enough to get men to attend camp when the surroundings are favorable, without asking them to spend twelve days where the parade-ground would even put the Rideau rifle ranges to blush.

* * *

A quite lively interest has of late been taken in the subject of the employment of discharged soldiers, and, undoubtedly, the matter is of great importance so long as the short-service system continues. A recently issued Parliamentary paper throws some light on what is done in this matter in foreign countries. In Austria-Hungary nearly 60,000 Government posts are available for old soldiers. Employers of labour usually prefer old soldiers to civilians. In France 500 descriptions of appointments are reserved for retired sub-officers. In Germany 92,345 places under Government are reserved for soldiers who have served 12 years with a good character. A well-conducted soldier or sailor who passes into the reserve after three years' service is always sure to obtain employment, and it is a common thing to read in advertisements for men, "Must have been a soldier." An unemployed old soldier of good character is unknown in Ger-

many. In Italy it is generally accepted that to have served in the army is an advantage to a man seeking civil employment. In the War-office and Admiralty all the available posts, in number 2,602, are exclusively reserved for soldiers and sailors. In other public offices 4,645, or one-half of the available appointments, are reserved for soldiers and sailors, and on the railways 1,700, or one-third of the available posts. —*Military and Naval Record.*

If similar systematic attempts were made in Canada to get employment for steady men after passing through the ranks of our Permanent Corps, it might considerably help recruiting. Montreal and Toronto might be made centres to which discharged men would gravitate, and if there were an office where such could register and where they could be found when wanted, we feel sure that many a trial in work would be given them that now goes to mere civilian workmen. Those who have served in the ranks of our troops deserve all possible recognition and assistance in this way.

* * *

In the estimates of the current year recently passed by the Provincial Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, one hundred dollars is granted towards the funds of the Provincial Rifle Association. This from a Province where the total public expenditure is less than \$300,000; and yet in Quebec—the largest and second wealthiest Province in the Dominion, and where millions of money are annually voted away—not a single cent can be had towards encouraging the most essential branch of national expenses. And why? Simply because the majority of the Provincial House look on the Provincial Rifle Association as an *English* institution, and claim that the grants in that direction are exhausted; they apparently being unaware of the fact that the P. Q. R. A. knows no such features as distinction of race, language or creed.

* * *

Within the past few weeks several events of special interest have occurred in the force. A large sum, \$105,000, has been voted by Parliament towards the Esquimaux defences, and arrangements are in progress for a garrison of Imperial troops at that important station, while "C" Battery R.C.A. is to be brought east. Major-General Herbert has gone to England in connection with the above mentioned fortifications and garrison, and also, it is said, to endeavour to arrange an occasional interchange of stations between the Canadian Regulars and the Imperial troops. Four officers, Major Drury and Capt. Pelletier, R.C.A., and Captains Cartwright and Wadmore, C.R.I., and four non-commissioned officers of our Permanent corps have also been sent across the Atlantic to be attached to the Imperial troops during the coming manoeuvres. This is an excellent step, and one the results of which cannot fail to be most beneficial to the officers concerned and indirectly to their regiments. It also forms a precedent for similar future action to be annually looked for by our Permanent officers and N. C. officers and will thus be an incentive to zeal in the service.

A reporter of the *Westmeath (Ireland) Examiner* had Lord Longford up before the magistrates at Mullingar Petty Sessions recently, for an assault, in that his lordship pulled off the newspaper man's hat because he had not removed it during the singing of the National Anthem. The incident occurred at a Unionist meeting held in Mullingar, and Lord Longford, seeing the man with his hat on, pulled it off; giving it back to him when the singing had ceased. The magistrates came unanimously to a decision that the case should be dismissed, as the reporter should have removed his hat when "God Save the Queen" was being sung.