

it must be admitted that for Military purposes, the College is at present superfluous.

As a well known military authority in Canada said in one of his official reports: "The ordinary duties of officers may be performed without special training, but the higher class of duties, and the capacity for superior command, can only be reached through a long course of study and preparation." It is a well known axiom in military matters, that in countries having little or no standing armies, where the military forces are but partly trained, as in the United States and Canada, it is absolutely necessary that the officers should be highly trained. This was the reason why the Military College was established, and this is the reason why the Military Academy at West Point, with some 300 cadets, is maintained.

In one paper it was stated that commissions in the army were given to militia officers in England. It is true that commissions are given in the Infantry and Cavalry in England, as well as in the United States, but only after every graduate of Woolwich, Sandhurst and West Point is given a commission. Canada is the only country in the world where commissions are given to militia officers, or men from the ranks, to the exclusion of graduated cadets.

It is necessary in England and in the United States to give some commissions from the militia and the ranks, as these institutions do not turn out a sufficient number of cadets to fill vacancies.

It was also stated that the drill of a "Long Course" officer was superior to that of a cadet, for the reason that long course officers drilled (if artillery officers) exclusively in artillery for six months, and if cavalry and infantry, three months. The cadets drill in artillery as well as infantry, cavalry and engineering every year of the four they are at College.

It may also be noted that the cadets of the Royal Military College have made the highest score in Canada for target practice, with 9 pr. R.M.L. field gun and they have also, more than once, taken the prize for shifting heavy ordnance in competition with the militia of Canada, including the Royal Canadian Artillery.

I submit that the artillery drill at the College, under a constant flow of Royal Artillery officers fresh from the army, is not inferior to that of a School, where at the present moment two of its officers are at Halifax, attached to the Royal Artillery, to learn their drill, and only recently their Artillery Riding Instructor took a course in equitation at the Cavalry School.

It was also stated that the cadets, having condescended to receive a high class military education at the expense of the Government, should not look for appointments in the Permanent force. But I would like to point out that cadets receive no pay at the College, but on the contrary they pay the Government \$400.00 per annum, whereas the Long Course officer is paid by the Government for every day he serves in acquiring his certificate.

The people of Canada want the best officers obtainable for their Permanent Corps, and it is only by the appointment of such that the Permanent Force can be

raised and maintained in that state of efficiency which it should be, and which at the present time, under a system of appointment by political patronage, it is not.

MILES.

#### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Headquarters, Ottawa, 1st December, 1893. G. O. (75.) Royal Military College of Canada. Amendments of Regulations.—

His Excellency the Governor General, in virtue of the provisions of the Act respecting the Royal Military College of Canada, chap. 42, R.S.C. sec. 7, as amended in 1893, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, was pleased on the 8th November, 1893, to order as follows:

That paragraph 69 be cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

69. (1) A Cadet who fails at the end of any College term to qualify under Royal Military College Regulations, 118, 119 or 120, shall thereby forfeit his claim to consideration for a commission in Her Majesty's Regular Forces, and on the recommendation of the Commandant, may be removed from the College.

(2) A Cadet who being permitted to continue his studies at the College after first failure, again fails to qualify under either Royal Military College Regulation 119 or 120, shall be removed from the College.

G. O. (76.) Regulations and Orders for the Militia. Amendments.—

His Excellency the Governor General, in virtue of the provisions of the Militia Act (chap. 41, R.S.C.), cl. 116, 117, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, was pleased on the 7th of November, 1893, to order as follows:—

1st. That paragraph 969, Regulations and Orders, 1887, be cancelled and the following submitted in lieu thereof,—

969. The books, printed forms and stationery, required for the public service in all the offices of the Permanent Military Staff and of the Permanent Corps, will be issued by the Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, through the Department of Militia and Defence, on requisitions submitted through the General Officer Commanding the Militia.

2nd. That paragraph 970, Regulations and Orders, 1887, be cancelled and the following submitted in lieu thereof,—

970. A Postage account will be kept in the office of the Officer Commanding each Military District or Permanent Military unit, which account, or a copy thereof (as may be required) will be transmitted to the Deputy Minister of Militia, at such periods as he may require.

3rd. That paragraph 971 be cancelled.

In pursuance of the above, requisitions for stationery will be submitted in duplicate on Form No. 66 and addressed to the Assistant Adjutant General at Headquarters.

G. O. (77.) Mobilization of the Halifax Garrison.—The following communication from the General Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in British North America, is published for the information of all concerned:—

From the Chief Staff Officer, Dominion of Canada, To the General Officer Commanding the Canadian Militia.

Halifax, N.S., 18th November, 1893.

Sir,—Lieutenant-General Montgomery-Moore desires to acknowledge the assistance given by the Canadian Militia at the recent mobilization of the garrison of this fortress.

The Lieutenant-General is well aware of the personal trouble and expense incurred by both officers and men in joining with the Imperial Troops for the day's work, and he feels much obliged to all ranks for their services. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, F. Waldron, Major, Chief Staff Officer.

(G. O. 78.) Sale of Intoxicating Liquors in Camps of Instruction.—

The Major General having observed the evil effect in Militia Camps of Instruction of the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors, the sale of such liquors in Regimental Messes and Canteens at Camps of instruction is henceforth entirely prohibited.

Officers commanding Camps of Instruction will be held responsible that this order is carried out, and they, together with Officers commanding units of Active Militia will, in those districts where the law so directs, be liable to prosecution, in respect of any liquor sold in tents or other premises subject to their control, in addition to such penalty as may be inflicted for a breach of military discipline.

G. O. (79.) Dress Regulations. Field and Garrison Artillery. Adverting to Dress Regulations for Officers of the Militia 1st May, 1886, and to G. O. (5) of 24th March, 1882, the following alterations have been approved: Full Dress—

Tunic.—Blue cloth, with scarlet cloth collar, square in front, but slightly rounded at the corners; hook and eye at the bottom, black silk tab. The collar edged all round with gold cord, laced as described below, according to rank; and with a grenade embroidered in frosted silver 2 3-8 inches long, at each end. The skirt square in front, open behind, with a blue cloth flap on back of each skirt. Flaps edged with round gold cord, traced inside with gold Russia braid. Skirt lined with black. Scarlet cloth edging down the front, and at the opening behind, 9 buttons down the front, 3 buttons on each flap behind and 2 at the waist behind. Shoulder straps of scarlet cloth, edged with round gold cord, lined with blue, a small button of regimental pattern at the top, with badges of rank embroidered in silver.

Field Officers have 3/4-inch lace all round the collar within the cord, and a chevron of 1 1/2-inch lace on each cuff, with figured braiding above and below the lace, extending to 11 inches from the bottom of the cuff.

Captains and Lieutenants have lace round the top only of the collar; and an Austrian knot of gold cord on each sleeve 7 inches deep, traced round with gold braid 8 inches deep and figured for Captains, 7 1/2 inches deep, and plain for Lieutenants.

Undress.—Patrol Jacket.—Shoulder straps of scarlet cloth, lined with blue, with badges of rank in gold embroidery.

Serge Patrol Jacket.—Blue, full in the chest. Collar and cuffs of same material