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MILITIA General Orders No. 1, of the 12th inst., give details of the subjects and marks for the annual examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Kingston, to be held on the 12th June next. The only change from last year is that Elementary Geometrical Drawing is added to the list for the voluntary or further examination, and 1,000 marks are allowed for the subject. As Geometrical Drawing is comprised in the college education it was thought that those students who came with previous preparation should get what credit attaches to passing in this as one of the voluntary subjects. Pressure on our space compels us to hold over these orders until next issue.

ORDERS No. 2, dated the 13th inst., are of more immediate interest, and will be found in full in this issue. These include much important matter—first of all being a long list of changes in the regulations concerning discipline, and the punishments for various offences. Next there is an intimation that the recently adopted Imperial regulation removing in the case of well-behaved men some of the restraints hitherto imposed, is about to be applied at our schools of Military Instruction, as a tentative measure, commandants to report at the end of each month the result of the change. Greater liberty of absence from barracks is to be allowed, to an extent which is generosity itself in comparison with the old order of things.

IN the Imperial service heretofore the hour of the return of soldiers to their barracks has been 9 o'clock; in some few cases an hour later. The hardship of this rigid rule has been considerable in the larger English towns; for it debarred the men from visiting theatres and other places of harmless amusement; and the men being thus treated as children, have been not a little vexed, especially the non-commissioned officers and steady private soldiers, who had no wish to abuse any liberty given them. It was thought some time ago that this system might be relaxed, to the greater happiness of the soldiers and without injury to discipline. Therefore, during the greater part of the past year, commanding officers have been authorised to extend evening leave to all non-commissioned officers and to the best conducted privates. The result has been thoroughly satisfactory; the men have been gratified, and the extra indulgence has created no increase in drunkenness or in any of the minor offences. Acting on this experience, the Duke of Cambridge has now made permanent what was before only provisional and tentative,

and has issued a general order granting many extended and acceptable privileges. No doubt a similar result will follow the trial of the experiment in Canada.

THIS innovation has attracted attention in the United States, and the *Army and Navy Journal* is of opinion that it would be well for the United States to adopt it with the modifications and restrictions made necessary by the differences in circumstances. "These are admirable provisions," says that paper, "in the present improved condition of the British army, and will assuredly raise it to a yet higher degree of excellence; for they add to the self respect and pride of manhood of the enlisted men, and inspire them with a greater interest in their profession; and this will inevitably react upon and help to diminish the present popular contempt for the rank and file."

BUGLE and Trumpet Majors in the militia have their relative rank defined in the General Orders published in this issue. Heretofore they have had only the privileges and pay of buglers, but henceforth they will rank as sergeants, and be paid at the rate of 75 cents a day. The change will be as popular as it is commendable.

THE Royal School of Infantry at London, Ont., will it is announced open on the 2nd April next, for the instruction of attached officers, non-commissioned officers and men. Canada will then possess, exclusive of the Royal Military College, nine schools of instruction—one for cavalry, three for artillery, one for mounted infantry, and four for infantry. As ten officers and twenty non-commissioned officers and men are allowed to be attached to each school for each of the three courses held in the year, we have now facilities for the instruction annually of 270 officers and 540 non-commissioned officers and men—a large number, but not great enough, the accommodation not being equal to the applications for admission. The capabilities of the schools might be very much increased at comparatively trifling expense, and it is to be hoped that this will ere long be done.

ASON of Mars has made some excellent suggestions in a letter recently published in a Winnipeg paper, and which we would like to reproduce did space permit. The writer thinks that in the rural districts artillery would be better than infantry, for this reason, that in a small place it would be easier to get a few men for gun drill than the men required for company drill: "A few being enough for the drill of a gun detachment, a dozen men here and a dozen there might in this way be placed about the country and in possession of quick firing guns; besides, men are always more efficient drilled in detachments than in any other way, for men so trained could be easily brought together, in the event of invasion, to the frontier or coast batteries when necessity required." Mounted infantry he considers valuable as scouts, not otherwise. The best part of his letter, in our opinion, is the last paragraph, as follows: "As the country cannot afford a large military expenditure, why not arm the troops that are with the best rifles and give more attention to mus-