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MAJOR-GENERAL J. R. OLIVER, commandant of the Royal Military College, announces that he is making an effort to have the course at that institution count toward shortening the time necessary to be spent by graduates in subsequently taking a university arts course. It is to be hoped he will be successful. Such a concession could not fail to be taken advantage of by many of the cadets, and it would generally popularize the College; which, however, has not by any means lacked popularity in the past, as the number of those desirous of entering as cadets is greater than can be accommodated.

IT is said to be not improbable that a change will be made with respect to the age limit governing the offer of six commissions annually in the Imperial army lately made to officers of the Canadian militia. Representations have been made to the Militia Department that in other colonies the age limit is wider, and that if it were made from 19 to 26 years in place of 19 to 22 as it now stands, there would be a greater likelihood of Canadian officers being in a position to compete. On the other hand it is pointed out that the few years additional in the age of Canadian officers entering would interfere materially with their chances of rising to the higher positions, as in the Imperial army a captain is retired at 40, a major at 48, a lieutenant-colonel at 55, and a colonel at 60.

THE NOMENCLATURE of the permanent Canadian infantry forms the subject of an inquiry in our correspondence columns. There can certainly be no doubt as to the correct terms by which to designate the companies of permanent infantry. The R. & O. and the Militia List alike tell us that they constitute the "Infantry School Corps." Confusion has arisen out of the permission of the Queen to designate as "Royal" the schools in connection with the corps. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Infantry School Corps and the Infantry Schools are two distinct though closely connected institutions; and that while the schools are now Royal schools, the corps is not a Royal corps, and it cannot properly be so styled as if such were its authorized name, but only in the sense that it is a corps *in connection with* the Royal infantry schools. The distinction is a very nice one, and will be best explained perhaps by a reference to the artillery schools of instruction. These are "Royal Schools of Artillery," but the corps with which they are connected is not styled Royal, being merely the "Regiment of Canadian Artillery." We agree with our correspondent that it would be a good idea, following

the precedent set in the artillery branch, to designate the permanent infantry as the Regiment of Canadian Infantry; and would welcome any change which would bring about less likelihood of confusion of terms than exists at present.

MAJOR E. G. PRIOR, of the British Columbia Garrison Artillery, seems quite likely to succeed to the seat in the House of Commons made vacant by the appointment of Mr. Shakespeare as postmaster at Victoria. Major Prior is at present a member of the provincial legislature, but will resign to seek the higher honour, which it is said will be conferred upon him by acclamation. His advent in the House will be welcomed by every well wisher of the force, and especially by those interested in rifle shooting, who will remember that Major Prior's enthusiasm about this most necessary branch of the soldier's training led him to be one of the pioneer team sent by British Columbia in 1886 to represent the province at the Dominion Rifle Association matches at Ottawa.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of the Ontario Artillery Association, appearing in this issue, announcing that the annual meeting will take place at Toronto on the 7th prox., and also giving notice of proposed changes in the constitution. A reduction in the number of council men is asked for, on the ground we believe that the council as at present composed has been found to be unwieldy, some of the members having become mere figureheads, and by inattention hampering the business. The Ontario artillerymen deserve credit for the perseverance they have shown in maintaining their association—the only provincial artillery institution in the Dominion, but it is not to be wondered at that some have lost interest, in view of the many discouragements that have to be contended against. These mainly arise from lack of equipment, and can hardly be removed until Parliament has become sufficiently alive to the necessities and importance of the case to cheerfully grant authority to the government to make adequate appropriations for the service.

PERHAPS without intending it, the *Toronto Mail* has rendered the militia force very valuable service in giving the benefit of its wide circulation to the complaints made by correspondents of the MILITIA GAZETTE of the existing woeful lack of equipment, and by reproducing from the official reports the recommendations of the department in this connection. The more publicity the matter gets, the better, for we are convinced that if the people's representatives in parliament were as well posted on the subject as they might easily be, they would long since have strengthened the hands of the Militia Department by manifesting a disposition to agree to an increased grant. The *Mail* states that the money for a reasonable equipment to drill with, and for the repair of the existing equipment, can be found in the present grant, but this is not the case, as those at all acquainted with the facts know. Again it says: "There is not much economy, nor yet much wisdom, in requiring a battery to drill with a lame gun, or in sending a company of engineers into the field without tools. The providing of the necessary equipment