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Notice.

WE have to thank those of our friends who, taking advantage of the club rates advertised on the last page, have paid for the renewal of their own subscriptions by securing new subscribers to the MILITIA GAZETTE. Quite a number of names have been added to our list in this way, and we have therefore decided to extend until further notice the time during which the offer holds good, which was to expire on the 31st inst. The arrangement is mutually advantageous, and we hope as many of our present subscribers as can possibly do so will avail themselves of the opportunity to secure their own papers free and at the same time render us material service. Our offer is that any present subscriber obtaining two new ones for us, and remitting \$3, their subscriptions for one year, will receive his own copy free for that period, and new subscribers forming clubs of three or upwards will receive the paper for one year for only One Dollar each.

To our subscribers in general we would say to each, look at the date upon your address label. It shows to what time you have paid. If you are in arrear, kindly forward the amount, by P. O. order or registered letter.

The change of the date upon the label after money has been sent, constitutes a receipt of the amount necessary to cover subscription up to the time indicated.

Current Topics.

NOTHING can more speedily bring about a due recognition of the importance and necessities of the militia than having the force well represented in Parliament—having in that body a sufficient number of military men to make their influence felt when an increase in the militia estimates is desired. Many of the foremost men in the militia already have won places in the Commons, and these will hail with pleasure the advent of another able representative in the person of Major-General Laurie, the victor in the bye-election held last week in Shelburne, N.S. The new M. P. was born in 1835. He entered the Imperial army as an ensign in the 2nd (Queen's) in 1853; became lieut.-col. in 1866; colonel in 1871; and major-general in 1882. He served during the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, with the expedition to the Transvaal in 1881; was appointed a colonel in the militia in 1862; inspecting field officer of the militia of Nova Scotia in 1862; D. A. G. of the militia of Canada at a later date; and served in the North-West campaign in 1885, commanding the base of supplies and line of communication. He saw service in connection with the Servo-Bulgarian war in 1885-86, and was made a Red Cross Commander. Major-General Laurie contested Shelburne unsuccessfully at the last general election, but his opponent, Mr. Robertson, having been unseated the two again contested, with the result

that the small majority against Major-General Laurie was changed, becoming six in his favour.

HAMILTON militiamen appear to be fortunate in their legislative representatives. Lt.-Col. Gibson, the exceedingly live and popular commanding officer of the Thirteenth Battalion, represents the city in the Ontario legislature; and, doubtless on account of his example, the representatives in the Commons, Messrs. Brown and McKay, take an active interest in military affairs. At least they are to be found in attendance whenever any public event of military importance is transpiring. While the militiamen of other cities are endeavouring, with varying success, to secure the sympathy of their parliamentary representatives, Hamilton enterprise has been successful in enlisting the services of its spokesmen in both houses.

THOSE interested in H. M. Hundredth Regiment (formerly "Royal Canadians") will relish the following story told of them in a recent number of the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, which says:—"A correspondent in Ireland, whose views are evidently tinged with the biliousness with which so many so-called Nationalists are just now suffering, sent to one of the London papers an exciting account of a scene in Ennis Court house, where some soldiers of the Leinster Regiment, according to him, cheered and waved their helmets in response to some very revolutionary sentiments. As the 'Old Hundredth' now rejoices in an Irish name, this correspondent evidently thought they should be Parnellites to a man, and, in the version he gave, perhaps the wish was father to the thought. The helmets he thought he saw were probably only bilious spots. Following the indignant telegram from the commanding officer, the Adjutant now sends a letter in which he gives a most unqualified denial to the fabrication. He says a detachment of this regiment were on the day in question for upwards of seven hours on duty in aid of the civil power at Ennis, and had been permitted to sit in one of the galleries of the Court-house. At the time the prisoner Doughty called out "God save Ireland" they were moving out with their helmets in their hands, but to say that they waved them or cheered is untrue. The men have always behaved in a loyal and soldierlike manner, and invariably maintain the credit of Her Majesty's Service."

THE present Quartermaster-General of the United States army has given much attention to improving the clothing of the enlisted men, and there is now no better clad soldier in the world than the American soldier. But it would seem from a recent report by Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Vollum, Surgeon, U.S.A., Medical Director of the Department of Texas, that the clothing is not so well adapted to the climate of some sections as it might be. Colonel Vollum says: "The army on this tropical border, where it has been for nearly fifty years, is like the English were when they first went into India, where, for some years, they stuck obstinately to their home thick woollen uniform, and sweltered in it for regulations' sake, but in less time than we have been subjected to as trying a climate as that of India, they gradually imitated one thing after another that the natives had adopted as suitable to the climate,