

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

In the current number of the *Army and Navy Gazette* appears the beginning of a continued article on the failings of the English rural volunteer corps, from which it would seem that these are laboring under similar disadvantages to, and are not much more efficient than, our own rural battalions, notwithstanding that they have paid instructors and adjutants. Complaint is made that in consequence of the bad system, involving lack of proper discipline, the class of men coming forward as officers has been rapidly lowered, while the class of rank and file naturally falls in sympathy; and so unqualified men, without the necessary means, are found in commands. Privates are said not to be thoroughly drilled as recruits, and consequently go through their whole service in a limping way, and the musketry instruction seems to be as great a farce as it is here. We shall look forward with interest to the remedies proposed for these defects, which are certainly shared by us in common with our English co-workers, and which we derive a certain mournful satisfaction in contemplating.

Last week's *Irish Canadian* goes out of its way to have a fling at the band of the Governor-General's Foot Guards. Its Ottawa correspondent, describing the performance given in the opera house on St. Patrick's day by a local literary association for which that celebrated and holy Scotchman had been made to stand godfather, says (we give the sentence *verbatim et literatim*): "The orchestra was furnished by

the Guard band, at one time considered the best in Canada but now positively the very worst in America. If it cannot mend its ways within a measurable period of time it should be dissolved, or better still, dispatched to the North-west to scare rebellious Indians. After this farcical *fanfare* had blundered through a choice collection of Irish airs, each one of which it murdered—if I may use the word—the concert began." Anyone who knows this fine band must wonder at such a condemnation, but the explanation is simple. The band actually had the audacity to play "God save the Queen" at the end of the performance, where "a selection" was announced on the programme so as to obviate the necessity for such action. Mr. Bonner, the bandmaster, was in fact made to understand plainly that he had offended the officials by playing so disloyal a tune, and had the hardihood to reply that wherever the Guards' band went they proposed to finish their programme with "God save the Queen," and whoever did not want that should not get the band. Further comment would be superfluous.

On the fourth of next month the local sportsmen propose holding a pigeon shooting tournament here, when prizes aggregating a thousand dollars in gold will be offered for competition under the auspices of the St. Hubert Gun Club. The chief match will be 21 birds, 26 yards rise, 100 yards boundary, Dominion rules, entrance fee \$10. It is also proposed to hold at the same time a convention of the several Canadian gun clubs for the purpose of organizing a Dominion Gun Association, which should regulate shot-gun shooting throughout the country, hold an annual meeting of which a prize tournament should be an important feature, and take cognizance of the various game laws of the several provinces, with a view to make efforts for their amendment when necessary. Rifle shooting and shot-gun shooting are not so radically different that we as riflemen do not feel interested in what our sporting friends are doing, especially now that an agitation for moving targets has been begun, and the gun clubs of the country should be a good training school for our coming generation of rifle shots. We therefore look forward with interest to the approaching gun tournament.

Saturday's general orders are more than ordinarily interesting, containing, as they do, several important announcements. The first details the arrangements made by the government for the supply of miniature medals, and reproduces from the Queen's regulations the rules for wearing medals both large and miniature, and the forms to be followed in case of loss of medals. The second order formally constitutes a class of unemployed officers on the active list, which will consist of substantive field officers and captains of the active militia, and of graduates of the R.M.C.; also of non-combatant officers having honorary or relative rank of field officer or captain. Transfers to this list will be restricted to men having good and particular records, and when they pass the age limit they will be retired. The following names appear this week: Lieut.-Col. Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia; Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Secretary D.R.A.; Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, Militia Department; Capt. Perley, Engineer Officer at Headquarters, and Capt.

Donaldson, Secretary D.A.A., whose gazette as honorary captain is amended by giving him substantive rank. Col. Macdonald and Capt. Perley have been on the active list all along, and we think it no more than just that the other officers named should enjoy the same privilege. Col. Gzowski and Lieut.-Col. Macpherson's names should, it appears to us, have been added to the list, for, although they are borne on the active strength, the reasons for it should be explicitly given.

Passing on to the ordinary appointments to the active force we find matters continuing to improve. There are five promotions, eleven new appointments, all provisional, and seven retirements, leaving a net gain of four officers. Eight officers are also confirmed in their respective ranks. Considerable changes occur in the arrangement of the companies of the neighboring battalions of Simcoo and Peel, the former relinquishing some of its southernmost companies to the latter, and both consolidating into eight company battalions. By these and a recent change the companies at Ivy, Elba and Tullamore are broken up, while Col. O'Brien establishes new companies at Jarrett's Corners and Huntsville, farther to the north.

We are delighted to welcome into the active service force the two provisional battalions of Infantry organized in Winnipeg and sent to the front last year. Col. Smith's regiment becomes the 91st Winnipeg Battalion of Light Infantry, and Col. Scott's the 95th Winnipeg Battalion of Infantry, and by their incorporation as eight company battalions, we gain at once sixty officers and two efficient corps. The wisdom of increasing the force in Manitoba is unquestionable, and we now hope to see that policy followed up by the organization of independent companies at points farther west. Both battalions seem to have at present the regimental system of promotion; we do not quite see how that can be followed in the case of the 95th, which has companies at Emerson and Brandon we know, and we think other rural companies.

The officers of the New Brunswick provisional battalion are still vainly asking *why* they have not yet received their field allowances for turning out last spring, as have all other corps similarly situated.

GENERAL MIDDLETON'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Major-General Middleton's annual report contains many valuable suggestions that we should like to see adopted. Amongst others he recommends that all officers of the permanent militia force shall rank senior to other militia officers of their own rank, in accordance with Imperial regulations on that point; that the time allowed for camping should be increased to fifteen days; that all the old knapsacks be withdrawn, and the valise equipment alone be used; that some sort of light patrol jacket, such as was sent to the North-west by the ladies of Ontario and Quebec, would be of great use to the men in camp, saving their tunics, which are much dirtied and injured by fatigue work; that boots and spurs be supplied to the cavalry; that more encouragement be given to the engineer branch of the force; that the strength of the force should be reduced and rural battalions drilled every year; that the Snider rifle should be changed for the Martini, &c. Sir Frederick also comments severely upon the objectionable appearance presented by militiamen walking about the streets, some with half uniform and half plain clothes; some with coats open, helmets on the back of their heads, smoking pipes, &c., which for the credit of the force should be prevented.

We heartily agree with his suggestion that more ammunition should be granted yearly, and that regiments should be encouraged and helped, if necessary, in procuring Morris' tubes for practising firing in the winter. We confess, however, that he strikes a blow at our own pet views when he says: "The so-called good shots are artificially trained and fire under such exceptional advantages at fixed targets, much larger than the body of a man, and at known distances, that when brought into the field to fire at moving men, at unknown distances, who also fire back at them, their good shooting often ceases. I know it is said that it must be an advantage for the soldier to be a

good shot at a standing target. This I admit, but in the field he now has to commence, for the first time, to fire at a moving target, &c., and a man with a good eye and a steady hand and nerve, who has, perhaps, never fired a shot, will pick it up nearly as quickly as the other, who has been undergoing an expensive training which proves useless at the time of need. This I found to be very much the case in the North-west the other day, and have noticed it in other campaigns." Anything coming from an officer of such long and varied experience as Sir Frederick Middleton must carry with it great weight, but our own experience at the butts had brought us to a very different conclusion. We have a vivid recollection of the same views being expressed some years ago by the officer commanding the Governor General's Foot Guards, who, to prove that he was right, put up a prize to be competed for by the best shots of his regiment and a number of ordinary rank and file, the conditions being ten rounds at unknown distances, limited time, a target for each competitor, sometimes in quick time, and sometimes in double time. The result was that the shooting men put on from seven to nine hits each, while of the others only one or two were able to find the target at all. We are of opinion that in rifle shooting, as in all other things, great experience is necessary, and that a man must not only understand all about his rifle and its powers, but hand and eye must be taught to work together. If any one doubts this, let him try the simple test of firing off the left shoulder. His eye will be as good and his nerve as steady as when firing from the right shoulder, but the results will be astonishingly different.

It is a curious coincidence that General Sir Gerald Graham should have expressed views similar to those of Sir Frederick Middleton, in a paper read a short time ago at the Royal United Service Institution. Referring to which the *Volunteer Service Review* says: "We would ask, is a man who *cannot* make good practice at a fixed target, in cool blood, likely to do better in time of action than one who can? What can such arguments as these mean, except that men should be taught to hit a living object before they can hit a fixed one. The average linesman of to-day can no more raise the Martini-Henry rifle rapidly to his shoulder, and hold it in firmly, than he can play the organ. What actually does happen when private Jones wants to let off his gun quickly? He brings it up smartly to his shoulder, from which the heel of the butt promptly slips down. He rapidly, as he thinks, aligns his sights, and in doing so covers the object aimed at, not merely with the foresight but with the whole muzzle. Bang! goes the gun with a vigorous wrench on the trigger, which jerks the muzzle higher still, and the bullet proceeds to the moon. The British soldier shooting 'at large' is an awesome sight, but when his generals think he can shoot with the rifle that is given him, and with the limited amount of practice he gets, he is not to be blamed so much as those who ought to know better."

A correspondent writing to the *Volunteer Record* thus gives his view of the case: "As a child must learn to walk before it can run, so a recruit must know how to hit what is fixed and at a known distance, before he can make good practice on targets whose motion requires allowance, and whose distance requires calculation, in addition to the knowledge and manipulation necessary for the easier form of practice. So it is evident that the best shot under ordinary circumstances will, *ceteris paribus*, remain the best shot at moving objects, because he has least to learn beyond what he already knows, while certainly the man whose nerves have been trained to stand the test of the excitement of prize shooting, is less likely than another to be rendered useless in action by excitement at a critical moment. And when men talk of the wonderful shooting of Boers or of Tyrolese, it must not be forgotten that with them rifle shooting is a continual occupation from the time when, as children, they first fire at some fixed mark."

A careful examination of the whole of Sir Frederick's report rather leads us to the belief that he does not quite mean what the sentence we have quoted would appear to convey, and that, as he is speaking of the rifle associations, the words "artificially trained" must refer to the paints, vorniers, wind-gauges, etc., used by competitors. Otherwise, if he believed that an untrained man, with a good eye and steady nerve, was as good as a man trained at fixed targets and known distances, he would not condemn the present system of rifle instruction, advocate the sending of Canadian officers to the School of Musketry at Hythe, declare the present course of rifle instruction only fit for recruits, and that trained soldiers should have a more practical one; and recommend the use of Morris' tubes for practising firing in the winter time. His views respecting revolver shooting are thus pointedly put. "To shoot well with a revolver requires a great deal of practice, and if a man cannot shoot well with it, it is worse than useless to encumber him with a weapon he cannot avail himself of." This is good sound sense, and substituting "rifle" for "revolver" expresses our own views on the subject of rifle shooting.

THE "NOODLE" AGAIN.

MY DEAR MISTY,—The report of my death is not true. When you next meet our mutual friend "Cloudy," please thank him in a hearty sort of way, for having kindly and thoughtfully forwarded me a copy of the Militia Report, in which I read with the deepest interest, the remarks of the Major-General, to whom you will kindly convey my congratulations, on his efforts to improve the Canadian Militia. He may not remember me, so if he doesn't, just get away as quietly as possible; but possibly, if you describe me as the biggest noodle on the expedition, he will doubtless look pleased, and say "Yes; by Joe! I remember." As I waded through the report, my first warmly expressed "hear, hear" occurred on striking page xix, near the bottom, where the following is to be found: "I would again urge the advisability of giving preference to graduates of the Royal Military College in the appointments of officers to permanent corps." This idea is not by any means a new one, so it is not the Major-General's, for be it known that the authorities long ago, soon after the R.M.C. began turning out its young men, issued an order that all appointments to the permanent corps should be graduates of the above institution; but any ordinary "noodle" can see by glancing at the militia list that they did not carry out this most commendable resolution, but contented themselves with occasionally dropping on a R.M.C. man, if he had sufficient backing in the proper quarter. Now the appointing of officers to the permanent corps from the militia, if not soon stopped in some way, is bound to ruin the reputation of the schools as places of instruction. This will surely and certainly follow, if our present system goes on, for we must not forget that these corps are supposed to perform the duties of instruction, and it is a known fact that an officer passing a "short" and "long" course at the schools, does not qualify him for a permanent berth in such corps, when so high a standard is now necessary for all military positions; if not, why maintain the college at all? If only for the manufacture of officers for the Imperial service, why, well and good; but the idea of many Canadians is contrary to this. I should like to draw the attention of some of our numerous political appointments, and warn them that some day they must, in the ordinary course of events, succeed to the commands of the schools of instruction. And with merely a twelve months' certificate and a strong political leaning, with a large family, they will hardly fill with justice to the country the important duties assigned to a commandant. There would be little objection to political preferment, if it were exercised after the applicants had passed through the R. M. C.

If some of the fathers now continually applying for positions as subalterns would quietly wait till their sons had graduated at the college, and then go in with a good backing of influence, they would still have the coveted prize in the family, with the addition of the feelings of a proud father, combined with a more dignified and useful service to the country. The time was, before the proper means were in existence for sound education of officers, that commissions were given from the militia, but now the necessity does not exist. In order to illustrate how we have adhered to the rule of gazetted R.M.C. cadets, I may state that not counting the commandants, and those appointed before the establishment of the college there are *twenty-nine* combatant officers, out of this number *twenty-one* have never seen the inside of the institution that we are keeping up for the avowed purpose of improving our militia. We have *eight* cadets. It is hardly necessary to say more, and we must cry "hear, hear," every time we come to this portion of the general's sermon. While mentioning these facts, I am quite aware that among the nineteen mentioned above are some first rate officers in every respect, but this does not prove the principle anything but a most reprehensible one, which carries with it only one ultimate result, the inevitable decadence of the standard of military education. The long course may be sufficient for an officer connected with the volunteer militia force, but a higher grounding is beyond a doubt necessary for the permanent corps. Not only does the appointment of a cadet guarantee the necessary education, but he also, if *secured early*, enters the service as a single man, an advantage not ensured in the majority of political commissions. The general misery all round with a married man and family is too well-known to enlarge upon at present. It is sufficient to say that one of the most difficult tasks of the officer commanding is to keep up a mess, and how can this be accomplished when most of the subalterns, instead of dining there, are at home playing with the babies. It is difficult to prevent officers marrying after they are gazetted, but in these cases they generally spend a year or so at the mess table, but when appointed in the blessed state of matrimony, they are debarred from obtaining a certain amount of knowledge necessary to every officer. Another fault, caused entirely by our system of management, is that when cadets are fortunately here and there given commissions, they are not the pick of the college, these

gentlemen are wafted away to the Imperial service, and we hear wonderful tales of what they will be to us some day—well, it may turn out as predicted, let us hope it will do so. But instead of allowing them out of our grasp, offer a fair inducement for them to stay at home. Naturally now they turn with disgust from a service where no future promotion or pension is to be looked for. As an example of the former, let me ask the effect on the officers of the British service if it were decided to increase the number of companies in a regiment or battalion, and instead of promoting those in the regiment, they took outsiders from the militia to command the new additions. Such is the habit in Canada nevertheless, we will see at all events, when the new infantry corps is formed in London. To return to the pick of our cadets, they turn up their noses (very rightly) at their own army, if it may be called such, go home, and in a few years return to us, where they spend a short holiday in their native land, all their feelings and interest not with their own, but with the service that holds out to them the rewards and future prospects denied to their brother cadets foolish enough to throw away their lives on a profession that suddenly ceases some day with the information "you are too old." Let us pass on to the rank and file—the men enlist, the most deserving are promoted, they lose all aptitude for obtaining a living in other walks of life, but day after day, good solid men, who have now served since the first formation of the regular force in 1872, are discharged with "nothing," "you are too old." Some of these fine fellows went through the Northwest campaign without a day's sickness, many of them too proud perhaps to cave in, in their struggle to manfully do their duty, they came back, their three years are expired, they are too old, they are discharged; while some sickly boy who went up with the "neuralgia" and came back with the rheumatism—putting in his campaign in the ambulance—*gets a pension*. Surely a country which can so gratefully reward in one case, cannot refrain from remembering the man who resisted rheumatics, served for years, and dodged the rebel bullets. The most absurd side of the matter appears when the commanding officers are continually being admonished to be most particular in selecting as recruits men of the most *exceptional character* and class, as they are to be patterns to their fellows in the militia. This will be carried out when the required class see an *improvement in the future*. We can sympathize with a man who makes a pattern of himself for the best part of his life, and appears discouraged at being told that he can "go now," "old patterns not required." He would have passed a much more lively existence by posing in the service as a "frightful example," and have received the same indulgence at the end of his career. I am sorry to say that for the above reasons many of them do. I remain yours, dear "Misty,"

A NOODLE.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. and Adjutant Brophy, Lieut. Tullock and Lieut. Jacks successfully completed a special course in the Infantry School last week.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph Beaudreau, who lately succeeded Col. Rodier in the command of the 76th Rifles, "Voltigeurs de Chateauguay," has been a militiaman since 1868, when he joined the newly organized Ste. Martine independent company as a private. In the same year he was appointed ensign, and in 1870 was in command of the company and took it to the frontier to resist the threatened Fenian invasion, though he did not get his gazette as captain until 1871. When the 76th battalion was organized on the 22nd March, 1872, Captain Beaudreau's company was incorporated in it. On the 3rd May, 1877, he was made brevet-major, getting his substantive majority in May, 1885. He holds second-class military school and first class volunteer board certificates.

THE TARGET.

The following resolution has been carried by the Victoria County Rifle Association, and a movement is being made with a view of securing similar action on the part of other associations throughout the country.

Resolved, that, since owing to the expense involved in the purchase of ammunition, rifles and other outfit, together with the cost of maintaining ranges in proper condition, we believe that many militiamen are prevented from becoming active members of rifle associations, thus throwing the burdens on a few and depriving the many of the privilege of riflshooting; therefore do we respectfully request J. R. Dundas, Esq., M.P. for South Victoria, and Hector Cameron, Esq., M.P. for North Victoria to express to the Hon. the Minister of Militia our belief that the Militia of Canada would gratefully welcome, and be much benefitted by the enacting that ammunition for Snider rifles be furnished to all regular rifle associations or to certified members thereof for five cents a package.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEER MEDICAL SERVICE AND FOR THE UTILIZATION OF VOLUNTEER MEDICAL AID IN WAR.

BY SURGEON-MAJOR G. J. H. EVATT, M.D., ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

(Continued from page 373.)

XXVI.—COMMISSIONS IN THE VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF.

We have in the preceding paragraph shown that to-day the students are learning the elements of this ambulance work. When the specially-trained student has been doubly qualified as a physician and surgeon, I would then offer to him a volunteer medical staff commission as surgeon, or if many applied for it, I should again select by competition the number annually needed.

I would allow the young men thus commissioned to go to any part of the country and settle in any medical capacity they desired, keeping their commissions, and serving in the volunteer medical staff according to the rules laid down in the first paragraph of this paper. They would join the district medical staff and earn the annual capitation grant for the district corps in any of the ways we laid down in the efficiency paragraph.

Thus far we deal with the home service peace aspect of the question.

XXVII.—ORGANIZATION AS A WAR RESERVE.

To the number of young men yearly leaving the schools doubly qualified and trained in ambulance work, and if they desire it, commissioned in the volunteer medical staff, I would say, "I want this year, 1885, 50 young volunteer surgeons to go on a year's campaign," wherever it may be. "You will go out with volunteer commissions, uniform, defined position, in every way an officer in the volunteer service, and when you return you will retain your volunteer commission, and wherever you settle in practice will join the district volunteer medical staff, and rise in it. But we need qualifications and terms to be stated beforehand.

XXVIII.—QUALIFICATIONS FOR WAR VOLUNTEER MEDICAL OFFICERS.

- (A) *Age*.—The age of such an officer should not be over 30, so as to prevent his having to serve under regular medical officers perhaps his junior in age, a very fertile cause of undiscipline in any service.
- (B) *Physical Fitness*.—To be tested by examination by a medical officer of the regular army, and by a personal statement of efficiency from the candidate.
- (C) *Double qualification in Medicine and Surgery*.—This is of course essential.
- (D) *Riding*.—A certificate from some public person that the candidate can ride is essential.
- (E) *Drill and discipline of Medical Volunteers*.—A certificate from the instructor or adjutant of the school company or corps that the candidate is acquainted with his drill and is able to command a bearer company. This is an important test as showing a knowledge of military detail.
- (F) *Examination Test*.—In para. 16 we laid down the "certificate of proficiency" to be needed from volunteer surgeons in the ordinary volunteer service. This examination is capable of very full development.

We propose to allow no young volunteer surgeon to go out as a war aid who does not pass this test. Three army medical officers would form a board and examine the candidate in the treatment of army diseases in war, military surgery, military hygiene, the principles of military medical organization, and the general principles of military law.

There is no real difficulty in passing such an examination, but we need a test, and this test is the volunteer "proficiency" standard. The adjutant or instructor of the school companies would teach the outlines of this work as part of his ordinary duty.

XXIX.—TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT.

To encourage young men to join such a volunteer aid for war the terms need to be liberal and honorable, and there is no difficulty in arriving at an understanding. There should be honors and rewards, and liberal pecuniary recompense for good service, just as there would be trial by court-martial and dismissal for neglect of duty.

- (A) *Outfit allowance, or advance of field allowance*.—It is needful to give a fair sum to enable the young volunteer officer to provide uniform and to purchase his field kit, and to make arrangements at home for safe custody of his effects. £100

would be a fair sum, as it is essential that uniform be provided by the officer. It is a great aid to discipline—and the want of that would be highly injurious to the working of the scheme.

- (B) £50 for a horse—if a public horse is not provided. This is as allowed to an army surgeon going to war.
- (C) The daily pay and allowances of every kind of a young surgeon of similar rank in the regular service including batta, prize money, half-pay for sickness, pension for wounds, &c., as in the regular service.
- (D) To be eligible for special promotion in the volunteer medical staff, in the same way as regular medical officers are promoted in their corps for special and distinguished service.
- (E) Medals and decorations as for the regular medal service. The red-cross decoration to be divided into classes, and to be available for such officers as shall volunteer aid in war.
- (F) A certain number of specially recommended volunteer war surgeons who have done good service in the field, to be allowed to enter the regular medical service by a *qualifying*, and not by a competitive examination.
- (G) *Gratuity or Deferred Pay on termination of war*.—A gratuity of one year's pay of rank for every year employed in the field. It is better to give good deferred pay than to pay a high daily rate, as this causes unpleasantness.
- (H) *Free passages in every direction the officer may be sent*, and to be brought back to England after the campaign.
- (I) *Contract for Service*.—If needed a contract to serve for so many months should be drawn up to prevent abrupt termination of service; but practically any army officer can retire at any time in war or peace.
- (J) *Commission to be Retained*.—The commission of the volunteer war surgeon to be retained on his return to this country, and to continue his when he resides down in his district. Such officers would be a backbone of great strength to the volunteer medical service.

XXX.—EMPLOYMENT OF WAR VOLUNTEER SURGEONS.

There are many positions where such volunteer officers as those we now propose may be usefully employed. They would not be, of course, so efficient as a trained army surgeon habituated to discipline, and accustomed to war work. For this reason, whenever I would withdraw an army surgeon I would replace him by two young volunteer surgeons. Thus in the hospital ships we could withdraw one or two of the regular army doctors, and replace them by two or four volunteer surgeons.

Again: at the base hospital the same process might go on, limiting the volunteer element to one-fourth of the medical staff.

Again: in each of the stationary hospitals on the communications, we could withdraw one of the army surgeons and replace him by two volunteer surgeons.

Probably place might be found for a volunteer surgeon in addition to the stated staff of the bearer companies, and two volunteer surgeons might replace one of the surgeons in each of the advanced field hospitals.

Again: we now allow but one medical officer to each battalion in war, as a battalion surgeon. Probably, with our present strength of regular doctors we can afford no more; but we all agree that it is too little for the strain of tropical war, and we could supplement him by a volunteer surgeon acting as an aid in each battalion. Every continental army allows at least this number of medical officers to a battalion when mobilized for war.

By this system we could increase our field medical staff by a small amount, but we would set free for other duty some thirty regular army medical officers in an army corps, and from these officers we could easily supply our present urgent need for staff and secretariat aid to the different chiefs of the medical service in the field, as well as lessen the demands on our permanent medical service for war contingencies.

Unless a medical officer returning from a tropical climate, or from a hard campaign, has at least three years' home service to recuperate and recover from his fatigues and exposure, he is not fit for a new campaign, or a new tour of foreign service. This volunteer aid would diminish, in a small way, war demands upon us.

Further, we could post a senior medical officer, to be the chief medical officer of each infantry brigade in war, to act as the sanitary officer of each brigade, and the adviser of the major-general commanding the brigade on medical matters, and who could see that the different battalion doctors were doing their work thoroughly. This brigade doctor everyone seems to agree is needed in war time—he is always missed if not present.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

ALLOWANCE FOR DRILL INSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

DEAR SIR,—In the report of the Major-General commanding the Militia, as contained in the last annual report of the Militia Department, he says: "I would wish to draw attention to the present system of paying certain sums for the instruction and drill of the regiments and companies, which seems to me to be open to objection, and I should recommend its being reconsidered and altered, with a view to adding to the efficiency of the service." On reading this paragraph, I turned up the R. and O. for 1883, to refresh my memory on the matter in question. *En passant* I may say I agree in the main with General Middleton's suggestion, but that is not what I want particularly to call attention to just now. As I read the paragraphs, Nos. 372 to 376 of R. and O. 1883, which relate to drill allowances, I was struck with the fact that rural battalions are allowed for this service \$25 a company more per annum than city regiments; rural corps are allowed, for each company, \$40 per annum, and the commanding officers of such rural battalions \$25 a company additional. It is the latter allowance which city corps do not receive.

Now sir, I should be glad if you could tell on what ground or calculation this discrimination against city battalions is based. I do not want to be understood as complaining that rural battalions are overpaid; they get little enough, but surely the city regiments ought not to get less. The expenses of city battalions, ordinary and unavoidable, are very heavy, much more so than those of rural battalions; the calls upon the purses of the officers, from the commanding officer down, are constant, and do not cease with the completion of the twelve days' annual drill; uniform has to be supplied, and paid for out of private or regimental funds, as in consequence of drill being kept up nearly all the year round, that served out by government is worn out years before the regulation period expires; bands have to be kept up, and a thousand and one other things, all combine to make the position of commanding officer of a city battalion a very expensive one. The remark applies to all officers of city battalions, but I think more especially to the colonels commanding. It seems to me but just and fair that the allowances to city corps should be increased, and a special allowance of a certain sum per annum, say \$200 or \$300, made to the commanding officers.

I have brought this question to your notice, by way of suggestion, in the hope of setting the ball rolling and doing if possible a good turn for the service, which I always have at heart, and, as you, sir, are aware, I speak from an entirely disinterested point of view, because I am on the

March 29th, 1886.

RETIRED LIST.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

THE STATUS OF THE POLICE DURING THE REBELLION.

Having lately read with great pleasure several numbers of your paper, which is doing such good service for the Canadian militia, I trust you will be able to afford me information on a few points regarding the North-west Mounted Police, a force which, it appears to me, has, to say the least, been very unjustly dealt with.

Q. 1. Can you in the first place tell me why the police have been judged not to have earned the medal and land scrip given to those who took part in suppressing the late rebellion?

2. Upon what footing is the police supposed to be when acting in concert with the militia forces, and when a general order is published at Ottawa placing them under the control of the major-general commanding the militia?

3. As the police are not entitled to the rewards of the campaign, and are thus evidently not considered to have been on the same footing as militiamen, was the order placing them "a civilian force" under Major-General Middleton legal?

4. If the government acted legally in issuing this order, and in ordering the police to the front, should they not in common fairness compensate the wounded policemen and make provision for the wives and children of any members of the force who fell in action, on the same scale as was done for the militia service?

EX-POLICEMAN.

A.—1. In the first place the police force stationed on the ground where the rebellion took place, and charged with the special duty of keeping order in the territories, was only doing its ordinary duty in helping to quell it, and was on a very different footing from special corps sent up for that special purpose; consequently the question of granting them scrip and medals must be considered from a different standpoint; moreover it is not known that the question of scrip has been definitely decided against them, and it is known that at least those who were in action are likely to receive the medals.

2. The police acted throughout as police; the order sent up for them to act under the general's directions was not a militia order, but an ordinary one from their own department, and did not in any way convert them into militia.

3. Any order issued by the head of their own department to their superintendent, and not in conflict with the statutes, would certainly be legal.

4. Yes; with this proviso, that only unmarried men are taken into the force, or when at the solicitation of a married man, he is accepted, he signs a deed voluntarily relinquishing any claim on the part of his wife and family. Nevertheless one case, that of the widow of Trumpeter Burke, is understood to be particularly hard, and we should like to see a liberal interpretation of the regulations in her favor.—Ed.

Q. 1. In last week's issue I notice you state in reference to the D. R. A meeting this year that "the aggregate matches have been settled on the same lines as last year at the first meeting held." We were under the impression here that the 200 yards standing match would be included in the aggregate this year. Which is right, or is it settled yet?

G. M. D., TORONTO.

2. Is there anything settled about ammunition yet? Surely we won't be doomed to use that very choice stock of last year?

A. 1. It is quite decided to include the standing match in the aggregate.

2. The D. R. A. are trying to make arrangements for the supply of good powder for all the ammunition that will be purchased this year. Your suggestion for improving the ranges will be brought to the notice of the Executive.—Ed.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

(We wish to publish information respecting all the doings of all corps. Will the officers interested, particularly at a distance, assist us by having news relating to their corps promptly forwarded?)

WINNIPEG.—The non-commissioned officers of the 90th met on the 29th and decided to give a grand ball on the evening of the 5th of May.

The Winnipeg cavalry will parade in "review" order on the evening of the 8th. There was a very good muster at drill on the 1st.

The spring course of instruction in the Infantry School commences on Monday next. A number of n.c.o.'s. of the 90th and the field battery have entered for it.

In the 90th battalion Lieut. Tulloch has been attached to D. company, Lieut. Currie to E. company, Lieut. Mackintosh to F. company, and Lieut. Arnold transferred from D to A company.

Capt. Cole, late of the Northwest field force, is engaged writing a work entitled "Sights over a Rifle." It will contain many interesting reminiscences of the late unpleasantness, and if half the stories of the survivors of the campaign are true there should be no lack of material.

Regimental orders announce that the left half of the 90th battalion comprising A, B and C companies will commence drill on 6th April, and the right half comprising D, E and F companies on the 9th. Company drill also begins on the 6th.—*Man. Mil. Col.*

BROCKVILLE.—On the 29th ult. Lt.-Col. Lewis, B.M., visited town and inspected the armories of companies 1 and 4 of the 41st battalion and No. 2 company of the 42nd and found all in a very satisfactory condition.

41ST RIFLES.—Since being appointed to the command of No. 4 company, Capt. Cole has shown commendable energy in preparing for organization. The third story of C. H. French's building has been leased and fitted up as an armory and answers the purpose remarkably well. The main room is large and well lighted and can readily be utilized for company drill. On one side of the room is the rifle and belt rack. The clothing and other stores are kept in other rooms, in which proper shelving has been put up for their reception. The brigade major, Lt.-Col. Lewis, after his inspection on the 20th ult. expressed himself as highly pleased with the armory and the state in which he found the stores. Capt. Cole is now prepared to organize a company, and has already secured a number who have promised to enlist, and a meeting will be held this evening (31st) in the armory, of those who desire to join. It is proposed to form the company on the principle now in vogue in city companies. The large room in the armory will be fitted up as a company gymnasium and reading room. It may confidently be stated that No. 4 will turn out to be a crack company.—*Lrockville Times.*

"A" BATTERY REGT. C. A. FIELD FORCE reached Moose Jaw, on the C.P.R., at midnight on the 17th of Ireland, having made the journey from Battleford to Swift Current in three hours under nine days, which was very fair time, considering the time of year, heavy snow in the hills, and the fact that all the wood for fires and cooking had to be carried the greater part of the way. But what's that when you are on the line of railway and can hear from your best girl every day, if she chooses to write to you, instead of getting a lot of letters about every tenth day, and a budget of old papers. Glad as we all are to get on the borders of civilization again, we shall never forget the kindness shown us by the citizens of Battleford. I can tell them that it will cost them \$10 or 30 days if any of them ever come to Kingston, unless we can square the Beak! We are now quartered in cantonments, pretty well scattered about, but are just as happy as its possible for fellows to be, who have been imbibing nothing stronger than the ozone of the North-west for the last six months. Although time hangs rather heavily on our hands, still we are now reaping the benefit derived from all the *sweet tooth*s that we had at Battleford, where our little canteen brought in a net profit of nearly \$200 on the sale of jams, butter, condensed milk and chewing gum, this last being used principally by the hospital department. From these profits we have been able to buy a full set of cricketing material, clubs and balls for baseball, a couple of footballs and a set of quoits and still have a good balance on hand. All these things our major got up from Winnipeg last week and we had our first game of cricket to-day, the 30th March. So everything considered I don't think we'll rust up here, for the major will make us do something every day—cricket, football or baseball. We were asked to give a performance of our minstrel troupe, at Regina, in aid of Knox church, and had made arrangements to do so, but as a number of the non-coms. and men are taking their discharge it will break up the troupe for the present. Your admirable paper is eagerly read by us all when the mail brings it, and it is rarely that a week passes but we see some name that *sojere l* last year with

"A" BATTERY, FIELD FORCE.

40TH BATT.—On the 30th, thirty-five officers and n.c.o.'s. of this regiment met at dinner at the Arlington, Coburg, as a compliment to the n.c.o.'s., to whose efforts the officers have been largely dependant for the success of the battalion when on active duty. The hall was tastefully decorated with bunting, evergreens and flowers, and the tables loaded with flowers and silverware. The chair was occupied by Capt. Dennis, President of the regimental mess. Major Floyd filled the vice-chair. Speeches in response to the toasts were made by Lt. Col. Graveley, Lt. Col. Rogers, Capt. Snelgrove, Major Van Ingen, Major Bonnycastle, Major Webb, Capt. Dennis, Capt. Hurlbut, Lieut. McCaughley, Lieut. Hamilton, ex-Sergt.-Major Barr and Sergeants Gormley, Libby, Elliott and Floyd. A number of capital songs and stories varied the programme. During the progress of the dinner, the band of the battalion, stationed in the corridors outside, played a selection of appropriate airs.

HALIFAX.—At a meeting of the parties concerned, it has been decided to celebrate the anniversary of the departure of the provincial battalion for the North-west, by a dinner at the Halifax hotel, on the 10th inst. The committee appointed to carry out the arrangements consist of Dr. T. R. Alman and Capt. Kane, K.G.A. Capt. Recklar and Lieut. Fiske, 63rd, and Capts. Kenney and Mackinlay and Lieut. McCarthy, 66th. Before the meeting adjourned the matter of the proposed certificate of service to be given to the volunteers who composed the Halifax battalion at the North-west, was brought up, and a committee composed of Captains Kenney, Hechler and Kaue, were instructed to cause the diplomas to be prepared for delivery to the men at as early a date as may be possible.

65TH BATTALION.—The officers of this battalion had a re-union on Friday evening, the 2nd April, the anniversary of the regiment's departure for the North-west, at their armory, the old city hall, when a most enjoyable evening was spent. Among those present were: Col. Quinnet, Col. Hugler, His Worship Mayor Beau-

grand, Mr. A. Larocque, Lieut. Piché, of the 90th battalion, Winnipeg, and all the officers of the regiment. The gentlemen above named made capital speeches, in which old battles were re-fought and the trials and triumphs in the North-west recounted. The regiment, which is now fully equipped, will parade for the first time since its return from the North-west campaign on Easter Sunday, to the Church of Gesu, when they will receive the colors presented to them by the ladies of Montreal.

When Capt. Cortland Starnes was leaving for the North-west the other day, he was met by a large assemblage of his late fellow officers, who gave him a cordial send-off. Capt. Starnes has been appointed to an inspectorship in the Mounted Police.

5TH R.S.—On the 9th March a statement was made in this column to the effect that Sergt. Watson and two other men of the regiment were injured in a tug of war against the Vics. It now appears that Sergt. Watson was suffering from an abscess when he competed, and that his exertions burst it, and that no one else was hurt. The same team, as we before hinted, propose getting up an entertainment in which a tug of war for teams of four and eight will be a principle feature.

85TH BATTALION.—The annual meeting of the officers of this battalion was held on Saturday, the 30th March, Lieut.-Col. Brosseau presiding. The secretary's report was highly satisfactory. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Lieut.-Col. Brosseau; 1st vice-president, Major Aubry; 2nd do., Major Jackson; secretary-treasurer, Capt. Charles Letourneau; committee, Surgeon Brisson, Capt. Patterson, Lieut. J. G. C. Dubord, Lieut. Trudeau and Lieut. A. Dubord. The meeting first proceeded to dispose of the business of the rifle association, 27 members of which were present. On motion of Major Jackson, it was resolved to affiliate with the National, Dominion and Province of Quebec Rifle Associations. On motion of Surgeon Brisson, a motion was unanimously adopted expressing regret at the fact that this battalion, whose headquarters are in Montreal, is not provided with an armory, and expressing the hope that this will be granted by the militia authorities. After the meeting the officers were entertained at supper.

7TH FUSILIERS.—Military matters in London, which since the return of the 7th from the North-west have been almost at a standstill, are again beginning to look up. Recruits are coming in fast, and once more the drill shed presents a busy scene. The highly creditable examinations passed by Capt. Little and Lt. Pope at "C" School have fired the zeal of the remaining unqualified officers, who have formed a class of instruction (with the commanding officer at the head, ably seconded by the acting adjutant, Capt. Beattie), with a firm resolution of keeping it up until all have qualified. In fact things never looked brighter for the Fusiliers and the "Regimental Devil" is again to be seen in all his glory.

TORONTO.—The Q.O.R. begin battalion drill on Wednesday.

The officers of the Q.O.R. athletic association met on Friday last and decided to hold a regimental ball at the Horticultural Pavilion on the 25th inst. An active committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements in order that the affair may be an unqualified success.

The R.G. paraded for their first battalion drill on Thursday. In spite of the wet and stormy weather, there were some 240 on parade. Lieut.-Col. Grasett was not present owing to his recent bereavement, so Major Dawson exercised the regiment. The *World* says the movements were done in a surprisingly smart manner.

We clip the following from *The World* of 3rd April: "When the Grenadiers mustered on Thursday night, a well-known face and form was missing. For many a year the parade in the new regiment, as well as the old, has been formed up by Sergt.-Major John Quinn. On this occasion the sergt.-major's baton was wielded by another. For a long time, as the regiment has increased in numbers, the work of the sergt.-major has been getting too much for a man of Mr. Quinn's years, and his recent severe illness rendered his retirement necessary. His form will be missed very much at the armory. A terror to the loafers and noisy boys, he was respected by every officer and man in the battalion, and although relieved from the active duties of sergt.-major, he will always find something to do for the regiment; in fact, as he puts it himself, I couldn't keep away from it. The militia authorities would perform a gracious act in conferring, as a special case, a retiring allowance on such a deserving old servant of the force."

The T.G.A. had a good turn-out at their usual weekly drill on the evening of the 29th.

Private Martin, of No. 4 Service Co., R.G., is still in hospital, his wound not having yet closed. He is a married man with one child, and is trying to solve the riddle as to how to support them with his pension of \$250 per annum.

It is a part of the constitution of this society (Toronto Vocal) that the net proceeds of concerts be contributed to some one of the different city charities, and as no public recognition of the valuable services, as hospital nurses, rendered last spring in the North-west by the Sisterhood of St. John the Divine has been given, the first concert of the society is to be in aid of that order, and will be under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Robinson, Colonel Otter and officers of "C" Company, Colonel Miller and officers of Q. O. R., Colonel Grasett and officers of 10th Grenadiers, Colonel Gray and officers of Toronto Field Battery, Captain McMurich and officers of Garrison Artillery.—*The Week*.

"C" Co. I. S. C. cricket club has held its first general meeting, at which the following officers were elected:—President, Lt.-Col. Otter; Vice-Presidents, Major Smith and Lieut. Sears; Secretary, Pte. W. Restall; Treasurer, Colour-Sergt. Cummings; Captain, Pte. H. Jones.

38TH DUFFERIN RIFLES.—The annual meeting of officers was held on the 30th in the officer's rooms, Lieut.-Col. Jones in the chair. There were also present Major McMichael, Surgeon Harris, Major and Paymaster Grenny, Captain Harris, Q. M., Captains Rothwell, T. Harry Jones, Will D. Jones, Sweet, Stratford, and Hamilton; Lieutenants Kidney, McLean, Sullivan, Leonard (acting adjutant), Rispin, C. M. Nelles, and Hemphill. The question of asking the militia department to gazette two additional companies, making the regiment eight companies strong, was laid before the officers, who were unanimous in favor of it. The Queen's birthday was fixed upon as the date of the regimental outing, the selection of the place being left to a committee. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a grand entertainment to be given by Capt. Clarke, Adjutant of the 1st Brigade Field Artillery, and his class of ninety young ladies from Galt, the entertainment consisting of calisthenic exercises, marching and fancy movements, with vocal accompaniments under the charge of Mrs. Whitehead, of Guelph. The civic holiday was again fixed upon as the date of the excursion for the benefit of the regiment. The beginning of weekly drill is to be put in orders for Thursday, 8th of April. Recruit class every

Tuesday, commencing on 6th April. The sterling silver cup presented by Geo. B. Hudson, Esq., brother of the late Major Hudson, is to be put up annually for competitive drill under conditions to be fixed by a committee. It was decided to ask the city council for a grant to defray the cost of new forage caps for the regiments. Thanks were voted to several ladies and gentlemen to whom the regiment was indebted.

The financial statement shows cash receipts of \$2,143.17, expenditure \$1,968.55, leaving a balance on hand of \$174.62; maturing liabilities, \$297.50. The following standing committees were struck: Regimental—Major Ballachey, Major Grenny and Capt. Stratford. Band—Capt. Stratford, Capt. Hamilton and Lieut. McLean. Rifle—Col. Jones, Major Ballachey, Surgeon Harris, Capt. Rothwell, Sweet and Stratford. Mess—Capt. Harris, Capt. W. D. Jones and Lieut. Sullivan. Auditors—Surgeon Harris and Capt. Sweet.

Sergt. J. P. Hemphill is to be recommended for a second lieutenancy in "B" Company. He will make an energetic subaltern.

THE GOV. GEN'S. FOOT GUARDS.—The annual drills of the regiment has been put off until the autumn, when Lieut.-Col. Ross is expected to return from England.

Eight of the officers, including the Quartermaster, have obtained leave to attend a course of instruction at the Infantry School at Toronto, and expect to go up in September next.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS OF 2nd APRIL, 1886.

NO. 1.—WAR MEDALS FOR SERVICE IN THE NORTH-WEST IN 1885.

Adverting to No. 2 of General Orders (21), 13th September, 1885, a "miniature" of the Canadian war medal therein proposed to be issued for services in the North-west, from information received through the High Commissioner of Canada, may be obtained by those entitled to wear such, on application to "Messrs. Henry Jenkins and Sons, Unity Works, Vittoria Street, Birmingham, England," accompanied by a remittance for the amount. For orders of a less number of medals than twenty-five the price will be five shillings and six pence, sterling, each; but if twenty-five be ordered at a time and remittance enclosed with order they will be only five shillings, sterling, each.

The following extracts from regulations respecting the wearing of military medals, is published for the information of all concerned:—

"Military medals are to be worn by officers suspended from a single bar which is not to be seen.

The bar is to be placed between the first and second buttons from the bottom of the collar of the tunic; in Hussar regiments immediately below the top bar of lace on the left breast.

The riband is not to exceed one inch in length.

The buckle attached to the riband of the third class of the Order of St. Michael and St. George should be seen.

The Order of St. Michael and St. George if worn with a medal should be first, being placed farthest from the shoulder.

Orders and medals in miniature may be worn by officers in undress uniform and mess dress, but must be suspended as directed above for full sized order and medal; if miniature orders and medals are not worn ribands may be worn sewn on.

The bar for the suspension of decorations and medals is in all cases to be provided at the expense of the wearer. It may be of any metal and of any pattern consistent with the above directions, provided the bar and buckle are wholly concealed by the ribands.

Military medals granted to non-commissioned officers and men will be worn as indicated in the foregoing; but they may be stitched and worn in a horizontal line on the tunic. In undress uniform the riband only is worn by soldiers stitched on to the jacket or frock, half an inch in length.

Officers commanding companies are to ascertain that men wearing medals are entitled to do so and that they are their own.

When a man who ought to have medals is unable to produce them, a board to consist of one captain and two subalterns is to enquire into and record the cause of the loss. If the board be of opinion that the man has designedly made away with his medal he may be tried by court martial. If convicted, in such a way after five years' good service, the offender may be recommended to the General Commanding for a new medal on paying the value thereof.

If the loss be proved to have occurred from carelessness or neglect, the board may recommend that the man may after two years' good service from the date of the assembly of the board be provided with a new medal at his own expense.

If the loss be accidental the loser may be recommended by the board to be supplied with a new medal at once, either at his own expense or that of the public, according to the circumstances of the case; it being understood that in order to justify the replacement of a medal at the public expense, the loss must be proved to have occurred on duty, by some accident entirely beyond the control of the loser. In all other cases, such as the loss of a medal cut from a tunic or stolen from a soldier's person, the loser must pay for it himself.

The board is invariably to call for evidence from an officer as to the character to soldiers who lose their medals, and when no testimony beyond the loser's own assertion regarding the loss is produced, the board, except under special circumstances, which it will record in its finding, is to deal with the case as if it were proved that the loss occurred from neglect.

When the board recommends medals to be replaced at once, the proceedings in original are to be transmitted in a letter together with the prescribed form of returning a description of the medals and the various clasps if any. The proceedings are to be prepared on a separate sheet in each case, unless the circumstances attending the loss be actually the same in each. In cases where the clasps are not lost they are to be transmitted to the Adjutant-General to be attached to the new medal.

When the board does not recommend a medal to be replaced at once, the proceedings are not to be forwarded to headquarters until the prescribed time has elapsed, according to the regulations above given for making the application.

NO. 2.—ACTIVE MILITIA—UNEMPLOYED OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Eugène Panet.

do Thomas Bacon.

do Donald A. Macdonald.

Capt. Henry Fullerton Perley.

do James Ball Donaldson.

This list for the future will consist of substantive field officers and captains (duly qualified) of the active militia, and of graduates of the Royal Military College of

Canada. Also of non-combatant officers having honorary or relative rank of field officer or captain.

Transfers to this list will be under the following conditions:—

All officers (except R. M. C. graduates) must have held their rank, field officers, not less than five years, and captains not less than seven years, and they must be under the limit age laid down in paragraph 75, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1883.

As transfers to this list will only be made with a view to enable the Government to again avail themselves of the services of the officers so transferred in preference to officers altogether retired, good and particular service in the militia will be the principal qualification considered.

Officers retransferred from this list for employment will not be called upon to serve in a rank lower than their substantive rank.

When officers on this list attain the limit of age laid down in paragraph 75, Regulations and Orders, 1883, they will be placed on the retired list retaining rank.

Quebec F. B. Art.—To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. Charles F. Thibaudeau, G.S., vice Edward Burroughs Garneau, who retires retaining rank.

To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., John George Garneau, vice Thibaudeau.

No. 1 Batt., Lewis Car. Art.—To be lieutenant, prov., Col. Sergt. (9th Batt.) Joseph Edouard Chabot, vice Martineau, promoted.

To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Louis Adelard Turgeon, vice J. E. A. Martineau, resigned.

No. 3 Batt. Car. Art., Quebec.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Auguste Charles de Lotbinière Panet, vice Burroughs, transferred to No. 1 Battery.

Montreal Brig. Car. Art.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Charles Sandwith Campbell, vice E. Howard, promoted.

Charlottetown Eng. Co.—To be captain, Lieut. William Arthur Weeks, E.C., vice Ewan Macdougall, who retires with rank of lieutenant.

31st Batt., No. 4 Co.—Lieut. Edward E. Williams retires retaining rank.

32nd Batt., No. 8 Co.—2nd Lieut. Niel Archibald McAulay resigns.

35th Batt.—The following changes are made in this battalion:—

The infantry company at Elba, (No. 6 Company, 36th Battalion) is hereby detached from 36th Battalion, its headquarters changed to Jarrett's Corners, and attached to this battalion as No. 3 Company, in place of the company at Cookstown, which is hereby detached from this battalion and attached to the 36th Battalion.

No. 10 Company (Penetanguishene) to be No. 8 Company, in place of the company at Bond Head, which is hereby detached from this battalion and attached to the 36th Battalion.

No. 6 Company.—Adverting to the appointment of Capt. Christopher Peacock, in No. 2 of General Orders (6), 19th March, 1886, the word "provisionally" to be omitted, Capt. Peacock having served as sergeant in Her Majesty's regular army.

36th Batt.—The infantry company at Cookstown (No. 3 Company, 35th Battalion) has been detached from 35th Battalion and is hereby attached to this battalion as No. 3 Company.

The infantry company at Bond Head (No. 8 Company, 35th Battalion) has been detached from 35th Battalion and is hereby attached to this battalion as No. 5 Company.

The infantry company at Allison, (No. 9 Company, 35th Battalion) has been detached from 35th Battalion and is hereby attached to this battalion as No. 6 Company in place of the company at Elba, attached to 36th Battalion.

No. 9 Company (Orangeville), is to be No. 8 Company in place of the company at Tullamore, which, having become non-effective is hereby removed from the list of corps of the active militia.

53rd Batt., No. 4 Co.—Lieut. John Fales resigns.

65th Batt.—To be captains, from 1st March, 1886: Lieut. Charles Joseph Doherty, V.B., vice John Benjamin Ostell, who resigns; Lieut. Joseph Pierre Aurèle des Trois Maisons, V.B., vice Cortlandt Starnes, who having left limits is placed on the retired list of lieutenants; Lieut. Joseph Antoine George Villeneuve, V.B., vice LaRoque, appointed quartermaster.

To be lieutenants, prov., from 19th March, 1886: Pierre Fermus Robert, vice Doherty; Alfred Eugène Labelle, vice des Trois Maisons.

To be 2nd lieutenants, prov., from 19th March, 1886: Charles Arthur Adhemar Laframboise, Marie George Charles Eugène Desnoyer, Zéphirin Joseph Raoul Hebert, Joseph Thomas Ostelle.

67th Batt.—The following changes are hereby made in the numbering of companies:—

No. 9 Company (East Florenceville) to be No. 8 Company.

No. 10 Company (Wilmot) to be No. 9 Company.

82nd Batt., No. 3 Co.—2nd Lieut. Robert James Campbell resigns.

91st and 95th Batts.—The two battalions of infantry authorized to be formed at Winnipeg by General Orders (8), 10th April, 1885, are to be considered from that date as battalions of the active militia of the Dominion. The battalion under the command of Lieut.-Col. Osborne-Smith, C.M.G. (consisting of eight companies), to be designated, in future, "91st Winnipeg Battalion of Light Infantry;" and the battalion under command of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Scott (consisting of eight companies), to be designated "95th Winnipeg Battalion of Infantry."

Officers appointed to these corps by General Orders of 15th and 29th May, and 24th July, 1885, will take rank from the date of their respective appointments; those eligible under regulations with substantive rank; those not eligible, their rank will be provisional.

91st Batt.—Capt. William B. Canavan resigns and reverts to the retired list of captains.

92nd Batt., No. 4 Co.—Capt. Louis Mercier being the holder of a M.S. certificate when appointed to this company on the 8th January, 1869, his rank is hereby confirmed from that date.

Memo.—That portion of No. 5 of General Orders (18), 12th September, 1884, in which Lieut James B. Donaldson is promoted, is hereby amended to read "captain in the militia," instead of "honorary rank of captain."

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Capt. John William Little, S. I., No. 3 Co., 7th Batt.; from 19th March, 1886.
2nd Lieut. John Herbert Pope, S. I., No. 7 Co., 7th Batt.; from 6th March, 1886.

2nd Lieut. Albert Edward Clint, S.C., "B" Troop, Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, from 2nd March, 1886.

2nd Lieut. George Stopford Maunsell, S. C., "A" Troop, 8th Reg. Cavalry, from 26th March, 1886.

2nd Lieut. David Sears, S. C., "C" Troop, 8th Reg. Cavalry, from 26th March, 1886.

NO. 3.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.—SCHOOL OF CAVALRY.

First Class "Short Course," Grade "A."

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NOTICE.

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Forms of Tender, giving full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in favour of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and the North-west Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenders must make up in the Money column in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

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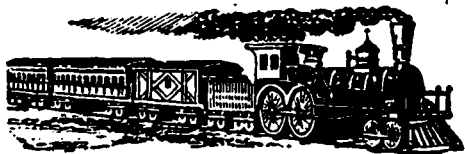
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