

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE.

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COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the D.R.A. held yesterday the extra series matches proposed for the next meeting were considered, the aggregate matches having been settled on the same lines as last year at the first meeting held. It was decided to abolish the extra series match at 200 yards, and so do away with the targets in the far field, and to put the prizes previously given in that match into an additional Snider match at 600 yards, and also turn one of the Martini extra series matches at 500 into a match at 600 yards. The long range Martini match and the any-rifle match will each be fired at two ranges, 800 and 900 yards, and will both be kept open throughout the meeting. The range committee propose putting in several new targets in the old butts to give the much needed extra accommodation for extra series matches; while the abolition of sighting shots will radically change the firing arrangements, and allow all the matches in the aggregate to be fired by Wednesday evening. We propose at an early date to show the means to be adopted for compassing this desirable end.

Last week's general orders bring out a long and interesting array of appointments, and show that the city battalions especially are getting their lists into good shape for another year's work. For the first time since the birth of the GAZETTE the gains exceed the losses, the roll standing: promotions, twenty-two; new appointments, twenty-three, including nineteen unqualified and provisional and four non-combatants

not requiring qualification; retirements and deaths, twenty-two, leaving a balance to the good of one commission. The large number of promotions in the Eighth Royal Rifles is noticeable, and it is also noticeable that by Capt. Hunt's retirement the regiment is left without either a field officer or a company officer qualified for promotion. The Sixty-fifth, the latest addition to the roll of city battalions, changes its surgeon and his assistant. Col. Bremner retires from the command of the Sixty-sixth after worthily maintaining as commander in the field of the Halifax battalion the reputation long before earned as commanding officer of the Fusiliers, and his retirement gives promotion to three others of the battalion; Col. Beaudreau succeeds to the command of the Seventy-sixth; all other changes are in the ranks of company officers.

We particularly congratulate Capt. Inlah, C.R.A., on his gazette, as this officer's case is well known to have been for a long time past a hard one. He has acted as quartermaster of the battery for some years, but without definite standing or official recognition; and it was high time that he should be gazetted. We would only now suggest that even if his pay cannot be antedated that his commission should date from the time when he received his first acting appointment.

We have no objections to having both sides of a case argued in our columns, but we are afraid that "Miles," in protesting against the growing importance of the school corps, is fighting the inevitable. The question of whether the government are overstepping their authority is one that can best be decided in parliament, the question of the size to which the permanent corps should be restricted can well be argued here. We note that "Miles" himself admits that the force heretofore maintained has been necessary, and we think the argument we have lately advanced, the hard argument of figures, goes to prove that one more school at least is required. For the present at all events the country is safe against the establishment of any very large standing army.

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that in the synopsis of the new militia list which we published on the 16th inst. the number of years during which the commanding officers of corps have retained command is in many instances understated. This chiefly occurs in the batteries of artillery, and is in consequence of the date only of the last promotion being given. For instance Lt.-Col. Gray, commanding the Toronto field battery, who is only credited with three years' command, was gazetted captain commanding the corps in January, 1870, and was promoted to the rank of major commanding by the G. O. of May, 1883, while the records show that this is his 29th year of continuous service in the same corps; similarly we know that Major Stewart, credited with three years' command, was captain commanding the Ottawa battery at least ten years ago, and so with most other majors commanding. As we wish to have the synopsis correct for future reference we should feel obliged for notification of any other errors in it.

A fortnight ago we published an item respecting the Toronto rifle range, expressing the indignation of the Toronto militia at the threatened diversion of a portion of it to other ends. Further information goes to show that this was a purely local view of the case, and that something is to be said on the other side. In the first place the range belongs to the Provincial Association, representing no locality, but all the military districts in the province equally; secondly, the Toronto riflemen enjoy its use subject to the Association's pleasure, and not by virtue of any right of their own, and lastly the exhibition authorities do not propose permanently to occupy the ground desired for a horse ring, but to fence it in temporarily each year while the exhibition is in progress during part of September. Had we understood this aspect of the case sooner we certainly should not have printed our paragraph in the shape in which it appeared.

We do not pretend to much editorial experience, and we may therefore be somewhat ignorant of journalistic amenities, but we think, subject of course to correction, that, when the *Ottawa Evening Journal* borrowed from us a photo-type of the North-west medal made specially for our columns from a pen and ink sketch by our editor, we deserved better treatment than the announcement that the *Journal* presented its readers with *steel engravings* of the medal, and that "the *cuts* also appear in the current number of the MILITIA GAZETTE." We are led to this remark by the fact that we had previously occasion to remonstrate with the *Journal* for appropriating some of our comments, including the editorial "We," and giving them to its readers as its own editorial opinions.

We have been sent for publication a strongly worded letter protesting against members of the regiment of Canadian artillery or cadets of the Royal Military College becoming members of the Shoeburyness team on the ground that they are virtually regulars and that their incorporation in a *quasi* volunteer team is a fraudulent proceeding. We may inform our correspondent, as well as the public, that the position of affairs is perfectly understood by the National Artillery Association; that the Marquis of Lorne explained the standing of these corps before the first team was sent and that their right to participate was unhesitatingly conceded, that the same thing was perfectly understood when the second and last team was sent; that the English team, when visiting Canada, had an opportunity to judge of the status of "A" and "B" batteries, and if for no other reason the English volunteers could not claim ignorance as to the true state of the case; and that such corps as the Woolwich volunteer artillery have equal, if not greater, facilities for practice in the competitions on the programme than even our schools, to say nothing of the bulk of our volunteer artillery. Under these circumstances our correspondent will see that the publication of his letter becomes superfluous.

We have read with much interest a sketch of the progress of A Battery R.C.A., "From the St. Lawrence to the North Saskatchewan," which has lately been published in neat pamphlet form, and is an account of the trip of that corps from Quebec to Fort Pitt, told by Alexander Laidlaw, lately a member of the battery. The story is given in a simple unpretentious way that makes it interesting, notwithstanding some lapses in style and grammar, and although it does not throw much new light on the events of that exciting time, it has the merit of not offending by abusing either the authorities or the other corps, and there is no criticism of the campaign; omissions for which we cannot be sufficiently thankful. His descriptions of the marches over the gaps, with their attendant discomforts, of the fights at Fish Creek and Batoche, and of the trip up the Saskatchewan to

Battleford, are the most graphic portions of his tale. In many respects he bears out our "Noodle" in his condemnation of the present equipment, describing how the men invested in tuques at their own expense while on the railway, and praising these quaint articles as the most commendable headdresses, whilst he correspondingly abuses the paste-board forage caps; he calls his sword bayonet "a confounded nuisance" (in spite of the General's recommendation to arm the whole North-west force with them), and tells how Mr. Rivers left his sword and belts in a thicket at Fish Creek, finding that they were continually anchoring him to the bushes. The only remark he ventures in the way of a suggestion is that a few hand grenades out of the Quebec stores would have proved useful in both engagements. A narrative that covers forty pages of print without any further advice to the authorities is, if only on that account, a remarkable production for Canada.

Major Macpherson's book on military law has at length seen the light and makes up for its long delay by its very attractive appearance. We commend it to all officers of the active force and are glad to learn that the edition is being rapidly taken up.

Lieut.-Col. Wyndham, 12th Batt., is again in town pushing his excellent scheme for a military colonization company in the North-west.

THE PROMOTIONS IN THE SIXTY-SIXTH.

Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald, who has lately succeeded to the command of the 66th Princess Louise's Fusiliers, has a long record as a volunteer. He was one of the first who signed the roll of the Scotch company organized at Halifax in 1859, and served as a private in that company for three years, when he was appointed captain and adjutant of the 1st Colchester. Thence he was transferred to the 13th Halifax, in which corps he served until confederation, when a new militia system was established. On the formation of the 66th in 1869 he was appointed captain and adjutant, and in the same year was made brevet major, succeeding to a substantive majority in 1872. In the same year he was appointed paymaster of military district No. 9, in which capacity he served until that office was abolished in 1878, when he was retired with the rank of honorary lieut.-colonel; he was then unanimously nominated as major in his old corps, the junior officers all consenting to his coming in over their heads. In 1885 he went to the North-west as senior major of the Halifax Provisional Battalion. He was in command of the right wing of the battalion, which comprised the 63rd and artillery, at Swift Current, the base line depot, and was removed with his detachment to Moose Jaw when the base line depot was removed. Being senior officer at the station, he had charge of the base line wherever Major-General Laurie was absent. In Colonel Macdonald's detachment there were no men of his own battalion, but judging from the favorable reports written home, there can be no doubt but that he was a most popular as well as efficient officer. Now that he has taken over the command of the 66th, he will doubtless keep up its reputation as one of the finest regiments in the Dominion.

Major Humphrey, who becomes senior major, joined the battalion in 1869, and served through the various grades to his present position, and is a popular and painstaking officer.

Major Curren joined a year or two later, and is probably one of the best drilled officers in the Dominion. Much of the success of the regiment in the past has been due to the popularity and efficiency of the staff, and no man in the regiment but feels that this promotion is most deserving and satisfactory. He has been adjutant of the regiment since 1878, having been previously in command of a company, and was gazetted to a brevet majority on the 25th February last. He is an excellent rifle shot, and has on more than one occasion represented his battalion and province at the D. R. A. matches here, besides being adjutant of the Wimbledon team of 1881.

The new adjutant, Capt. Weston, comes in well recommended and with a good name as one of the best drills in the Halifax battalion, and there is no doubt but that he will ably maintain the character of the regiment for drill and discipline. He is senior captain in the regiment, and like Major Curren, is an enthusiastic and successful rifle shot, having gone to England on the Wimbledon teams of 1878 and 1881. His cheery face has also been seen in Ottawa as a member of the Halifax club's curling team, competing for the Governor-General's prizes.

CANADIAN-MADE SNIDER CARTRIDGES.

I have not had a visit from Smith for some time, but he has on several occasions written, enquiring as to the price for hay in the Ottawa market, and what are the chances of getting rid of a lot of pork before the thaw sets in; and yesterday I received the following screed from him, which I send to you, to publish or not:—

KAZABAZUA, 12th March, 1886.

DEAR FRIEND—I haven't seen you since I was last in town, somewhere early in February, when I came in rather hot over what the Rifle said about me, but I have simmered down since then. The other day I had an hour to spare, and spent it in oiling the old "gas-pipe," and that led me to wondering what kind of cartridges I am to shoot with this year. Colonel John wrote me last fall that he had no more of mark IX, and that I would have to take D.C. make. I saw enough and heard enough about D. C. last year to make me rather skeery of using it, because of its uncertainty, both as regards extraction and as regards results on the target.

I have been told that the militia authorities have acknowledged that the ammunition made in the Quebec factory is—or was—faulty, and that a new shell, called the "coiled case," (see Captain Wurtele's article on a Snider cartridge) had been devised, which was a very much stronger shell than the paper-covered one in use. This is a step in the right direction, and will ensure perfect extraction.

When I was home in 1884 with Col. Ross, on the Wimbledon team, I visited Woolwich and saw cartridges made, and—being inquisitive—I learned it was supposed that 70 grains of powder, R. F. G., I think they called it, were placed in each shell, but as the machine they used was not a very accurate affair, a margin of two grains over, or two grains under 70 grains was allowed, and that a cartridge filled with 68 grains or 72 grains would pass inspection. I told the people there that four grains was too much of a margin, and was the cause of erratic, if not bad, shooting, and got laughed at. Captain Wurtele tells us that this four grain limit is allowed at the Quebec factory; then no wonder we have had erratic shooting. That the machine for filling shells in use at Quebec, which is a different affair from that at Woolwich, does not give equal results, I give the following results of weighing the powder found in ten rounds of D. C. ammunition to prove:—

1—70.65 grains.	6—69.45 grains.
2—69.88 "	7—68.93 "
3—68.88 "	8—68.18 "
4—68.52 "	9—69.11 "
5—69.46 "	10—70.99 "

The difference between the lowest and the highest is 2.81 grains, which is too much, as it is known that the difference of a grain of powder makes a difference of 10 feet in muzzle velocity, and therefore a difference of 2.81 grains is equal to 28.10 feet, which is sufficient to put a man anywhere on the target, and just where he does not want to go. What is wanted, is a machine that will ensure a variation not exceeding one grain, and such can be made. At the meeting of the National Rifle Association in London on the 23rd ult., Mr. C. F. Lowe stated that some years before he drew attention "to the fact that there was a serious difference in the amount of powder forming the charges of the cartridges—this difference sometimes amounting to six grains. A skilled engineer having expressed an opinion that it would be a simple matter to devise a machine (on the same principle as the automatic machine at the Bank of England for weighing sovereigns) by means of which the amount of powder in each cartridge could be ascertained with an absolute amount of certainty, instead of there being a variation of so many grains, and at the same time this machine would effect a considerable economy by the substitution of mechanical for hand labor. A suggestion has been placed before the military authorities to re-model the entire system of cartridge manufacture at Woolwich, and the whole question was now under consideration. Shooting men might therefore live in hopes of having better ammunition in the future than they had had in the past."

I have heard that a board had been appointed to examine into and report on the working, etc., of the cartridge factory at Quebec, and though it does not appear that their report has seen the light, I trust it will contain something on this most important point.

Besides this variation in the weight of the powder charge, there is another reason for the uncertainty of D. C. ammunition, and that is the grain of the powder. At Woolwich I was told that the whole of the powder (R. F. G.) must pass through the 12 mesh sieve, and that out of 16 parts, 12 should be retained on the 16 mesh sieve, and not less than three parts remain on the 20 mesh sieve, and one part might be allowed to pass through it. Now this one-sixteenth part is equal to $6\frac{1}{16}$ per cent. or $4\frac{3}{16}$ grains in the quantity contained in a cartridge, supposing it to contain the full quantity of 70 grains.

To show the difference between the grain of the powder used at the factory and the above standard, I am able to give—as follows—the results of a careful sieving of the charges of powder whose weights I have already given, and I might here state that both the weighing and sifting were done by experienced hands and with accurate apparatus.

No. of Cartridge.	Quantity which passed thro' 20-mesh sieve	Quantity which passed thro' 12-mesh sieve	Quantity which failed to pass through 12 mesh sieve.	Total Weight
	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
1	30.4184	32.2549	7.0788	70.6521
2	20.3715	35.6502	13.8588	69.8805
3	16.2355	41.3604	11.2815	68.8774
4	16.1724	41.2832	11.1117	68.5223
5	16.6676	38.5186	15.2786	68.4638
6	23.6124	31.9463	13.8897	69.4484
7	19.5999	36.6070	12.7322	68.9391
8	21.4579	34.1069	12.6241	68.1829
9	18.0257	33.9526	17.1306	69.1089
10	19.1852	34.8631	16.9454	70.9937

This table shows that the quantity of "fine grain" ranges from $32\frac{1}{2}$ to 43 per cent., instead of being $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; that "coarse grain"—which should not be present—ranges from $11\frac{1}{10}$ to $21\frac{9}{10}$ per cent., and the "properly grained" powder ranges from 46 to 60 per cent., instead of the standard quantity of $93\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

"Fine grain" powder is quick of combustion and therefore sudden in its action, and the bursting of shells in the rifle, and the erratic shooting may be thus accounted for. What the Canadian rifleman wants is a cartridge in which he can trust as implicitly as he does in mark IX, and unless he gets it, target practice in Canada, so far as the Snider is concerned, will come to an end. Yours sincerely, J. SMITH.

I have but a few words to say. Some time since it was stated in the public press that Lieut. Hearn, of the Cartridge Factory, Quebec, had been sent to Woolwich to go through a "Cartridge Course." It is to be hoped that he will avail himself of the opportunity thus afforded, and make himself acquainted with the apparatus spoken of by Mr. Lowe, and any changes which may be inaugurated at Woolwich; and further that, after his return, he will be permitted to make a study of the *modus operandi* in the great cartridge factories in the United States. SMITH'S FRIEND.

COMMON SENSE ON PARADE, OR DRILL WITHOUT STAYS.

BY LT.-COLONEL THE RIGHT HON. J. H. A. MACDONALD, C.B., M.P.

(Commandant the Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Brigade.)

(Continued from page 340.)

Such, then, being some of the most important conditions of modern warfare as regards infantry, the next question for consideration is, what points would a prudent man aim at so as to meet these altered conditions? If a system of infantry manœuvres were to be devised, what matters would the person entrusted with the duty keep prominently before him? Briefly summed up they are these:

In contrast to battles of olden times, Infantry troops will be called on for a severe and concentrated strain on the physical powers. They will have to cross a full mile-and-a-half, or even two miles, at a high speed when in motion, in order to force a decision. Therefore, he would put down as a *sine qua non* that they should be freed from all cumbrous and roundabout movement in moving to and forming up at the place from which the actual advance in fighting order was to be made; and, further, that during the advance the mode adopted should not cause any unnecessary fatigue, however slight. As cognate to this, he would desire to eliminate everything that might tend to produce "worry" and unnecessary delay and exposure during the fight. He would seek that the mode of action should be the same from first to last, and control and guidance limited to directing the men within that mode. He would reject anything that required change of character of manœuvre within the zone of fire. He would strive after a thorough maintenance of connectedness throughout the different parts of the force, so that the whole should work towards the one end, being closely linked together to the prevention of all preventable confusion. A paramount aim would be to keep up an efficient control, so that no part of the force should get out of hand, and that orders might permeate to every point below promptly.

He would desiderate a means of rapidly giving local support where it might be required—a feeding, reinforcing support, as distinguished from a relieving body, or a reserve.

He would demand that the mode of reinforcement should bring support in ammunition as well as in men at all points.

He would make it a *sine qua non* that the mode of working adopted should give the best chance of rapidity and certainty in rallying into order after the crisis.

With these general objects in view, how would the practical man proceed in detail—what would he reject and what would he retain of the present infantry drill detail, and in what respects would he modify the parts retained? Would his mode of dealing with the existing system require to be drastic, or will slight modifications satisfy the demands of well-considered theory? The best way to bring up such a question for practical reply will be to suppose that no such thing existed as an infantry drill book, and that one who had studied the modern combat, but had never seen any drill apart from war operations, was to set himself to devise a drill detail to fit men for the combat. Is it likely, is it conceivable even, that he would produce anything the least resembling what is contained in the greater part of our present Field Exercise? Is it credible that he would devise a scheme in which all the preliminary training of the soldier in movement and evolution would tend to convert him into an automaton, moving by close contact, and having no free use of his limbs? Would he seek for "perfection of the soldier as a military machine," his drill having for its sole object that "through the habit acquired by constant exercise, a certain action shall instantly and almost mechanically follow on a certain word of command," (*General Macdougall*), and that his accuracy in carrying out movements should depend on a mechanical clinging by contact to a pivot, and never on intelligent and personal self guidance by the eye? Would he ignore the fact that while "under the old conditions of fighting, the general had to handle a machine, now he has to lead and guide a body which has become infused with a mind and a spirit of its own?" (*Home*.)

It is absolutely incredible that in the supposed case any such course should be followed. Let it be observed that it is only the principle of the work of movement that is being spoken of here. Exactitude, both as regards time and action, during drill training, and in exercises with the weapon and in many minor details, is essential to regularity and smartness, and the drill necessary to accomplish its attainment is an aid both to general steadiness and the acquirement of a spirit of discipline. But this does not imply an exactitude obtained by reducing the action to a mechanical mode. Rather the very opposite is the case in practical military movement under modern conditions. All movement in actual warfare is now the opposite of mechanical in its principle. Exactitude is to be obtained by application of intelligence and not by its abnegation. The actual work is in its very essence individual. Its discipline depends upon the development of intelligence and not its suppression, upon the reasoning creature being trained and exercised to carry out the superior's direction and to follow his leading with brains; the brave and loyal obedience of intelligent action, as distinguished from the equally brave and loyal, but now, in modern warfare, non-efficient obedience of the man-machine. If even in the old days the warning of the philosophical soldier had to be expressed against the idea of a force "held together merely by the glue of service regulations and a drill book," and the truth told that "these things have a certain value, but must not be overrated," (*Von Clausewitz*) how much more necessary is it now not to trust to a glueing system, which cannot give a cohesion that will stand the wrenches to be expected under modern conditions? If we will proceed as if the description of infantry as "a solid and close body, which sustains itself by the density of its several parts," (*British Military Library or Journal*, 1779) were still accurate; if we cannot or will not realise that it is now a body which must work in a style exactly the reverse of this, "solid and close and dense;" if we persist in ignoring the fact so well expressed that "in the present condition of warfare we have a great amount of teaching to instil in the soldier to make a really valuable man in the field," as distinguished from a valuable brick in a wall; if we go on in a course in which "very often we seem to forget what it is indispensable we should know and try to teach them complicated movements, which are very pretty in Hyde Park, and amusing to nursemaids there, but which are of very little use in war" (*Viscount Walsley*), and are carried out in a manner contrary to the principle necessary in movement in actual warfare, then we shall be acting as no prudent or sensible man would act in the conduct of his own private affairs. We shall do exactly the same thing as a trainer would do, who should attempt to make a horse into a fast trotter by exercising him with his head hauled in tight by a bearing rein, and his fore-legs hobbled. We shall commit the same folly as if a man were to endeavor to educate a hunter, by exercising him in the operations of the circus *haute école*. We shall violate a rule of common sense thus ably laid down: "The preliminary training must form part of what we expect to see performed, or what constitutes the subject of the training, and not something totally different." (*Field Marshal Archduke John of*

Austria.) It is undoubtedly true that "the basis of all excellence in bringing an army into action, is drill" (*General Macdougall*), but such an axiom becomes an absurdity when stated baldly, and divorced from its complementary axiom, that the basis of all drill must be the conditions of warfare for which it is a preparation.

Is it not certain that if pre-conceived and engrained ideas could be set aside, the course of procedure in devising a drill system would be to settle first the mode of action for warfare in submission to its imperative conditions, and then to adapt all detail training to develop to its fullest capacity the powers and skill, both mental and physical, of officer and soldier for the combat. Would not everything be rejected which might tend to cause expenditure of time and energy on the drill ground, in learning a mode of movement, and in moving into formations and executing evolutions, which would never be used, and the performance of which did not give practice in anything likely to be of use in actual warfare?

Still more, would not everything be carefully shunned which could give a false impression of, or inculcate habits unsuitable to, the conditions to be met with on service? Would not the undoubted fact that drill has a double object, to teach and make handy in war manœuvres, and to inculcate discipline, be held to be in every respect consistent with another and as certain fact, that the practical usefulness of manœuvres does not detract from their fitness to inculcate discipline?

(*To be continued.*)

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 355.*)

Such men as we need are to be found by the score in those active young surgeons newly qualified who fill the important and trusted posts of house surgeon, and like appointments in the civil hospitals throughout the country, in the specially selected demonstrators and assistant teachers in our medical schools, in the young men who have obtained their double medical qualifications, and who having in their view to succeed to special practices are anxious to spend a year or two in seeing the world and gaining experience of life before finally casting anchor in a country practice.

They are the young men whom we find going on voyages to see the world, travelling as physicians in charge of special cases, visiting various places in yachts and such like, and from young medical men of this class we can develop a temporary reserve for war as good as any country could provide.

But I do not propose that we should accept such aid haphazard, untaught and untrained in our own special work and by mere chance; we need to define what we want, what special qualifications we need, what rewards we propose to hold out for special devotion, what the penalties shall be for neglect of duty. They must not come without training, without passing some examination, without knowing the way in which military laws will affect them, and all such rules should be openly and fully laid down in peace, circulated freely in the medical schools of the country, and the system of mobilizing them for war fully understood. It is needless to say that such a body of aid for war could not be a permanent body.

It would have to be recruited yearly, and the young officers would only be available from year to year as they registered their names for the work.

But as the older men passed off the mobilization list, and settled down in civil practice, the younger men would be coming up and taking their places, so that at any one time in any one year such aid as we needed would be available.

With this introduction I will now discuss how to form such a reserve for war as I suggest.

XXV.—MEDICAL CADET COMPANIES AND THE TRAINING OF MEDICAL STUDENTS IN AMBULANCE AND FIELD HOSPITAL DRILL IN THE CIVIC MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

During the Crimean campaign, and at various times since then, we have in our emergencies sent out civil medical men to assist in our wars.

As to their special training, their status in the army, their discipline, their subordination to authority, their uniform, practically nothing was laid down.

They were entirely civilians, untrained in military habits, and rushed into the field. It is true that in these past days medical war organization was in a chaotic unorganized condition; the army surgeon was in those days hardly if at all removed from the civil doctor, and had not become the specialist he is to-day.

By comparison with 1850 we are in 1885 a body of specialists as much removed from the average civil physician as the special oculist, or special aurist, or special medico-legal authority is removed from the average doctor.

We all belong, it is true, to the same profession, but we have since 1850 specialized our work in a very great degree. Our own internal corps' discipline once non-existent is rapidly developing, our power to achieve good war results has never been better, our grip of our work and how to achieve success in it is far greater than it ever was before; we at any rate know what we want.

But just as we progress in our speciality, just as we differentiate our work from average civil practice, by so much do we isolate ourselves from possibility of falling back on ordinary untrained civil medical aid in war time, and just in the same degree do we need to teach our new knowledge to others so that it may be no longer a specialism.

Bearing in mind this governing idea, how are we to achieve our end. Simply by carrying the teaching of our specialism into the medical schools of the country. We desire not to shut up in our own narrow corps' circle the special knowledge we have attained of war work, gathered at such great suffering to ourselves, but rather to carry it into the medical schools and to diffuse it amongst our civil brothers, feeling that in the end it is entirely in the interest of both sections of the profession that it should be so.

The army is to-day going back rapidly to the nation. It is no longer a narrow class shut off by barriers from the people; it is the people itself. It is entirely our interest and entirely our duty so far as we are concerned as being a corps in the army to go back to the civil profession and population for sympathy, for aid, for real help in our important work.

We need then to foster by every means the idea now sown in the civil medical schools, that training in the discipline, the organization, the drill, the subordination of individuals to attain an end, the power of obeying orders, and the force of character to make oneself obeyed, needed in a military service should not be our exclusive possession. We need to utilize this volunteer idea and to ask these students of medicine in the name of England to learn as students and as juniors the work of the ambulance companies and the field hospitals. We must ask them to continue, as they are now doing, to practise as private volunteers, as corporals, as sergeants, and as under-officers the routine and the discipline of the regular medical corps. They are now doing this with much public spirit in many medical schools, and are devoting their spare time to learning this special work. It deserves the fostering care of the state. The ambulance *materiel*, the field hospital equipment, the capitation grant and the sympathetic aid of the State may well be extended to a work of actual national importance, viz., that the civil profession of medicine may be trained to be able in case of invasion to work with accuracy the ambulance aid of the volunteer force, and further, as we now suggest, to afford temporary war aid in our foreign national wars. The provision of trained instructors from the regular medical service, and the careful forwarding of specimens of all new ambulance developments to the schools for experiment may cost some money.

Can any one deny that it would be money well spent? I can safely say that no person has denied that it is entirely utilitarian in character and deserves well of the country.

Let us then agree that all sympathy and financial aid shall be given to such national work and that a medical cadet corps shall be fostered in our great medical schools, to practise all these war details until we shall have the civil profession leavened with some of our knowledge. It is from such students trained to discipline and to habits of command that we shall develop the young surgeons we need for this special war aid work and to officer our volunteer medical service.

To be continued.

66TH P.L.F.—The regiment has been served with a complete outfit of clothing, new tunics, pants and overcoats, and is to be furnished with the new valise, and new helmets are now ordered for the men. The band is one of the best in the city, and with the drum and fife corps is probably second to none in the Dominion. Altogether the prospects of the 66th Batt. are most encouraging.—*Halifax Evening Mail.*

FREDERICTON, N.B.—The whole Infantry School Corps marched out on the 23rd, shod in moccasins and snowshoes. They marched down the river and performed various evolutions in skirmishing, battalion drill, etc. Turning landward, they ascended the heights in the neighborhood of Salamanca, marched through the woods in single file, and came back to barracks by way of the Maryland road and Regent street.—*Capital.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ACTIVE MILITIA AND THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—As an officer of the active force I beg to enter my protest against the idea, which appears to be entertained in some quarters, that the artillery, cavalry and infantry schools are to be regarded as the "regular army of Canada," and that, in relation to them, the active force are merely "volunteers." For this idea there is no foundation in fact, and it is one which the officers of the active force should resist to the uttermost, unless they are prepared to allow themselves to be gradually supplanted by a regular force, the cost of which will year by year increase, until it absorbs entirely; as it has already partially done, the whole amount granted for militia expenditure. The schools, or, as it is becoming now the fashion to call them, the permanent corps, were established as auxiliaries to the active force, for the express purpose of providing a means of instruction for the officers of that force. On that basis, and that only, did Parliament vote the money for their establishment. No minister would have ventured to ask money for a permanent force—for a regular army—yet there are abundant indications that under color of these "schools" a permanent force is being set on foot, the strength of which will gradually increase, and for which larger grants will gradually be required. The expenditure on the active force remains the same, while the schools are having everything done for them that can be done to increase their efficiency as regular troops. The policy is, in short, to cut down the militia and add to the strength of the schools. Now, while I admit that the establishment of schools for the instruction of the officers and non-com. officers of the militia was a matter of necessity, and that these schools have been so managed as to be of great value for the purpose for which they were intended, I contend that the Government overstep their authority when they practically convert these schools of instruction into a force which, in as far as its strength will permit, is to take the place of the militia whenever any active operations are required. The policy now being pursued should be reversed. The active militia should be regarded and treated as being what it really is—Her Majesty's regular army in Canada. If its numerical strength is too great to be efficiently maintained let a reasonable and careful reduction be made consistent with the requirements and resources of the country, so that, within the limits of a reasonable expenditure, the whole force, and not merely a part of it, may be drilled regularly every year—that it may be properly equipped for active service—and that its officers may be sufficiently instructed for the performance of any duty which may be required of them. This requires no new system; it only demands the faithful carrying out of the present system—a system which gives the best results for the least money of any that could be devised—a system which is suited to the conditions of the country and to the feelings of the people, and a system which the people understand, and are willing to give effect to. I admit that there are weak points in it. So there are, and must be, in all systems, but many of these weak points would disappear if the system were thoroughly adopted. It never has had, and never can have, fair play under the present militia expenditure. Nor is any great additional expenditure required. An extra grant of \$300,000 would drill the whole of the present force for twelve days every year—would drill it for fifteen days every year if weak companies and battalions mostly existing on paper were struck out. But were the present expenditure doubled, for which there is no necessity, the expenditure per head of our population would be far below the military expenditure of the United States government—exclusive of the State militia—far below what would be the cost of the smallest possible regular force which this country would have to set on foot to take the place of the militia in even its present half starved condition. Last year the schools and batteries cost \$280,000, while the whole amount expended in the training of the militia was \$230,000. The cost of "C" Company, exclusive of clothing, was \$35,000, or \$350 per man, while the Queen's Own cost a little over \$4,300 or \$10 per man. Eight battalions of ten companies such as the Queen's Own or 30th, forming a force of 3,400, could be kept in a state of reasonable efficiency for the same cost as "C" Company with 100 men! From these figures your readers will understand the difference in cost between the militia as at present constituted and the permanent corps, the strength of which it is now proposed to increase from 100 to 150 men, avowedly as the nucleus of a regular force. They will understand also what the cost of a regular army, even of the smallest dimensions, would be. It is hardly necessary further to point out to the officers of the active force the secondary position in which they will be placed, not only as regards expenditure, but also as regards military standing, if the policy of establishing a regular force is further developed.

MILES.

GENERAL ARTILLERY CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—Having been for some time a reader of your very interesting paper, I wish to make a few remarks and suggestions, regarding the advisability of having one general camp of instruction for the ten field batteries in the Province of Ontario. All the artillery officers of the permanent and active militia favor this idea, and two excellent places at once suggest themselves to me as being most suitable in every respect, viz., Kingston and Niagara, the former being more central and the latter having more room for manoeuvres, both having good water and camping ground. The advantages of such a camp would be manifold. In their yearly reports the inspector and assistant inspectors complain that owing to the hurried nature of their inspections and the large extent of territory they have to traverse during the two weeks taken up by the annual drill they cannot thoroughly examine into the minute details in a battery or see the usual drills carried out. As it is now, the deputy-adjutants-general usually leave the artillery to themselves, they very rarely manoeuvre with the other troops, the D.A.G. confining himself to the infantry, to which arm of the service he usually belongs, and he cares very little about the artillery, their drill or requirements.

A camp such as proposed would consist of three or four brigades: 1st brigade—London battery, 1st Provisional brigade; 2nd brigade—Hamilton, Toronto, Welland Canal batteries; 3rd brigade—Durham, Kingston, Ottawa, Gananoque batteries. The 3rd brigade could easily be divided into two. The twelve or fifteen days' drill could be carried on immediately under the supervision of the officer commanding the Canadian artillery, assisted by the assistant inspectors and the officers of the Royal School of Artillery, one of whom could act as brigade-major and the others as brigade adjutants, while the school non-coms. could act as brigade non-coms. and

instructors. All of the officers could get some pleasure in handling artillery in masses.

The Royal Schools of Artillery and Dominion Artillery association have made the Field Artillery of Canada an efficient military organization, and a general camp of instruction would further improve this efficiency by bringing the batteries together in one camp, a friendly spirit of emulation would spring up, and they would vie with each other in drill, discipline and neatness, and the commanding officer of the artillery would have a better opportunity of judging the capacities of the various officers under his command. The only serious objection to the scheme is the expense in moving some of the batteries a considerable distance; but even at present they have to move long distances by rail and water, and the expense would be amply compensated for by the increased efficiency of the batteries, and would be very popular with officers, non-com. officers and gunners. If any branch of the service requires encouragement, field artillery does, the drills are more varied than in the other corps, being slightly more dangerous, and besides drill duties, stable duties, guards, there is the eternal cleaning of harness and guns. The officers also have expenses that no one outside the field artillery can form any idea of.

March 19th, 1886.

SHORT COURSE.

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?)

KINGSTON.—On the 17th, Miss Hewett, daughter of Col. Hewett, R.A., Commandant of the Royal Military College, was married at St. George's Cathedral, to Mr. A. W. Grasett, son of the late Dean Grasett, of Toronto, and nephew of Col. Grasett. The cadets, on the occasion, presented to Miss Hewett a beautiful gold-lined nut basket; but the colonel felt obliged to return it with a letter of regret, saying: "My official position is such that I could not, with consistency, allow her to accept anything except the good feeling and kind memory it represents without infringing on the spirit of regulations. I am sure that the cadets will not think me ungrateful or unappreciative when I assure them that it is my duty only which compels me to ask my daughter to return to them their handsome present absolutely."

QUEBEC.—The following from the *Chronicle* will prove interesting to the innumerable friends throughout the Dominion of "A" battery:

When "A" battery left Quebec for Kingston last fall some of our citizens deemed the opportunity a fitting one to present the officers with an address and a piece of plate as an expression of the feelings of our people generally for the battery.

An address was read to Lieut.-Col. Cotton and his officers in the Garrison club, by His Worship the Mayor, and a subscription list was opened for the purpose of purchasing, later on, the piece of plate which the hurried departure of our gallant friends prevented their well-wishers from giving them before they marched away.

The subscribers thought that the testimonial should take the shape of something which would be essentially a souvenir of Quebec, and it was considered that nothing could be more appropriate than a fac-simile, in silver, of the monument erected to the memory of the two great heroes whose fate is so inseparably blended with the history of our old fortress city.

The work, which required time as well as great skill and care, was entrusted to Mr. Cyrille Duquet, and has been turned out in a manner creditable both to himself and to his native town.

The model of the Wolfe and Montcalm monument is of sterling silver, stands 36 inches high and weighs 165 ounces. It is surrounded by a fence, also of silver, within which it is intended that flowers be put when the testimonial is used as a centre-piece at mess dinners.

The address was illuminated by the ladies of the Good Shepherd, and is a beautiful and artistic piece of work.

TORONTO.—The remains of Mrs. Grasett, wife of the late Dean Grasett of Toronto, and mother of Lt.-Col. Grasett, Royal Grenadiers, were laid at rest in the vault beneath St. James' cathedral on Friday afternoon. The funeral, which took place from her late residence on Peter street, was very largely attended by leading citizens. The floral offerings were numerous and handsome. The officers of the Royal Grenadiers sent a magnificent wreath and attended the obsequies in a body.

The regular weekly battalion drill of the Royal Grenadiers will begin on Thursday evening next. For the past couple of weeks several of the companies have had company drill. On Thursday there was quite a large turnout. The time was chiefly spent in a few common movements. Capt. Gosling and Lieut. Hay had a splendid company on parade, and with Sergt. Munro, of "C" Company, I. S. C., as instructor, a hard night's work was put in. A number of recruits are being taken on, as usual at this season of the year.

The officers of the R.G. held a meeting on Thursday last to make arrangements for their theatricals which are to come off after Easter.

C. Co., I. S. Corps, provided the guard of honor under Major Smith, with Lieuts. Wadmore and Cartwright, at the closing of the local legislature. The guard looked smart and soldierly. The two guns of the Toronto Field Battery were commanded by Capt. Meade and were a credit to the corps. In attendance upon His Honor the Lieut.-Governor were Lt.-Col. Denison, D.A.G.; Lt.-Col. Milsom, B.M.; Lt.-Col. Alger, District Paymaster, and Capt. Geddes, A.D.C.

Messrs. Burton and McVittie, of Port Hope, are in town and are meeting with good success in canvassing for the Williams' memorial.

67TH BATT.—The officers of the Carleton Light Infantry met on the 19th at the Gibson House, Woodstock. The meeting was well attended, and after business matters had been discussed, Colonel Raymond led the way to the supper table, over which he presided in a happy manner. A very pleasant evening was spent, and it goes without saying that Colonel Raymond deservedly enjoys the respect and confidence of his officers and men.—Ex.

WINNIPEG.—The cavalry are to begin drilling shortly.

Lieut. Grosse, of W.L.I., has started a newspaper at Fort William.

Sergt.-Major Hollands, of the same corps, has homesteaded near Selkirk.

Private Howden, "C" Co. 90th is being urged to qualify for a commission.

Sergt. W. F. Bruce and Pte. Renn, of the 90th, are still at the general hospital very low.

Private Frere, of the W.L.I., a nephew of Sir Bartle Frere, left for England on Monday last.

The Alberta Mounted Rifles demand scrip, and surely are fairly entitled to it—and medals also.

"C" company, 90th, had a very successful drill on the 22nd, over twenty members being present.

Sergt. Wright has got his discharge from "F" company in consequence of leaving the province. He was generally liked.

The Field Battery is now recruiting, to fill the vacancies caused by the absence of many of the "veterans" of 1885. As soon as the ranks are filled, new uniforms will be issued, and when weather permits voluntary drills will be begun. E. Doidge has been made acting sergeant-major.

The 90th band, under Mr. Johnston's leadership, is doing wonders. It now consists of twenty-eight members, many of whom were members of the old band, and three others are expected from the east in a few days. There are thirty-two brass and reed instruments and two drums.

The members of Col. Scott's batt. are anxiously looking for the decision of the government as to their re-organization. The four country companies are keeping up their drill, but the city companies have not done so for lack of facilities. The arms are all kept in good condition, as the recent inspection showed.

There will be a grand celebration of the first engagement of the 90th batt. on April 24th, it being the anniversary of the Fish Creek fight. On the Sunday following, April 26th, church parade will be held at St. John's and the graves of fallen comrades will be decorated. The event will prove of unusual interest.

There was a large muster of the cavalry troop at the drill shed on the 25th, it being the commencement of the voluntary drill for 1886. Lieut. Disbrowe read a paper on cavalry, proving his line of argument by well-known authorities, especially showing the difference between cavalry and mounted infantry.

The first annual supper of "A" company, 90th batt., held on the 17th, at the Leland House, was a very great success. Lieut.-Col. Mackeand, responding to the toast of "the volunteers," considered that re-unions, such as that of "A" company, were well calculated to produce good feeling between the members of the different companies and make them feel that their interests as members of the same corps were identical, and what was beneficial to one company was beneficial to the whole battalion.

A tablet to the memory of the late Lieut. Charles Swinford will shortly be placed in Holy Trinity Church. It consists of a white marble tablet upon a black ground. On a medallion surmounting the tablet are the arms of the 90th batt., and below is a laurel wreath surrounding a cap, sword and belt.

The inscription is as follows:

IN MEMORIAM:

LIEUTENANT CHARLES SWINFORD,

90th Battalion, Winnipeg.

Died at Fish Creek, N. W. T.,

April 30th, 1885.

From wound received in Action

April 24th, 1885,

Aged 34 Years.

BEAWE, GENTLE AND TRUE.

The meeting of "C" company, held in the 90th club rooms in the new drill hall on the 15th, was attended by over thirty members. The accounts in connection with the late ball were presented by Col.-Sergt. Lethbridge and passed. A resolution was carried thanking the lady relatives of members of the company who assisted so materially in making the affair a success. An interesting feature of the meeting was the presence, by special invitation, of Capt. H. H. Swinford, whose son (killed at the battle of Fish Creek) was second lieutenant of the company. A motion making Capt. Swinford an honorary member of the company was introduced by private J. H. Howden and carried, amid great enthusiasm. Capt. Swinford in his reply gave many interesting particulars of his experience as a militia officer, which extended over the past twenty years.—*Condensed from Manitoban's Mil. Col.*

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS OF 19th MARCH, 1886.

NO. 1—MEDICAL STAFF.

Adverting to No. 6 of General Orders (9), 24th April, 1885, Darby Bergin, M.D., (Lieut.-Colonel Retired List) is confirmed in the rank of "Surgeon-General."

NO. 2—ACTIVE MILITIA.

PERMANENT CORPS—Reg. of Can. Art.—The following officers are appointed Quarter-Masters: Lieut. and Major John Fraser; William Edward Imlah, G.S., from retired list of lieutenants. Quarter-Master Fraser is detailed for duty with "A" Battery, and Quarter-Master Imlah for duty with "B" Battery. Quarter-Master Imlah will have the honorary rank of captain.

2nd Batt.—To be captain, Lieut. Joseph Boyce Thompson, V.B., vice William Alexander Medland, who retires retaining rank.

To be lieutenants, 2nd Lieut. Arthur Burdett Lee, V.B., vice Thompson, promoted; 2nd Lieutenant Charles Hamilton Baird, S.I., vice Alfred Holmes Chessborough, who resigns.

To be 2nd lieutenants, provisionally, John Knifton, vice Lee, promoted. Wellington Wallace, vice Baird, promoted. Robert George Johnstou, vice James George, who resigns. William James Nelson, vice Campbell, promoted.

Lieut. Alexander Young Scott resigns.

3rd Batt.—To be captain, Lieut. Hugh Wylie Becket, V.B., vice George Urquhart Ahern, who retires retaining rank.

To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. Harry A. Abbott, M.S., vice Becket, promoted.

To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, Henry Bennett, vice Abbott.

8th Batt., No. 1 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. George Edwin Allan Jones, M.S., vice William Edward Russell, who retires retaining rank.

To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. William Henry Forrest, M.S., vice Jones.

No. 2. Co.—To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. John Forsyth Burstall, S.I., vice Wurtele, appointed adjutant.

No. 3. Co.—To be captain, Lieut. James Secretan Dunbar, M.S., vice Hollaway, retired.

To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. Alfred Edward Hall, S.I., vice Dunbar.

No. 5 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. John Elton Prower, G.S., vice Thos. Connolly Aylwin, who resigns.

To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. John Davis Roche, G.S., vice Prower.
 No. 6 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. Chas. Miller, V.B., vice Gilmour retired.
 To be adjutant, Lieut. Ernest Frederick Wurtele, R.M.C., from No. 2 Co., vice Capt. Arthur F. Hunt, who retires retaining rank.
 Quarter-Master George Lionel Maxham resigns

9th Batt., No. 5 Co.—To be lieutenant provisionally, Corporal Phillippe Joseph Jolicœur, vice Dupuis.

27th Batt., No. 5 Co.—To be captain, provisionally, Scott Woolever, vice William Kern Snider, who reverts to retired list of captains.

To be lieutenant, provisionally, Donald C. Shain, vice David Alexander Gordon, who resigns.

2nd Lieut. Myles McCarron resigns.
 To be quarter-master, with honorary rank of captain, John Fitzgerald O'Neil (from retired list of captains), vice Edward Hugh Johnston, deceased.

32nd Batt., No. 6 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, Charles Edward Start, vice Alexander Dalgarno, deceased.

35th Batt., No. 6 Co.—To be captain, provisionally, Christopher Peacock, vice Bankin.

To be lieutenant, provisionally, Thos. Goldie, vice Ignatius T. Lennon, out of limits.

To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally George Eccleston, vice Thomas H. Banting, out of limits.

44th Batt., No. 8 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, William H. Brennan, vice Raymond, promoted.

56th Batt., No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, Private Herbert Albert McKinnon, vice Steacy.

59th Batt., No. 7 Co.—To be lieutenant, provisionally, John Boyce, vice Farquhar McRae.

To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, Francis Trousdale, vice Christopher McRae, left limits.

63rd Batt.—To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. Cyrus Kingsbury Fiske, V.B., vice Walter Goldsbury Jones, who retires retaining rank.

To be 2nd lieutenant provisionally, John Albert Bell, vice James, promoted.
 Honorary Captain and Paymaster John Scott Mitchell, to have the honorary rank of major from 12th August 1885.

65th Batt.—To be quarter-master, Capt. (provisionally) Alfred La Roque, vice Globensky, resigned.

To be surgeon, Alphonse Parc, vice Emannel P. Lachapelle, who resigns.
 To be assistant-surgeon, Ferdinand Simard, vice Louis Daniel Mignault, who resigns.

66th Batt.—To be lieutenant-colonel, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles John Macdonald, Q.F.O., vice James J. Bremner, who retires retaining rank.

To be major, Capt. and Brevet-Major Arthur Edmund Curren M.S., from the adjutancy, vice Macdonald, promoted.

To be captains, Lieut. Harry Lewis Chipman, M.S., vice Weston, appointed adjutant. Lieut. Alfred Browne, M.S. vice James A. Bremner, transferred to Infantry School Corps.

To be adjutant, Capt. Byron A. Weston, V.B., vice Curren, appointed major.

74th Batt., No. 6 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, Sergeant-Major John James Crosman (S.I., 2nd B.), vice George Nelson Hayward, who resigns.

76th Batt.—To be lieutenant-colonel, Major Joseph Beaudreau, V.B., vice Rodier, retired.

90th Batt.—To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, 2nd Lieut. Mark Robert Currie, from Winnipeg Light Infantry Battalion, vice Laurie.

N. J. 3.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Schools of Infantry.

Second-class "Short Course," grade "A."—Capt. J. W. Anderson, 10th Batt.
 Second-class "Special Course."—2nd Lieut. J. H. Pope, 7th Batt.



NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Department of Inland Revenue until Monday, 12th April, prox., from parties desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the Ottawa River, between the village of New Edinburgh, in the Province of Ontario, and the village of Waterloo or Gattineau Point, in the Province of Quebec, in accordance with the terms and under the conditions set forth in the Regulations, copies of which can be procured at the Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa.

Each tender must state the amount which the party tendering is willing to pay per annum for the privilege referred to, which amount will be payable in advance, the terms of the lease being for four years and eleven months, from 1st May, 1886.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque marked "Good" on one of the chartered banks doing business at Ottawa, for one-half the amount of the per annum tender. This amount will be credited on account of the first year's rent in the case of the accepted tender, and all other cheques will be returned except in the event of withdrawals, in which cases no refunds will be made.

All communications must be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for the New Edinburgh Ferry."

By order,
 W. M. HIMSWORTH,

Department of Inland Revenue, Secretary,
 Ottawa, March 15th, 1886.



NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Department of Inland Revenue until Monday, 12th April prox., from parties desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the Ottawa River, between the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, and the City of Hull, in the Province of Quebec, in accordance with the terms and under the conditions set forth in the Regulations, copies of which can be procured at the Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa.

Each tender must state the amount which the party tendering is willing to pay per annum for the privilege referred to, which amount will be payable in advance, the terms of lease being for four years and eleven months from 1st June, 1886.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque marked "good" on one of the chartered banks doing business at Ottawa, for one-half the amount of the per annum tender. This amount will be credited on account of the first year's rent in the case of the accepted tender, except in the event of withdrawals, in which case no refund will be made.

All communications must be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for the Ottawa and Hull Ferry."

By Order,
 W. M. HIMSWORTH,

Department of Inland Revenue, Secretary,
 Ottawa, March 15th, 1886.

TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDAL 1851.



PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

W. JONES & Co.
 ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEER CONTRACTORS,

CHACO, CAP. AND ACCOUTREMENT MAKERS.

GOLD LACE MANUFACTURERS AND EMBROIDERERS.

BUTTON AND MILITARY ORNAMENT MANUFACTURERS AND SWORD CUTLERS.

Gold, Silver, Silk and Mohair Trimming of every Description. Masonic Regalia.

236 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

ESTIMATES AND PATTERNS SENT ON APPLICATION.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE NEW REGULATION CORK HELMET.

JOHN MARTIN & Co.

Military Outfitters,

457 ST. PAUL ST.

MONTREAL.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies" will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, 20th APRIL, 1886, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Beef, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, etc., duty paid at various points in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

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 columns 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.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Dept. of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa, 3rd March, 1886.

N. McEACHREN,



Military Tailor,

ALBERT HALL BUILDINGS,

191 YONGE STREET, - - - TORONTO.

UNIFORMS of every description made to order and everything necessary to an Officer's Outfit Supplied.

SEND FOR LIST OF PRICES.

Terms Strictly Cash.



Statutes of Canada.

THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's Office, here; also separate Acts since 1874. Price lists will be sent to any person applying for them.

B. CHAMBERLIN, O.P.

Ottawa, May, 1885.

CANVASSERS WANTED

In every military centre of the Dominion for the MILITIA GAZETTE. Liberal terms to the right men.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Existing Policies, \$100,000,000.
 Invested Funds, \$31,470,435.64.
 Profits divided in ten occasions, \$17,500,000.

Class II Policies are Free from all Restrictions. The contract being payable without the smallest doubt.

W. M. RAMSEY, Manager, Montreal.

Agents in every city and town in the Dominion.

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