

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ACTIVE FORCE OF THE DOMINION.

First Year.
VOL. I, No. 43.

Ottawa, Tuesday, 2nd March, 1886.

\$1.50 per Annum in advance
Single Copies Five Cents.

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Should be made by Registered Letter, Post Office Order or Draft. For Great Britain, each dollar may be taken as equivalent to 4s., and cents as half-pence. All communications must be addressed to

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE,
Box 316, OTTAWA, Canada.

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COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

We understand that the government have pardoned all the half-breeds who were sentenced to imprisonment for participation in last year's rebellion, and their action in the matter meets with the general approval of the country. But why stop at the half-breeds? Are they to receive better treatment than the Indian prisoners because they have friends to plead their cause? All the Indians convicted of participation in the cold-blooded murders, committed during the rising, have been executed, and surely those imprisoned at Stony Mountain for the same fault as the Metis are not less deserving of lenient treatment. Nay, more, a long term of imprisonment means death to an Indian, and so the restraint being more felt by him, he should the sooner be given the benefit of any leniency shown. We hope that the case of the Indian prisoners will therefore be at once considered, and that they will receive from the government treatment as generous as their less dusky confrères.

A new edition of the militia list, corrected up to the first of January last, has just been published. In form and arrangement it is similar to previous issues, but as it is the first that has appeared since we began publication we propose to devote some space, as time will permit, to an analysis of its contents, which will doubtless prove interesting. For instance, the most cursory glance at its columns shows a disagreeably large number of provisional officers and vacancies, and a tabulated list showing the aggregate of these would be of use for future reference.

It looks now as if we had spoken too hastily last week in saying that a detachment of our militia force could not be sent to England to participate in the Queen's jubilee without government aid, which it would be impossible to obtain, for the commander of the "Queen's Own" has publicly expressed the hope of being able to take four hundred of his regiment home at their own expense, without pecuniary aid either from the government or their fellow citizens. To such a scheme there can of course be no possible objection, and we think the "Queen's Own"—or any other regiment for that matter that could do as much—should receive the utmost encouragement, not only from their fellow citizens, but from the Militia Department, in the shape of the best equipment at their disposal. Col. Miller has enunciated the one point that we wished to emphasize: that any corps which goes home must make its arrangements to pay the bill out of its own resources.

A correspondent suggests that it would be a good scheme to open the shooting season with a big match between some of the battalions which could put a goodly proportion of their force in front of the targets with reasonable chances of hitting them. For instance, he thinks such a regiment as the "Queen's Own" would be found willing to make a match of a hundred men a side with any other ambitious corps in the Dominion, for a suitable trophy, or merely for the love of the thing. What would some of the other strong shooting battalions say to throwing down the gauntlet to the "Queen's Own"—say the Guards, the 10th, the 12th, the 13th, the 45th, the Royal Scots, or some of the Lower Province Corps? The proposition is worth considering.

As additional evidence of the necessity for increasing the pay in the services to meet the increased cost of subsistence, we may cite the case of American officers, as stated by the *Army and Navy Journal*. Passing over the ranks of Major-General, Brigadier-General and Colonel, as not particularly affecting Canada at present, though in these ranks the pay has been increased from \$2,617, with forage for seven horses, \$2,000, and \$1,116 respectively, to \$7,500, \$5,500, and \$3,500, we come to lieutenant-colonels. Those in the infantry had, in 1783, \$924, and the others, \$1,116, with forage for two horses. Majors of infantry, \$768; of cavalry, \$885, and artillery, \$918, with forage for two horses. Now all lieutenant-colonels have \$3,000, and majors, 2,500. Coming to company officers, we find that the pay of captains has increased to \$2,000 for the mounted and \$1,800 unmounted, from \$604 for infantry in 1783, and \$724 for the others, with one horse for the engineers and ordnance and two for the cavalry and light artillery. The pay of first lieutenants, which is now \$1,600 and \$1,500, commenced at \$406 for the infantry, \$480 for the artillery, and \$484 for the others. The pay of second lieutenants in 1783 was the same as that of first lieutenants; it is now \$1,400 and \$1,500. There was no retired list in 1783, and it was not established until 1861. Prior to July 1, 1870, retired officers received the pay proper of the highest grade held by them and four

rations per day. Since that date they receive 75 per cent. of the pay of their rank (salary and increase). From March 2, 1827, to July 15, 1870, the commanding officer of a company was allowed \$10 a month extra for responsibility for arms, clothing, etc. From 1783 to 1865 inclusive, the rates of pay of officers include pay proper, servants' pay and clothing, and commutation of subsistence and forage.

We commence in this issue the reproduction of an able pamphlet by Surgeon-Major Evatt of the Army Medical Staff dealing with the important subject of organizing the English Volunteer Medical Service, in order to make it dovetail with the army medical service, so that it may be a practical entity, ready for use as a powerful aid to British arms in time of war, and yet distinctly a volunteer system, not costly in time of peace. Much of it is of course inapplicable to the Dominion, but it will be read, no doubt, with interest as coming from an able source and dealing with a most important subject. There is a great deal in it, moreover, that may well be pondered over by our authorities here, especially if, as was hinted last spring, we are to organize a medical staff corps in Canada. We incline strongly to the opinion that the regimental system, as it now exists here, is the one that best fulfils our needs, and that, with our scattered battalions, any attempt to abolish it would be most unwise, yet the establishment of a medical staff corps in each district to harmonize the whole, and to keep the machinery in order, seems quite feasible, and we cannot but believe would be productive of much good.

We understand that Major Macpherson's book on Military Law will be placed in the hands of the booksellers during the coming week. The price has been put at \$1 in order to bring it within the reach of everyone. It will be for sale in the principal cities and towns, and where the local booksellers are not supplied, copies can be obtained on application to the author. Large numbers of orders have already been sent in, some of the subscribers asking for the book in sheets before being bound. In Montreal thirty orders were taken in one day, and letters of enquiry have been received from all parts of the Dominion. The reception with which this effort to simplify a most difficult subject has been met must be most gratifying, and evinces a most commendable spirit on the part of the officers of the force to post themselves on a very important part of their duties.

IN PARLIAMENT.

From week to week we propose, under this heading, to give a short synopsis of any proceedings in the Dominion Parliament having reference in any way to the militia force, and it is probable that during the present session this will be an important part of our paper, for the whole North-west expedition will, doubtless, be discussed, and a large vote has to be made for expenditures in connection therewith. So far the House has scarcely settled down to work, and we have only to notice the references made to military topics in the Governor-General's speech. Alluding to the advisability of precaution for the future he said, "Since the suppression of the insurrection in the North-west Territories peace and order have been restored and now prevail. After so serious an outbreak some disquiet and apprehension of the recurrence of those disorders may naturally be expected to linger, and it will be the duty of my Government to make such precautionary arrangements as will assure the present inhabitants, as well as intending settlers, of efficient protection against all disturbance." Referring to supplies, His Excellency stated that the estimate of receipts had been fully realized, but that the outbreak in the North-west had added largely to the expenditure of the country, which is an euphemistic way of declaring a deficit.

COL. GARDNER'S RECORD.

By the retirement of Lieut.-Col. Gardner the Sixth Fusiliers have lost an able and popular commander, and the active force an officer who has long taken a lively interest in all militia matters, his connection with it dating back to 4th May, 1866, when he was gazetted to an ensigncy in his old regiment. In November of the same year he was made lieutenant, and got his company in April, 1867. During the Fenian raid of 1870 he went to the front in command of the 6th, and was publicly complimented by Lord Alexander Russel after the Pigeon Hill fight. He was also in command of the battalion in the summer camps in 1871-2-3, getting his brevet majority in that year, his lieutenant-colony in 1878, and substantive rank in these grades in 1875 and 1881 respectively, although he was, as has been indicated, frequently in command of the regiment for some years previously, owing to the repeated absences, in Europe and the North-west, of the former commander.

During Col. Gardner's connection with the regiment he raised and organized two new companies, as well as pioneer, signal and ambulance corps, and brass and fife and drum bands. The many events in which this fine battalion has participated during late years are almost too well known to need mention, and in all of them Col. Gardner was on hand when wanted. They have responded to every call for aid to the civil power and have taken part in brigade parades and sham-fights at Quebec, Toronto, Niagara Falls, St. John's, and Cornwall, and have even invaded the United States on a friendly mission, winning golden opinions wherever they went.

Col Gardner was particularly proud of the high state of discipline in the regiment evidenced by the fact that during his long connection with it no casualty of any kind had taken place. He also cherishes letters and photographs of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, forwarded him after they inspected the regiment in October, 1883, just before leaving Canada, when Her Royal Highness presented the 6th team, the first winners, with the handsome British challenge shield captured by them at the D. R. A. matches here. A full illustrated account of the ceremony appeared in the *Canadian Illustrated News* of that time.

Col. Gardner has retired partly in consequence of the pressure of his business as a manufacturing engineer, and partly, with self-denial sufficiently rare, to give his juniors a chance. He carries with him the good wishes, not only of the Montreal corps, but of all who have watched the progress of the regiment in which he took and continues, we are sure, to feel so much pride.

COMMON SENSE ON PARADE, OR DRILL WITHOUT STAYS.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE RIGHT HON. J. H. A. MACDONALD, M.P.

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

3. *Severe strain on the bodily powers from the enormous increase of the distance to be traversed under fire from both artillery and rifles, and the consequent necessity of covering it at speed.*

There is no phase of the combat in which so great a change has taken place as in this. In former times this was a matter that scarcely required to be allowed for by a General who had succeeded in bringing his troops into position for the combat in good condition. If troops had recovered the severity of the march and were fit to be launched into the fight, it could be said that "the duration of tactical acts is shorter, therefore the small effects of exertion and privation on the troops can come but little into consideration," as, "owing to the insignificance of distances in tactics, the movements of one army in battle takes place almost in sight of the other." (*Von Clausewitz.*) At Waterloo the combatants formed up so near one another, before engaging, that Napoleon could practically review his troops in presence of the allied forces, before the commencement of the action. Yet, we learn from Saxe how important it was considered even in the last century to "tonir les troupes en haleine," and what attention was paid to this much earlier. Even in the times of the Romans history tells, although their battles were conducted in such close and methodical style, that Josephus, in his *De Bello Judaico*, could relate how they kept such regular order in fighting that battles could only be distinguished from exercises by the flow of blood. How different must it be now, when troops have to be pushed over two miles, or a distance not much short of this, in spite of every difficulty of ground, and in the face of artillery and small-arm fire, the former effective for the whole distance, the latter effective for a large proportion of the distance, and both much more destructive than formerly from rapidity of fire, excellence of the arms, improvements in the projectiles, and superiority in the artillery and musketry training.

The tax on the physical powers must, in such circumstances, be very much greater than formerly, as there is no possibility of traversing this long distance at the marching speed of former days. "Movements on the field ought now to be executed more quickly by infantry than formerly" (*Col. C. B. Brackenbury*) which, being interpreted, means that the foot-soldier, when in motion, must use the double, or rather must use the fastest pace consistent with the maxim that troops must be kept "in breath," and not be exhausted before reaching the point of decision. "The object should be to confer upon it (the infantry) the utmost possible rapidity of movement that is compatible with the effective action of an attacking body when it comes into collision with the enemy. . . . No pains should be spared to confer activity, speed and endurance." (*Gen. Macdougall*) The *pas gymnastique* is now the necessary rule where formerly it was the reluctantly admitted exception, and the formation of the troops must be adopted to the mode of movement which is imperative, and not the speed of movement restricted to suit the mode of arrangement of the men.

4. *Any movement in a compact formation with touch is inadmissible in traversing the zone of fire.*

This point has already been incidentally noticed, and as it is now admitted by all writers it would be unnecessary to say more upon it were it not that it is indirectly denied by regulation drill-books, which still speak of their double-column advances, advances in line, and movements to flanks by echelon of companies marching shoulder to shoulder, as if such things could be done within sight of the enemy, *i.e.*, under modern conditions, within range. For example, the close formation movements of the battalion are all directed to be done on the footing that "a battalion in line formation is supposed to be turned towards the enemy, the direction in which it is turned is called 'the front.'" "All interior movements of the battalion are to be made with reference to this front." (*Field Exercise*.) And the diagrams still present pictures of lines engaged in the "processional" advance, passing obstacles, or halted while broken by obstacles, and the reader is gravely told that a line halted according to the picture in several mathematically straight lines "will appear to the enemy unbroken (!), and every man will be able to fire" (*Field Exercise*); thus treating the formal close formations of a battalion as if they were fighting formations, to be used during the combat. But the "theory" which should prevent "peculiar methods from outliving themselves" has already said its say distinctly and clearly upon this matter—"advance of battalions in line with delivery of battalion volleys, and the attack in double columns of companies, are hardly compatible with the nature of warfare in these days." (*Von Boguslawski*.) And this for the reason that it has been ascertained that "the employment of closed battalions on level open ground under the effective fire of the enemy's infantry entails disproportionately heavy losses" (*German Cabinet Order*, 4th July, 1872); words written at a time when musketry fire was not nearly so destructive as now. Therefore, when that combat is entered on "infantry must advance in extended order" (*Major-General Macdougall*); that is an order without touch, it being now impossible "for a moment to admit that the processional advance of the closed line is possible." (*Col. Knollys*.) Whatever concentration may take place at the point of decision, all must reach it in an individual fashion, using that expression in the sense that they must be guided by the eye and by the intelligence in moving forward, and not be called on to maintain connectedness and direction by bodily touch. In other words, "the individual order has now become the only practical means for infantry fighting." (*Von Scherf*.) This, of course, does not mean that individuals are to do as they please; it is not individual fighting, but fighting in an individual order, in which men shall work in unison, though no longer guided in movement by a device by which they are practically bound together, but being compelled to use observation and exercise intelligence. In short, it is "not so much a question of loose formation as it is of substitution of individual and intelligent action in place of passive blind and mechanical obedience." (*Italian Précis*.) Soldiers must now, throughout the fight, succeed in working together, without bodily contact as a guide for direction, or as an aid to discipline and moral.

5. *Lateral movements, such as closing in or moving to a flank, are most hazardous and often impossible.*

This is a proposition which, if true, must have a most important influence upon the infantry system. It runs contrary to the theory of foreign drill books. Some lay down rules for closing in the units in the fighting line, and pushing reinforcements into the spaces between; others propose to leave spaces in the line of original advance for the reinforcements to fill up. This latter idea is most objectionable, and necessity has been too strong for theory as regards the former. In the Franco-German war "if fresh detachments came up from the rear it was necessary to double them up with the old skirmishers, because

closing to a flank was not usually to be thought of," (*Von Boguslawski*) and it thus came to be recognised that "it is no longer possible for skirmishers within effective range of the enemy and in the face of the breechloader, to take ground to a flank, or to diminish their intervals without suffering fearful loss" (*Von Scherf*), and that "the simple front at support of the fire line, by doubling in, is almost the only one that can be carried out" (*Militar Wochenblatt*); and this opinion is now accepted by the best British authorities. "Under the tremendous fire that modern arms enable troops acting on the defensive to pour in, all movements to the right or left are vain," and "would reduce the fire, compel men who had won certain advantageous places to leave them, not to advance on the enemy, but merely to take ground to the right or left, a thing very difficult to do with any troops." (*Home*.) The difficulty is such as to amount to practical impossibility. "There is no manœuvring possible under close infantry fire. The attacking force is committed from first to last to a movement to the front, or a movement to the rear" (*Lieut.-Gen. Lord Chelmsford*), and, therefore, "in no case ought troops, when under anything like effective fire, to move to a flank, even for ten seconds, if it can be avoided." (*Gen. Macdougall*.)

6. *Control of troops more difficult as regards both the general conduct of the action and the prevention of drift, disarrangement of uniformity of strength, and loss of general direction.*

There are two causes which tend to create difficulty in these respects. The first is the great space to be traversed under fire, and the other is the greatly increased din, rapidity and efficiency of fire, all tending to produce a high state of tension at a much earlier time in the engagement than was formerly the case. This was the experience of the Franco-Prussian war, when first breechloader was opposed to breechloader on a great scale. "It was very difficult for officers to keep their men together, because the noise of a close conflict between B.L. and B.L. often drowns the sound of the human voice."—(*Von Boguslawski*.) But such a state of noise not only overwhelms the sound of commanders' orders, but also contributes to aggravate the heightening excitement which the modern combat produces from the terrible losses which troops must encounter at such distances from the enemy as to preclude the feeling of imminent victory from overcoming absolutely the strain of the situation. This same hotness of fire tends to make control and the maintenance of direction more difficult, by increasing the tendency of troops to hunt for cover, and thus to break the continuity of the line of attack, and check the advance. Thus it has happened, even with superior troops, that "Leaders soon saw their whole force rallied together, in a confused swarm of skirmishers, and apparently mocking all order and guidance" (*Frontal Attack of Infantry—German*), and in such a situation "The organic unity of the troops is naturally sundered at once." (*Ibid.*)

There can be no doubt that this state of things added enormously and unnecessarily to the losses of the German forces, and that they purchased success on more than one occasion at the cost of a terrible sacrifice, caused by their having entered on the war with obsolete formations; for "We must always bear in mind that the Germans started with a system long deprecated by our best and most experienced heads." (*Colonel Gawler*.)

7. *Greatly increased disadvantages and risks after the decisive stroke, whether it has been successful or has failed.*

Whatever may have been the case in former times, there can be no doubt that it is absolutely essential under modern conditions that every effort be made to minimise the unavoidable confusion which must exist at the final and decisive moment as much as possible. To be in any state of tactical confusion that is avoidable is not only a blunder, but a crime. It may make it impossible to reap the fruits of victory, it may cause defeat to become disaster, and disaster to mean destruction. Of its injurious effects in the case of success, we read: "At the battle of Neerwinden the position was seven times carried and seven times relinquished, merely because the successful columns were in so disorderly a state as not to be capable of taking post, and of manœuvring according to circumstances, and much less able to resist any feeble attack." (*General Fequières*.)

And again as regards the Franco-Prussian war, an able observer says:—"I have always believed that the reason why no advance was made after the battle of Koniggratz, was that there was such an inextricable confusion of the units of the army that it was impossible to advance without twelve hours to put the men back in their own companies, and the companies back in their own battalions."—(*Lieut.-Gen. Sir Beauchamp Walker*.)

Let it be again observed that the troops here spoken of consisted of the best drilled troops—according to the still prevalent theories of what drill should be—that our generation has known; the stiff-drill training of the Prussian infantry being carried out with a

machine-like exactitude and an unnatural action which causes much of their work to be "a series of formalities" (*Archduke John of Austria*), and makes their march-past more like the progress over the ground of some gigantic agricultural implement for crushing clods, than the motion of sentient beings. Now, if such be the state of things with troops so exercised, according to present drill ideas, and when such troops have gained a decisive victory, what can be expected where failure and not success has been the result of the supreme effort? Let others speak, and first of all one of the leaders of that same German army, who says, speaking of the results which under the existing views as to attack are likely, "If it is crowned with success, the agglomeration of different bodies is without inconvenience, but if it is repulsed, disorder and an evident pell-mell is the consequence." (*Prince Frederick Charles*.)

This view of what would have happened is confirmed by opinion in our own country:—"How tremendous would have been the full penalty (spoken of by Hamley as paid by defeated troops in retreat) inflicted on the mixed up and confused masses if they had been obliged to fall back." (*Lieut.-Gen. Macdougall*.) "I feel sure that any repulse requiring a retrograde movement in an altered formation, would lead to the utmost and most inextricable confusion in the case of troops attacking in swarms." (*Major-General the Hon. W. P. Fielding*.)

It is thus one of the most serious and important problems, and one not yet solved for modern war, how troops are to be organized so as to suffer the minimum of that penalty following defeat above alluded to. To ignore this problem, as so many do, and to treat the case on the footing that as there is and always must be confusion after the decisive shock, a little more or a little less is of no consequence, is folly. "To organise, as if victory were always certain, is really to organise disaster." (*Horne*). And this is what is done, when any and every means are not adopted to minimise the disorganisation caused by the fight, and to enable the troops to recover rapidly from what cannot be prevented by any means, but is always an evil.

(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.

PART I.

I.—THE ORGANIZATION OF THE VOLUNTEER MEDICAL SERVICE.

I propose in this paper to offer some suggestions on the organization of the medical branch of the volunteer forces in this country, and also to put forward a scheme for the development of volunteer war aid as a supplement to the regular army medical service in war time.

It is necessary in the first place to say that the existing attempt at medical organization in the volunteer service is entirely defective. A medical department practically does not exist, and the very first-attempt at a war mobilization of the volunteer force would be signalized, as far as medical matters are concerned, by a complete breakdown. Yet there is probably no branch of the force which could be so perfectly and completely put into an efficient condition as this same service.

I look upon the volunteer force as the basis of the home defensive army, and consider that as such it should be complete in itself in every needful unit, and this is, I believe, the opinion of the volunteer force itself. All volunteers seem to consider that the force should be complete in its medical service, in its commissariat service, in its transport service, and in all the other branches needful in a modern army.

There is no difficulty standing in the way of such developments, and it would be far better to aim at having 200,000 men fully provided with all the war units needed, than to increase the numbers of infantry or artillery battalions *ad infinitum*, leaving them simply organized to break down when war occurred from absence of departments.

I am not concerned to-day to deal with any question outside the volunteer medical service, and in the following paragraph I will suggest a scheme for its development.

II.—A GENERAL LIST OF VOLUNTEER MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The whole of the existing volunteer regimental surgeons to be placed on a list as volunteer medical staff, and placed after the army medical staff in the army list. The names to be also shown in the regimental lists as at present, in the same way that the names of the Guards medical officers are shown in two places in the army list.

This is needful to preserve the seniority of the existing regimental volunteer surgeons, and to prevent their being superseded by any medical

officers commissioned in the volunteer medical staff, as proposed in the next paragraph.

III.—VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF.

Such a number of medical officers as may be needed to be commissioned in the volunteer medical staff only, to officer the volunteer bearer companies and field hospitals it is proposed to form.

These officers would be added to the list referred to in para. 2, and all future medical officers, whether commissioned in regiments or in the medical staff, would be shown in the general list according to date of commission.

No change whatever to be made in the existing status of the regimental volunteer surgeons.

IV.—UNIT OF ADMINISTRATION.

As the division in war and the military district in peace is now the medical unit of administration, it is proposed to follow it for the volunteer service.

Two companies of volunteer medical staff corps, capable of forming a bearer company, and a field hospital for 100 beds, to be organized in each regimental military district. The whole of the companies so organized to be grouped for administration and general command into a divisional battalion for the military district or division.

The needful officers to command these companies, together with such reserve as may be needed to meet emergencies, to be commissioned in the volunteer medical staff referred to in para. 3.

These companies and medical officers to be entirely in addition to all existing regimental aid, but power to exist for medical officers to exchange from, or to, regiments or staff as they desire.

V.—BRIGADE SURGEONS OF VOLUNTEERS.

A brigade-surgeon of volunteers to be commissioned to be the administrative head of the volunteer medical service in each district, and to command the volunteer medical staff and corps in the district, under the principal medical officer of the regular army in the district.

This officer is needed to free the military P.M.O., who is every day more heavily worked, from the mass of detail matter which must be dealt with in the divisional medical volunteer battalion, and also to give to the volunteer medical officers opportunities of rising to a position corresponding to the commanding officer of a volunteer battalion.

An adjutant from the army medical staff to be allowed for each volunteer divisional unit to be the secretary, adjutant and instructor in ambulance drill, etc., etc., of the medical volunteers in the district, and to serve under the command of the brigade-surgeon of volunteers above referred to.

VI.—HONORARY DEPUTY-SURGEONS-GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS IN EACH DISTRICT.

An honorary deputy-surgeon-general of volunteers to be allowed for each district, to correspond with the honorary colonel allowed in volunteer rifle battalions, to be the honorary head of the volunteer medical service in each district.

VII.—QUARTERMASTERS.

Such a number of quartermasters of the volunteer medical staff as may be needed to provide quartermasters for the bearer companies and field hospitals to be commissioned.

Such a reserve number of commissions as quartermasters as may be needed to meet emergencies to be also commissioned.

VIII.—SERGEANT-INSTRUCTORS.

Such a number of sergeant-instructors from the regular medical staff corps to be allowed to the volunteer medical staff corps, as is allowed in the case of engineer volunteers.

IX.—CAPITATION GRANT.

Capitation grant for all efficient medical officers and men of the volunteer medical staff corps to be paid over to the brigade-surgeon of the district medical volunteers as in any volunteer battalion.

Such equipment as may be needed for training and practice to be furnished by the state.

X.—HONORARY SURGEONS TO HER MAJESTY.

Such a number of volunteer medical officers as may be deemed sufficient to be made honorary surgeons to Her Majesty as a reward for special services in the volunteer force.

This is equivalent to the post of aides-de-camp to the Queen, now conferred on a certain number of volunteer officers. The right of the volunteer medical officers to share in the distribution of the Order of the Bath to be recognized as in the case of ordinary volunteer officers.

XI.—RETIREMENT BY AGE.

All surgeons, surgeons-major and brigade-surgeons of volunteers to retire at 55 years of age. Honorary deputy-surgeons general to retire at 60.

XII.—HONORARY PROMOTION ON RETIREMENT.

Medical officers of volunteers to be eligible for a step of honorary promotion on retirement if recommended.

XIII.—RANK.

That surgeons of volunteers be granted the rank of surgeon-major, ranking with major after 15 years' service, and the increased rank of lieutenant-colonel after 23 years' service.

Brigade-surgeons to be chosen from the whole grade of surgeons-major for special efficiency.

No surgeon to be promoted surgeon-major without examination, nor brigade-surgeon without some special test.

XIV.—MOUNTED OFFICERS.

All volunteer medical officers to be allowed to be mounted on parades and on the line of march.

This is needed, as it is impossible for a medical officer to fully discharge his duties when on foot. As volunteer medical officers would provide their own horses, this implies no cost to the state, but means a greater efficiency for work.

XV.—COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Volunteer medical officers to be allowed to go through a course of instruction at Aldershot, with pay and allowances as given to artillery volunteers attending the Woolwich courses.

A "short course" of instruction at Netley to be feasible for volunteer medical officers, with pay as above during courses.

XVI.—CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY.

Ambulance drill, and ability to command a bearer company, to be added to the existing syllabus laid down in volunteer regulations. A general knowledge of field hospital system and administration to be required. The elements of military law to be also a subject. Riding to be a requisite. If a volunteer surgeon does not pass this examination before five years' service has expired, seniority to stop until examination be passed, *i.e.*, promotion to surgeon-major to be ten years after passing examination.

XVII.—CERTIFICATES OF EFFICIENCY.

Certificates of efficiency to be gained by medical officers for any year in any of the following ways—

- (A) By attending the annual drills and lectures laid down for an efficient medical volunteer of the volunteer medical staff corps.
- (B) By attending such a series of lectures and demonstrations on military medical organization and administration as may be deemed an equivalent for the above annual course.
- (C) By attending and studying the system of a military hospital for such a time as may be considered to be equivalent to the annual course.
- (D) By attending the Aldershot or Netley course proposed in para. 15.
- (E) By attending at the muster of the militia reserve of the medical staff corps, and going through such days' drill as may be deemed equivalent to the course.
- (F) Volunteer surgeons serving in the field with the regular army to be *de facto* considered as efficient, and the capitation grant paid over to their district corps.

To be continued.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

Viscount Wolseley's speech to the North London Rifle Club on December 10th last is one of much significance in many respects. His lordship pointed to the good effects in the Navy of promotion by selection. No doubt this is one of the causes why naval officers actively employed are, in the great majority of cases, "good men and true." But there are other causes, equally important, that tend to produce the same result. These are—the high training and essential practical work that naval officers receive; the early age at which they have to begin their career; the hardy, active life that every sailor must lead; the many things that he has to turn his hand to, before being able to fulfil his duties and functions, both on board ship and when on shore; the wide scope that is allowed him to use his intelligence and to act for himself; all these, and some other similar causes, which are absent in the army, form the valuable training for naval officers, and secure a

high opinion for them from all quarters. Every military officer who has ever had anything to do with the navy has been warm in his praise of both officers and men. But the red-tapeism and narrow limits by which military officers are confined, in even the most trifling duties, crush all individuality, disgust young officers at a very early age, and unless they have more than the usual amount of energy and determination, they never again try to struggle against the passive resistance they meet with. One of the greatest evils in our Army is that the men are not completely trained by their company officers in the manner they should be. It is the adjutant who rules the companies of a battalion, and not the captain and his subalterns. These latter are only looked on as kinds of clerks or officials for doing the administrative work of the battalion, and for doing garrison duties. We still look on the battalion as the fighting unit, and not the company. If company officers were given more independence, they would become far better officers, and it would tend much to do away with any necessity for selection by promotion, except in a very few cases. We know that some steps have been taken to make company officers train their men, but it is only for one month in the year, and in the eleven other months the company falls back again to the pernicious and heartbreaking system of adjutant's control. Now, if, in spite of all these difficulties, any officer by sheer study and hard work, and with energy and independence of mind, casts aside every obstacle and rises superior to them, surely he ought to have his reward, and not be left behind among those who have allowed themselves to be borne down by the weight of red-tapeism and want of encouragement. Consequently, we cannot but favor the idea of promotion by selection where it seems to be required. Like all other innovations it is held up as a bugbear, as a loophole for interest, &c., &c. It stands to reason that the majority of officers must be promoted by seniority, as they are neither fools nor inefficient, and consequently the promotion by selection can only affect but relatively few. Even suppose that some of these get their step by interest. No human scheme is perfect, and we venture to say that the evil done by the very few who get promoted by interest is more than counterbalanced by the advantages gained by selecting good men for promotion in the other cases. Interest has not much effect in these days of press publicity, from the scandal which any gross injustice would raise. Good men are always known, and it is perfectly easy to arrange that selection for promotion to a higher rank can be recommended, not by one, but by several officers senior to the rank from which it is proposed to promote. Indeed, when we consider the incentive that such a course would give to officers to study and work at their profession, and to perfect themselves at their duties, we cannot help congratulating the authorities on having adopted this mode of selection. The opinion of such a body of officers should be given in secrecy by the use of the ballot. One other system of promotion we would like to refer to, that of promoting officers for mere acts of bravery. This, we think, is wrong, as it is a great hardship to those whose heads they had gone over, and who had not the luck to have their chance. Let them be rewarded, and well rewarded, for their gallantry, as an incentive to others, but there are plenty of ways of rewarding them without doing an injustice to other officers. We cannot help deprecating the promotion of officers before they have had sufficient experience to fulfil the duties of the next higher rank. This is often one cause of apparent inefficiency. The average subaltern ought not to be promoted before he has eight or nine years' service, and a captain should serve in that rank for almost as many years. But, in saying this, we have no wish to exclude officers from earlier promotion should they prove their ability not only to lead, but to command.—*Admiralty Gazette.*

A story is told of the unsuccessful attempt of a certain popular staff officer to improve the qualifications of the force. The colonel persuaded the gallant provisional commander of a rural company to take a course of instruction at K School of Infantry. When the captain had put in about three weeks he appeared one morning before the colonel and announced his intention of going home. "What is the matter?" asked the colonel, "is the work too hard?" "No," answered the captain, "I don't mind the work, nor the two hours' study, but (with the formalities of the mess-room in his thoughts) I can't stand three hours' etiquette,"—and he is still a provisional appointment.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

Q.—1. Will the Snider ammunition be any better this year than last? 2. Will you send out the D. R. A. programmes, as soon as printed, to all your subscribers?—G. D., Toronto.

A.—1. Yes, very much better. 2. We will reprint the programme as soon as issued, as we did last year.—Ed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"A PERMANENT CORPS GRIEVANCE."

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—I read with much sympathy and satisfaction "Cloudy's" letter on this subject in your last issue.

He writes as one interested directly, and as such his views may not have the weight they deserve. For that reason I, being entirely unconnected with the permanent corps, desire to express my concurrence in them. I have had many opportunities of observing the working of one of the "schools" and I can bear testimony to the thorough zeal and efficiency of the staff, and have long thought that the rule which places them on the same footing on active service with those whom they are appointed to instruct a most unfair if not an absurd one. It seems to me, and will to all considerate officers of the militia, a reasonable proposition that the officers of our small quasi-regular force should rank a step higher than those of our non-professional militia. For instance, a lieutenant should rank as captain, a captain as major, a major as lieutenant-colonel, and a lieutenant-colonel as colonel, with pay and allowances commensurate with such increased rank. It is manifestly unfair to base the rate of pay on the scale laid down for officers of the Imperial army under the system which at present obtains in these schools. Their labors are far in excess of those which Imperial officers are called on to perform. They have far more regimental work in proportion, and responsibility, and in addition have to perform onerous instructional duties, for undertaking which an officer of the Imperial service would be relieved from all other duties; and we cannot expect to get, in this country, men who combine the necessary zeal and efficiency with that possession of private means which would make the possessor financially independent. Then, as "Cloudy" very wisely remarks, outside of the headquarters staff, there is no retiring allowance in prospect. It cannot reasonably be expected that the present zeal will continue unless something be done. The sacrifice involved under the present system is too great. The remuneration is utterly inadequate for the services rendered, and especially if, as appears now to be the case with the militia authorities, the experienced officers at present holding commissions in these schools are to be quietly ignored in the establishment of new corps.

I need not point out how greatly the utility and influence of these schools depends on the efficiency and thoroughness of the work of instruction done by their staff. The perfunctory and half-hearted performance of duty in the instruction of the attached will render them valueless for their great purpose of worthily inspiring and elevating the militia, while they will infuse rather a spirit of routine and mechanical performance of duty. Certainly soldierly spirit, enthusiasm and devotion must gradually, if not rapidly, sink under the present unjust system.

It becomes the more incumbent upon the authorities to give serious consideration and a prompt remedy to this state of things, inasmuch as the officers of permanent corps are forbidden by the Queen's regulations to make their views or grievances public. The public, and even Parliament, are therefore not informed where the shoe pinches them. An officer in the Imperial service may sit in Parliament and guard the interests of his brothers-in-arms and enlighten public sentiment, which would demand that simple justice and fair play should prevail, and the important interests of the militia and country would be fully protected.

OFFICER OF MILITIA.

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?)

C SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.—Instructions have been received by Col. Holmes to open a school of gunnery at Victoria, commencing on the 15th of March, provided a sufficient number of candidates present themselves. The course will last for three months, and will be open to non-qualified officers, non-commissioned officers and men of all corps of active militia in this district. The class will be limited to ten officers and twenty non-commissioned officers and men, between the ages of 18 and 45, not less than 5 feet 6 inches in height and 35 inches around the chest. The hours of drill will be about four and a half daily, except on Sundays and holidays, and will terminate at 12 o'clock, m.—*Colonist*.

TORONTO.—Great dissatisfaction is expressed by the volunteers in this district at the prospect of C School being closed. It is, we hear, over full at present; there being 19 officers and 42 n.c.o.'s and men attached, and already there are more applications for admission than can be attached during 12 months with the present accommodation, although not one half of the officers in the Province have yet applied who desire to go through a course this year. The unanimous feeling is that instead of taking the schools away it would be far more economical for the service to enlist a provisional battalion, such as was raised in 1870, of well drilled men. There are plenty of them idle in the Province.—*Com.*

27TH BATT.—Capt. Ellis' company met for drill on Wednesday evening last. There are some vacancies in the ranks which the officers would like to see filled, as the company will be called out for camp service this year. The drill will be continued every Wednesday evening.—*Sarnia Observer*.

3RD BATTALION.—A special meeting of the Victoria Rifles was held the other evening at their armory to take into consideration the advisability of building an armory at the west end, the advisability of which we referred to some weeks since. The feeling is very strong that having to go to the east end to reach the new armories would seriously interfere with the attendance, for which reason the battalion feel the necessity of taking some action to maintain the reputation of the corps for proficiency. Provided satisfactory arrangements can be made with the government the corps and its friends are prepared to put up the necessary buildings.

G. G. FOOT GUARDS.—A lately adopted regimental winter uniform for the officers was first worn by those on the guard of honor at the opening of Parliament, and looked exceedingly rich. It consists of a wedge-shaped cap of gray Persian lamb, with a blue bag edged with gold falling over on the right side, a close-fitting gray cloth overcoat with fur collar and fur gauntlets to match the cap. Captain Toller commanded the guard at the opening and Major Todd at the drawing-room. Both guards were, as usual, all that could be desired.

AMUSEMENTS.

(If the active organizers of regimental games, company clubs, and similar winter occupations for the militia will forward us accounts of their doings we will gladly publish them. This, we hope, will have the good result of encouraging the organization of similar clubs where there are none at present.)

Q.O.R.—The annual smoking party of I Company was held at 46 King street east on the 25th. There was a good attendance and a very pleasant evening was spent, the utmost good-feeling prevailing throughout. Capt. J. A. Murray presided, supported by Lieuts. Ross and Morphy. An excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music was thoroughly enjoyed, Prof. Bohner presiding at the piano. Interesting addresses were delivered by the officers and Sergt. Crean, the company being reported to be in an excellent condition in point of numbers and finances. The probabilities of a trip to England next year formed a topic of conversation during the evening, the boys receiving the idea with enthusiasm.

PORT ARTHUR.—The concert on the 16th February in aid of the Rifles was a most successful affair, the town hall being filled till standing-room was at a premium, and about \$150 being realized. The stage was appropriately decorated, but the initials of the corps fastened over the stage gave the inevitable punster an opportunity for the undeserved remark that the whole performance was below P.A.R. The opening number was "The maple leaf our emblem dear," sung by Captain Ray, with the chorus by the Rifles. Several amateurs contributed songs, chiefly martial in theme, the company itself developing a large amount of vocal talent. "The red white and blue" by the Misses Gough, with manual exercise with toy rifles between the verses, and "The young recruit," by Miss Murdoch, with "The Port Arthur Volunteers," a special composition, as an encore, deserve special mention. Between songs the Rifle Company were put through the manual, firing and bayonet exercises, gaining great praise by the precision of their movements.

The third part of the programme consisted of camp scenes including songs from Capt. Ray, Privates Hanby, Ashforth and Davidson, recitations by Sergt. Hodder, dances, &c., concluding with a magnificent tableau, in which the company was represented in the act of preparing for cavalry.

ROYAL GRENADIERS.—The officers held their usual monthly mess dinner on Thursday last, when they had a big guest night, and spent an enjoyable and sociable evening.

The table was very prettily decorated, and the catering reflected great credit upon the mess committee, especially as we hear that whilst everything was provided that could be desired their economy showed most satisfactory results.

One of the officers having presented a piano to their mess rooms they were able to avail themselves of the musical talent in the mess.

QUEBEC.—On Tuesday 23rd February, the annual drive of the staff-sergeants and sergeants of the permanent corps stationed in the citadel, Quebec, took place. The day was simply perfect; clear, bright, sunny, with that champagne-crisp cold that exhilarates the nerves, and makes life itself a pleasure, of which we seem to have the special monopoly in "this Canada of ours." On the "Turn Out" sounding, over twenty teams fell in for the grand promenade round the citadel square, headed by Sergeant Majors Baxter and Lyndon of the cavalry and artillery schools stationed here. In the leading sleigh too, was the genial manager and purse bearer of the drive committee, Staff-Sergt. Dingley, C. S. Corps, to whose unremitting care and attention most of the success of this most pleasant outing was due. Behind, mixed in sociable confusion of artillery, cavalry and infantry uniforms, drove the members of the Garrison Sergeants' Mess, B. Battery, Cavalry School Corps, and the 87th Batt., now doing garrison duty in the citadel. Many civilians, old comrades and friends, were scattered about among the different teams. At 11 o'clock the cavalcade filed out of the citadel gate, and after making a tour of the principal streets of the city crossed the St. Charles river for the Falls of Montmorency, their destination. After a pleasant drive through the village of Beauport and along the banks of the St. Lawrence, "smiling and glistening in her white robes under the winter sun," the hotel was reached, and after a left-about wheel and left take ground, which brought the teams into line in the stable yard with military precision, the "halt" and "unhook" were sounded. In five minutes the horses were stabled in the comfortable sheds of mine host Bureau, rubbed down and fed, and the whole company adjourned to the hotel parlor, where the time passed pleasantly in singing old English and French military songs, Sergt. Hamel, C.S.C., presiding most efficiently at the piano. At one o'clock the "dinner call" brought the hungry visitors to the dining-room, where a most appetizing cold collation, to be washed down by sundry hampers of liquids, temperance and otherwise, had been provided by the energetic committee. The luncheon reflected credit on the purveyor, Mr. R. Whitefield of St. John street, to whom its preparation had been a labor of love, but who was unfortunately prevented from being present. After dinner, the room was cleared and the time passed pleasantly visiting the falls and neighborhood or sliding down "mine host's" new slides. Here the championship (amateur) was awarded to a gallant artilleryman for the resolute way in which he fell off the slide, off the traineau, off anything there was to fall off, and the heroic manner in which he tried to "ram" every snow-bank in his way. The infantry were awarded the palm for professional sliding. At 4 p.m. the dinner call brought all hands to a freshly-supplied table. The company had been largely increased by friends, who drove out from town in the afternoon; and the table, though liberally supplied, began to show signs of giving in, to the honor of our hospitable manager. However, the attack was "knocked out in the second round, and the manager came up smiling" with coffee and cigars. These disposed of, "boot and saddle" was sounded, and the hotel yard again became a scene of plunging horses, walking harness and robes, and tightening up of girths. The return was varied by one or two upsets in friendly snow-banks with no damage done, and by 8 o'clock the whole party had adjourned to the sergeant's mess. Here a vote of thanks to the members of the mess for a most pleasant and enjoyable day was proposed on behalf of his civilian friends by W. Lamb and carried, and suitably acknowledged on behalf of the military element by the Master Gunner R. S. A. The piano was again manned and an evening of music and song closed a very pleasant day. The thanks of the committee are especially due to Lt.-Col. Montizambert, Commandant Citadel, Lt.-Col. Turnbull, Commanding C. S. C., and the officers belonging to, and attached to the artillery and cavalry schools for the loan of sleighs, robes, harness, private horses: in fact whatever was asked for. It is to be hoped that the usual drive may be continued as it affords a pleasant and healthy day, and tends greatly to strengthen the true spirit of good fellowship and "camaraderie" among the different corps. SAMAGAMS.

GLEANNINGS.

General Grant's burial at Riverside Park has caused the extension thither of a street railway.

ORILLIA.—The lads of the High School have organized a drill association on the lines of a regular military company. The sergeants are Robert Homes, Fred. Tucker and Harry Whiffen; corporals, John Hanley, Roderick Begg and John Melnis. They are drilled three times in the week by Lieut. K. Burnet of the 35th Battalion.—*Packet.*

Corporal John Linahen, who was attached to a company of the 66th, that formed part of the Halifax battalion in the North-west, died yesterday after a lingering illness. The members of the 66th, as well as of the composite battalion, attended his funeral. The deceased was "an old veteran," and was formerly in the 62nd regiment of the line when it was stationed in this city.—*Halifax Herald.*

The Countess of Dufferin has presented new colors to the 18th Bengal N.I. in the presence of a large gathering of the elite of Calcutta, including his Honor Sir Rivers and Lady Thompson, the Brigadier-General commanding the Presidency with the District staff, and a great many military and volunteer officers. The presentation took place on the regimental parade ground at Alipore, which was gaily laid out with bunting. On the arrival of their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin at 4:30 p.m., accompanied by Lady Helen Blackwood, the Hon. Miss Thynne, Sir George Bowen and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Tennyson, attended by His Excellency's staff, they were received with a royal salute from the regiment, which was drawn up in line on the ground about 400 strong. The interesting and impressive ceremony was then proceeded with, the band formally playing out the old colors. The escort for the colors, consisting of the right company of the line, advanced, and the standard bearers received the old colors from the sergeants and escorted them along the front, the regiment saluting as they passed. The regiment having taken leave of the old colors, the escort advanced and trooped them while the band played "Auld Lang Syne." The regiment then formed three sides of a square, and the drums being piled in front, the new colors in oil-skin covers were laid against them. Two of the senior officers then advanced and uncovered the new colors, their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin with a small party taking their places in front, when the office for the benediction of regimental colors was performed by the Lord Bishop, who solemnly and impressingly blessed the new colors as follows:—"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost we bless these colors, and dedicate them to be the colors of the 18th Bengal Infantry." The two senior officers then taking the Queen's and regimental colors by turns presented them to the Countess of Dufferin, who returned them in a similar manner, and they were in turn handed to the custody of the sergeant-majors, after which her Excellency delivered the following address:—"Colonel Toker, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 18th regiment of Bengal Infantry.—It is a pride and a pleasure to me to find myself encompassed by the bayonets of one of the oldest native regiments in Her Majesty's Indian Army—a regiment whose fidelity never wavered, though disaffection and rebellion raged around it, and whose valor on several occasions has proved as conspicuous as its loyalty. It is then in the certainty that your future conduct will be worthy of your past that I confide these colors to your keeping, well knowing that in the ranks of your Sovereign's armies none will guard them more bravely or more faithfully." Colonel Toker, on behalf of the regiment, thanked her Excellency for the manner in which she had spoken of their services. The ceremony of presentation being concluded, the regiment formed into line and saluted the new colors, and the party in charge of them took their post in the centre of the line. The regiment then broke into column and marched past with the new colors, which had been given a place of honor, the old colors having been taken off the ground previously. On the line being reformed after a general salute, his Excellency the Viceroy desiring the commissioned and non-commissioned officers to come to the front, briefly addressed them, after which the regiment was dismissed, and the right company escorted the new colors off the parade ground. Subsequently their Excellencies and party, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Thompson, and a large number of guests, were entertained at an At Home given by the officers of the regiment.—*Broad Arrow.*

TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDAL 1851.



PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

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A certain number of Albums containing at least fifty, with a description of each, will shortly be completed. Those wishing to secure them will kindly send their names and addresses to Capt. Peters, Citadel, Quebec. When ready, Albums will be forwarded C.O.D. PRICE—TEN DOLLARS.



Welland Canal Enlargement.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this Office, from mechanical, skilled practical contractors, until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of MARCH next, for raising the walls of the locks, weirs, &c., and increasing the height of the banks of that part of the Welland Canal between Port Dalhousie and Thorold.

The works throughout will be given in sections.

A map showing the different places together with plans and descriptive specifications, can be seen at this office on and after Tuesday, the 23rd February instant, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works will be supplied at the Resident Engineer's Office, Thorold.

Parties tendering are requested to examine the locality and bear in mind that the season and circumstances under which the works have to be done, render some of them of an exceptional nature.

Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with printed forms and in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the same; and further a bank deposit receipt for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into a contract for the works at the rates or prices stated in the offer submitted. The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order

A. P. BRADLEY,
 Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals,
 Ottawa, 17th Feb., 1886.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

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 Invested Funds, \$31,479,435.64.
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 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.



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,
 Ottawa, May, 1885.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Tender for Infantry School, London, Ont." will be received at this office until MONDAY, 28th proximo, for the several works required in the erection and completion of

INFANTRY SCHOOL, LONDON, ONT.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of Messrs. Laland and Moore, Architects, London, Ont., on and after Monday, 14th proximo.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signature.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party 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.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GORELL,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, 24th Feb., 1886.



SEALED TENDERS, marked "For mounted Police Clothing Supplies," and addressed to the Hon. the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon Thursday, 18th March, 1886.

Printed forms of Tender, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application to the undersigned.

No tenders will be received unless made on such printed forms. Patterns of all articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE,

Comptroller.

N. W. M. Police.

Ottawa, Feb., 21th, 1886.

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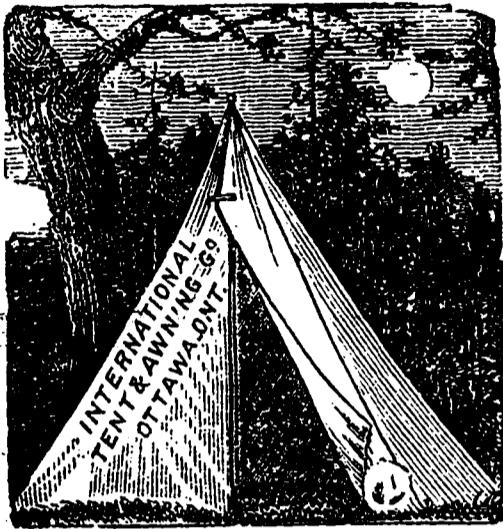
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