

be considered advisable, to have a small, inexpensive monument built at each place where one should be erected.

Mr. MILLS (Bothwell)—The hon. gentleman has not mentioned the name of Tecumseh.

Sir ADOLPHE CARON—That is one I left out, but it should not be left out, because he took great care of Canadian interests when called on to do so. I will add his name to the list I have just read.

After further discussion the motion as thus amended was agreed to.

Correspondence.

[This paper does not necessarily share the views expressed in correspondence published in its columns, the use of which is freely granted to writers on topics of interest to the Militia.]

HOW TO SECURE ANNUAL DRILLS.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—On reading over the speeches from the different militia officer M.P.'s, in the House of Commons, during the consideration of the militia estimates, one thing struck me very forcibly, viz., the unanimous opinion which seemed to exist amongst all those who spoke, that the *whole militia force* should be drilled *every year*.

I am an officer in a city corps, but I think I can thoroughly understand the hopeless, disorganized feeling which must exist amongst all ranks of a battalion which is only called out for drill purposes once in two, and sometimes not even once in three years. Vide Militia Report, 1889, page 17, 96th Batt., Algoma Rifles.

Now, gentlemen of the country corps, the remedy is entirely in *your own hands*. You are all good citizens as well as enthusiastic militiamen. What do you do when you want a bridge, a post office, custom house, railway or anything else that is within the power of the Government to grant? Why, you get your county councils to pass resolutions showing that the people of the district consider the object a good one, and then appoint deputations of your most influential citizens, headed by your Members of Parliament, to interview the Ministers, and convince them that the *voters* of your district wish the Government to grant your requests; and are not your requests (*under those circumstances*) always, well "nearly always," granted when it is within the power of the Government to do so.

What is it that you have got to ask for? A paltry \$150,000 to be spent on 40,000 men, the bone and sinew of the whole Dominion, aye, and the best and bravest of her sons. Go at it boys; don't be afraid, let your friends and the Government see that you are in earnest, and they will gladly vote the money, but they will not do so without knowing that the country at large are with them. I am sure the city corps, selfish as they are in the main, will do all they can to help you. "Next."

B. M. W.

Montreal, 15th March, 1890.

WAR TRAINING ESSENTIAL.

Editor Militia Gazette:

SIR,—I ask you to reprint the following paragraphs from Harper's Magazine for March, by General Wesley, U.S.A., on the army of the United States. The parts chosen refer to the militia, and I make no comment—but the italics are mine. NAP.

[From Harper's Magazine.]

"The Militia of the United States will answer well the purpose of a 'second line' in case of war with a foreign power, but *it is not now and never has been in the first days of war, fit to take the field.*

"This may not be a popular view to take of our citizen soldiers, but it is a fact that not one single circumstance in all our experience as a nation contradicts. Our Civil War (*N. W. Rebellion*) was with an enemy as deficient as ourselves in instructed soldiers, and during the first half of the war there was not a battle fought where half the number of regular soldiers would not have defeated both armies united. In saying this in regard to the militia it is not intended to underrate the material of which it is composed.

"In my opinion there is not an army in the world that could defeat an equally strong American army, *prepared with proper drill and discipline.* But these take time; and neither ukase of Czar or bull of Pope or act of Congress, *can make an army without them.* * * *

"It is easy to understand why the militia are not efficient for war. The merchant cannot go into court and conduct an intricate law case to a successful conclusion, nor can the mechanic prove a successful tradesman. Enthusiasm and patriotism will not only *not* gain battles, but may add to the gravity of disaster; * * * *

"An English authority on this subject says: 'Formerly we depended on the perfect drilling of our men; henceforward it is upon the

efficiency of battle training and fire discipline we shall have to rely. Unless our regiments be first-rate in both those points we can no longer hope for victory;' * * * *

"It is enough to say that the officer must be as intelligent and brave as heretofore, and more than this, he must be a student, and *devote his time to his profession*, as has hitherto been required of those who hope to succeed in medicine. * * * * * Armies are no longer machines—they are living organisms; and the leaders of men in the line of the army must know all about tactics, and must not be without a knowledge of military science in its highest applications. * * * *

"To convey to the reader that while the qualities of the militia have not been underrated, the time and labour necessary to make a finished soldier have not been overstated, this article cannot be better concluded than in the words of Professor Mereur,—* * * 'Military discipline includes training and educating the soldier in all duties of his profession and implanting in him that respect for authority which causes him to obey without question the legal orders of his superiors, under all circumstances, even to the unhesitating sacrifice of his life.'"

Praise from High Places.

An interesting description of the organization and methods of the Montreal High School Cadets appeared in last issue, and with it we intended to print a number of letters received by the instructor, Capt. W. B. T. Macaulay, 6th Fusiliers, complimenting him upon the useful work he has undertaken. They were unfortunately crowded out, and we therefore print them this week:—

(From Sir Fred Middleton, C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding Militia of Canada.)

"I have a very strong opinion on the advisability and usefulness to the state of drilling boys at school when done thoroughly and well by instructors well qualified and interested in the subject, as I am sure is the case in this present instance."

(Signed) FRED MIDDLETON, Lieut.-Gen.

(From Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., Premier.)

"I am exceedingly pleased to see that you have adopted the plan of forming a cadet corps of your boys. The training they will receive will be of service to them both physically and mentally for the rest of their lives."

(Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

(From J. S. Hall, jr., Q.C., M.P.P.)

"I approve very highly of the organization of the High School Cadets and giving the boys a military training."

(Signed) JOHN S. HALL, jr.

Montreal.

(From Major E. L. Bond.)

"As one of the first officers of the cadets I shall always take an interest in the organization. The practical value to the country of the instruction given to boys by such means is difficult to estimate. I have learned to appreciate the service through the number of valuable officers that the cadets have furnished the volunteer militia."

(Signed) E. L. BOND.

Montreal.

(From Lt.-Col. Henshaw, Commanding 3rd Bn. Victoria Rifles.)

"I have a lively recollection of the time when I was a cadet in 'Lady Alexander Russel's Own,' and the experience then gained gave me a taste for military work which has stuck to me ever since. Your boys have my warmest sympathy."

(Signed) FRED HENSHAW, Lt.-Col.

Montreal.

(From Mr. W. F. Torrance.)

"I sincerely hope you will be successful in this undertaking, for the training of the school boys appears to be the most efficient and economical method of providing the country with a supply of useful soldiers."

(Signed) W. F. TORRANCE.

Montreal.

(From Montreal Star, 11th November, 1889.)

"Round after round of applause greeted the High School Cadets while undergoing the annual inspection on Saturday before Lieut.-Colonel Mattice, acting Deputy Adjutant-General. The boys looked very models of soldiers in their neat gray, black-faced uniforms, and they were as steady on parade as veterans. Numerous battalion movements, including the formation of column from line, deployments, changes of front, echelon movements, the formation of battalion squares, etc., were gone through with splendid precision. At the conclusion of the inspection Lieut.-Colonel Mattice complimented the cadets on their neat appearance, and the good work they had done. He would have pleasure in sending a report to headquarters praising their efficiency very highly, and would also recommend the Militia Department to supply them with carbines in place of the long rifles which had been issued to them. He considered that great credit was due to Capt. Macaulay of the Fusiliers, their instructor. After a congratulatory speech by the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, representing the School Board, the corps marched down town headed by the fife and drum band of the 6th Fusiliers, who had voluntarily turned out for the afternoon, as did also a squad from the same regiment to keep the grounds. There were 198 cadets on parade, exclusive of officers. The officers were Capt. Macaulay, Majors McCrae and Riley, Capt. and Adj. Lewis. No. 1 Company—Captain Pitcher, Lieuts. Macpherson and Patterson. No. 2 Company—Capt. Cole, Lieuts. Mussen and Snowdon. No. 3 Company—Capt. Scrimger, Lieuts. Shaw and Beers. No. 4 Company—Capt. Brown, Lieuts. Drinkwater and Dawes."

"The cadets are starting out with good prospects. They are commanded by an officer who has laboured like a Trojan in their interests, and now that he sees the fruits of his labour he will undoubtedly do all that he possibly can for their success and development."