

chants of Quebec also applied and obtained permission from Governor Carlton to offer New Year's presents to Montgomery's companions who had been made prisoners, and they were given a ration of beer which they had not tasted for a long time.

"And even in our times, have we not witnessed ourselves how the Marquis of Lorne, the husband of one of the daughters of our Most Gracious Queen, purchased at a considerable price the sword of Montgomery, to have the pleasure to present it himself to the descendants of that illustrious soldier, who are still living in the United States.

"In 1791, when the bill which granted us a constitution was discussed in the English House of Commons, the spectacle was further witnessed of Fox reminding Burke that during the American War of Independence they had both rejoiced over the success of Washington, and that they had almost given way to tears over the death of Montgomery.

"Your committee incited by the example of these kindly proceedings and desiring also to manifest courtesy to our neighbours of the United States, who annually visit the city in such large numbers, therefore suggest that in so far as it is in their power to do so, the application be graciously granted, subject, however, to the condition that the choice of the site, the plans of the monument and above all, the inscription be submitted for the approval of this council."

PATROL.

Montreal.

On the evening of Saturday 15th, Lt.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., delivered a lecture in the Military Institute on Minor Tactics, with special reference to his observations during the Northwest Rebellion.

There has been a good deal of unnecessary delay in connection with the work of laying the Drill Hall floor owing to some misunderstanding of the plans by the contractors.

The following communication from the Adjutant-General of Militia Headquarters, Ottawa, having been received by the D. A.G., 5th military district, is published for general information:—

OTTAWA, December 19th, 1894.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint you that it is desirable that militiamen should be informed of the responsibilities of service and become aware that although there is provision in the regulations for the payment of compensation for injuries which occur to officers and men while at drill or on other militia service, the causes of such injury if compensated for by money payment from Government, must be traced to the militia service on which the person claiming it was employed. Sometimes these injuries occur whilst officers and men are in uniform, but are not incidental to the service. For instance, on a recent occasion a number of men were detailed to fire an artillery salute, and whilst congregating as militia men at the place where the salute was to be fired, began playing amongst themselves, which resulted in one of the men being injured and laid up for many days; it was decided that the injury in the case did not come within the provision of the Militia regulations for compensation.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant-General of Militia.

Thanks chiefly to the assistance of the local militia corps the four performances

of "Gordon's Relief," at the Queen's Theatre last week for the Free Coal Fund were a big success. The drill competition in connection with the event resulted as follows:—65th Rifles, 275; Victoria Rifles 268; 5th Royal Scots, 252; Prince of Wales Rifles, 245; 6th Fusiliers, 230; Garrison Artillery, 230. As some of the 65th squad had not put in the last annual drill the squad was ruled out, the Vics getting first prize. The Royal Scots team was also ruled out of second place. The prizes were handed to the winners by General Herbert and the Hon. Mrs. Herbert.

Duke of Connaught's O. O. HUSKERS.

After performing escort duty at the Governor General's drawing room No. 1 Troop was invited into the Vice-Regal residence to partake of supper an attention which was all the more appreciated as the meal was served under their Excellencies personal attention.

While escorting the vice-regal carriage to the Art Gallery, Corporal Mackay's horse slipped on the asphalt and fell on top of its rider, breaking his shoulder bone. Mackay pluckily remained on duty until the return of their Excellencies. When the escort entered the Vice-Regal residence, the Countess of Aberdeen enquired about the injured man and expressed admiration of his pluck. The surgeon of the household was directed to set the bone and the corporal was sent home in one of the Governor's carriages.

Capt. Clerk had one of the men of the troop arrested and taken before the Recorder charged with failing to perform his duty on the occasion of the escort duty. The man was allowed to fall out after the escort reached the Art Gallery and did not return. He pleaded that he had been unwell, but His Honour sentenced him to a fine of \$5.

Montreal Field Battery.

The sergeants are making elaborate arrangements for the dance in their quarters on January 10th.

Montreal Garrison Artillery.

Lt.-Col. Cole has received the thanks of the Governor General for the guard of honor furnished on the occasion of the "At Home."

Two officers and seven men go to Quebec on January 2nd, to take short courses at the Royal School of Artillery.

Messrs. R. W. P. Buchanan and Fred. G. Howard have been elected officers in the battalion.

Victoria Rifles.

The bugle band held a very successful concert on the 14th inst.

Royal Scots.

The company held their annual dinner, Friday 21st. Col.-Sgt. Munn in the chair. The company's guests included Lt.-Col. Strathy, Major Gault, Capt. Carson and Capt. G. G. Waron.

The sergeants held a pleasant dance on Thursday, 20th, some seventy persons participating.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—

I have adopted the title of "Minor Tactics" for the subject of my address to you to-night, partly for the sake of brevity, and partly in contradistinction to the other great head into which the art of war is usually divided, namely, "Strategy."

Strategy has reference to the general disposition and movements of a large force, composed of separate army corps, divisions, or brigades, advancing toward, the enemy by diverse routes, and from different bases; but with the common object of defeating him either separately in detail, or by combined action of the whole, concentrated at some strategic point, which circumstances may dictate to the general officer commanding the theatre of war, or force upon the C. O. or any one of its tactical units.

TACTICS.

"Tactics" deal with the disposition and movements of the component parts or units of that force, or of any independent force, in reference to its formation for attack or defence, when approaching, or coming to within striking distance of the enemy.

As therefore I do not aspire to instruct the G. O. C. on whom the entire onus of the strategic arrangements would rest, I propose confining myself entirely to tactics, as that is what any of the senior officers here present to-night, might find himself called upon to exercise, and practically demonstrate his knowledge of, at almost any moment, by being placed in command of one of these integral columns to which I have above referred, or of an independent force ordered upon some special service.

As "mobilization" and "concentration" may be said to be common property of both strategy and tactics, and I shall have to refer to them immediately, it may be well for me to here define the meaning of these terms in military parlance.

MOBILIZATION.

This term is applied to the organization and disposition of a force before taking the field, viz.: completing its component units up to war strength where practicable, and providing it with the necessary equipment, transport, etc., and staff for all departments only necessary in war, and therefore not existing in time of peace.

CONCENTRATION.

Is the collecting together of the various units comprising the force, and conveying each brigade, division, or other component part of it, complete in its individual organization, to the base of operations assigned to it in the theatre of war by the general officer commanding the whole of the field forces, with a view to the carrying out of whatever plans he may have decided upon for the conduct of the campaign.

Now, gentlemen, with this short explanatory preamble, I shall plunge at once into my subject, during my treatment of which, for the sake of brevity, I purpose to arrogate to myself for the time being the role of C. O. of one of these semi-independent columns, or rather, perhaps, for the better instruction of my audience, assume for the present the position of an officer in supreme command of a small independent expeditionary force numbering say 1,000 men of all arms, composed as follows, viz:—

	Officers and Men.	Horses.
Two troops Cavalry and two companies Mtd. Infantry	160	160
1 Fd. Battr. Art. complete (Canadian establishment)	50	30
Extra horses reqd. for rough roads and spares		10
Engineers (with their tools, etc.)	30	10