

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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No. 6, of 29th March, 1889.

### The Encouragement of Team Shooting.

From away down by the sea the MILITIA GAZETTE has received a very kindly worded communication from which a few sentences may be fittingly printed, even though not intended by the writer for publication. They contain a compliment and a congratulation from a gallant officer whose opinion is well worth having, and who says: "Permit me to offer a word of congratulation on the general improvement in the character of the GAZETTE, and on the interest you take in that important part of the soldier's training—target practice. \* \* I earnestly hope that prizes for company and battalion shooting may be granted by the government (as they were years ago), to all corps performing annual drill. Such prizes have of late been only obtained as a result of private subscription, and wherever granted the best results have been obtained."

We agree with our correspondent that prizes such as he suggests would be of immense benefit, but know only too well that they will not readily be forthcoming from the government. An era of rigid economy has set in at Ottawa, and expenditures are being curtailed right and left. As the Premier lately told a military deputation from Toronto, he expects no war this year or next, and the government is not apt therefore to become suddenly more liberal towards the militia, while economising in other directions. We would like to see the Minister of Militia get money to spend in the manner suggested, but the Fates seem to have decided otherwise.

A practical alternative remains—to raise the money from some other source. Such an idea was formulated by Col. Gzowski at a meeting of the Council of the Ontario Rifle Association recently held at Toronto. To that gentleman the rifle shooting interests of the force already owe more perhaps than to any other single individual, for Col. Gzowski's mind has been prolific of practical ideas for the development of interest in rifle shooting, and he has given liberally of both time and means to give effect to his ideas. He proposed to the association that there should be at the provincial prize meeting special matches, for battalion teams each of say eight men who had never previously taken part in a provincial or larger competition. Substantial prizes were to be offered so as to draw out the teams, and an effort was to be made to have every battalion in the province represented. It is not pretended that the battalion representatives will be much better marksmen through a few days' practice at a provincial prize meeting, but being all new men they cannot fail to profit by mingling with the old and experienced marksmen they will find on the range. Then as each battalion is supposed to pay the expenses of its representatives, there would without doubt be a deal of private practice at local headquarters in anticipation of securing the

far from empty honour of a place on the team. The contests could not fail to arouse great interest on the part of the members of every corps represented. Once get them interested in rifle shooting and it will be but a short time before they become at least fair shots—for any man of ordinary intelligence may become a fairly skilful shot with a little patient practice. And no one may become a marksman without practice. There is nothing difficult about shooting with a reasonable degree of accuracy; neither is there anything difficult about swimming, or skating, or riding a wheel, but in all these much practice is essential to the acquirement of skill.

It is to be hoped that some such scheme as Col. Gzowski's may be put into effect not only in Ontario but at the prize meeting of each of the provinces. It would require some effort on the part of the officers of each battalion to raise the money to meet the team expenses, but this would no doubt be readily forthcoming from the well-to-do gentlemen of the respective neighbourhoods, if indeed the corps had not the enterprise or opportunity to raise the desired amount by holding field sports or some form of indoor entertainment. On this score it will at once be objected by some that the militia themselves are thus asked to meet to a greater degree even than at present the cost of training themselves for the service of their country. To those who would thus object, we would say that the physical benefit each individual receives from his military training is quite as great as, and very likely greater, to him than the benefit derivable by the state from the training of the regiment collectively, and that when a volunteer subscribes his money for military purposes of his regiment, he is making an investment quite as profitable to himself personally as that receivable from the payment of annual fees to any athletic institution.

As a reward for their readiness to run great risks for the safety of their country, the militia are deserving of much more liberal treatment than has ever been accorded them by the government, and are entitled to a greater manifestation of appreciation than has ever been shown by the people at large; but while waiting for this encouragement the members have it in their power to vastly improve themselves, from a military standpoint, with an outlay of time and money commensurate only with the physical and moral benefit they personally receive.

### The Command of the Wimbledon Team.

There has been a little discontent expressed in some quarters at the choice made by the Chairman of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association of the officers of the Wimbledon team of 1889—a discontent based solely on the fact that the same two cities, Montreal and Ottawa, have been favoured for two years running. In a sense the objection is reasonable, but that it has not been more strongly urged is evidence of the individual excellence and popularity of the appointments. The commandant, Lieut.-Col. Thos. Bacon, has well earned the honour by a lifetime's devotion to the interests of rifle shooting. Not a little of the success of the operations of the D. R. A. during recent years has been due to the painstaking enthusiasm Col. Bacon has manifested in the discharge of his duties as secretary of the association, and the handsome

compliment implied by his selection to command the team cannot but be a source of much gratification to him. Cambridge, where the team will practise, is, we believe, Col. Bacon's native place. At all events he spent many days of his youth there, and it will be an additional source of gratification to him to visit it at the head of so worthy a body of men as the Canadian team for Wimbledon. The adjutant chosen, Capt. John Hood, of the Fifth Royal Scots, Montreal, is known all over Canada, not only as a first class shot, but also as an excellent coach, and it is safe to say that under his charge the members of the team will lose no advantages which foresight or shooting experience might secure. The appointments made during the past few years seem to indicate that the winning of a place in the Governor-General's sixty is a very powerful argument to be put forward by an aspirant for the adjutancy of the team.

The principle of pensioning public servants incapacitated by age or bodily infirmity is one long ago adopted in this country, and with which no fault can reasonably be found. Though there are certain classes of public servants not included, it is likely that they were not designedly left out when the system was inaugurated. Amongst these are the militia staff officers and the officers and men of the permanent force. There are probably none of these awaiting pension just now, so no material hardships result from allowing the matter to remain in abeyance; a deputation is about, we believe, to proceed to Ottawa to press the matter upon the attention of the Government, and it would considerably ease the minds of those affected were an assurance given that it is the intention to bring the classes referred to under the operation of the pension system.

#### Last Week's Issue.

We have to apologise for the many ludicrous blunders exhibited in last week's issue, which was unfortunately allowed to go to press without the supervision of the Editor. To those of our readers who do not know it already, we wish to state that the MILITIA GAZETTE is not nearly so well off in the matter of financial support, as it is with respect to the moral support and well-wishes of the force; and unfortunately cannot afford an editor or other caretaker upon whose time it shall have first claim. This is very much to its detriment, as witness the issue now written of, and which the press of daily duties prevented the Editor from supervising in type as usual. The errors are too numerous to here detail or correct; but we may be allowed to remark *en passant* that what the young men of the rural corps desire to wear when they appear at mess, is "*mess dress*," not "*a new dress*" as that born humorist the printer demanded by his unauthorised version of our ideas.

#### New Books.

THE ELEMENTS OF MODERN TACTICS AS APPLIED TO ENGLISH FORMATIONS—By Lt.-Col. Wilkinson T. Shaw, M.A., late 73rd and 102nd Regts., and late Garrison Instructor at Aldershot. With 25 maps and plates. Being the second volume of Military Handbooks for officers and n.c.o. Edited by Col. C. B. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A., late Superintending Officer of Garrison Instruction. Sixth edition; pp. 319; small crown 8vo. London: Keegan, Paul, French & Co., 1 Paternoster Row. Price 9s.

It cannot be denied that a knowledge of tactics, even though it be of a most elementary character, should be part of the qualifications of a militia or volunteer officer who desires to fit himself for the position and the responsibility he has assumed in taking Her Majesty's commission in any branch of her forces. The profession of arms has one peculiarity which lays a special burden on its members. No man is obliged to act on the advice of a lawyer, a physician or a clergyman unless he pleases, and he may select his counsellor among the whole number of the profession. But during war each officer and n.c.o. has his own responsibility for the lives of his men and the honour of his country. He cannot depute it to another, and his success or failure in his own sphere may and must influence the success of all operations. Surely, then, the commander of men who refuses or neglects to study the art of leading them in war is unworthy the commission he holds, not to speak of the

omission of a clear duty he owes to himself and his country. In view of the recent changes in the infantry drill and manœuvres and the increased importance which is attached to the latter, including tactics, the present volume is peculiarly suitable to the wants and requirements of our militia officers, and needs nothing beyond an ordinary knowledge of drill for the full comprehension of the lessons contained in its pages. It bridges over the gap between the drill book and scientific treatises on tactics, a gap which has hitherto deterred all but the bolder spirits from leaping over the chasm. The author has taken the individual soldier as the unit together with his weapon, whatever it may be, and so much is said of the special power of the three arms—infantry, cavalry and artillery—as seems necessary for all to know concerning each other. The organization of the smallest bodies—companies, battalions, troops, squadrons, regiments and batteries—with the space they occupy and the time required for their movements, is then explained. Next comes the application of the ordinary rules of modern tactics to English organization and existing English regulations, infantry and cavalry being first treated separately because either may be called upon to act alone. Finally the action of the three arms in combination is described so far as small bodies, less than a general's command, is concerned. Some points of interest have not been treated in the volume before us, but for the reason that up to the present time they are not recognized by any English authority. Among these is the question as to how far the present system of tactics will be modified by the long range fire of infantry and artillery. The question is incidentally touched upon in the new drill book, but is far from being yet settled. No doubt advantage will be taken of these qualities of modern weapons in future wars. But the final decision of combats must always take place at comparatively close quarters, and the officer who has mastered the handling of the three arms at moderate distances will be equal to the task of making the combinations required by any development of firearms. The rules laid down in the book are intended of course to apply to fighting against an enemy supposed to be equal in arms, training and courage. Speaking generally the tactics to be used against masses of ill-armed savages should be close formations with well protected flanks.

A glance at the contents of this well considered, thoughtful treatise on the all-important subject with which it deals, will convince the reader that its talented author has placed within the reach of all officers, a handbook containing sufficient to render themselves efficient and competent leaders of the force they command, whenever and wherever they may be called upon to act.

*Contents:* Study of tactics; definitions; marching by aid of sun or stars; hints on map reading;

*Functions of the three arms.* Characteristics and tactical units of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, their pace, frontage, depth and intervals; time occupied for marches, formations, and movements; artillery fire and projectiles.

*Security and information.* Advanced guards and flanking parties; advanced guards approaching villages or towns, and meeting advanced guard; march of main column.

*Outposts.* Division and duties of sentries, patrols, and piquets; supports; reserves; duties of commanders of cavalry and infantry piquets; distance of outposts from main army.

*Reconnoitring.* Infantry and cavalry patrol; movements and duties of and of their commanders; flanking patrols, scouting, connecting posts; cavalry patrols, special duties.

*Attack and defence of infantry.* Tactical employment of infantry in action; fire discipline; grouping of infantry men; the company of infantry in attack and in retreat; the battalion in attack and defence; bayonet attacks; cavalry attacks on infantry; infantry combats.

*Attack and defence of cavalry.* Tactical employment of cavalry in action: cavalry in attack, in defence, in dispersed order; squadron and also small bodies in attack; squadron vs. troop.

*Attack and defence of the three arms.* The three arms in combination and in attack and defence; 5 stages of the attack and 5 stages of defence; attack and defence of localities, engagement of 2 small forces.

*Rear guards.* Rear guards in forward march and in retreat; rear guard holding advance guard.

*Plates and Maps.*—General map. 1, finding points of compass by sun and stars; 2, time occupied in the movements of troops; 3, space occupied by troops on the march; 4, space and time required for marches and formations; 5, advanced guards; 6, advanced vs. advanced guards; 7, outposts; 8, posting of outposts; 9, infantry patrols and posting of; 10, infantry patrol vs. infantry advanced guard; 11, cavalry patrols; 12, cavalry patrol and point of infantry advanced guard; 13, cavalry patrol on advanced reconnoitring party; 14, infantry combats (a) engagement of two patrols, (b) company vs. company; 15, cavalry combats: (a) squadron vs. troop, (b) squadron vs. troop, latter partly dismounted; 16, three arms combined—engagement of two faces; 17, rear guards; 18, rear guard vs. advanced guard; 19, Minor war game map.

## Regimental News.

### 54th Richmond Battalion.

A meeting of the officers of the 54th Batt. was held on the 28th March, to consider as to the most suitable day to appoint to receive the new colours, which are being presented by the ladies of the district. Friday, the 24th of May, Her Majesty's Birthday, was unanimously agreed upon, and a rough programme drawn out. A march through the town, a dinner to the men of the Batt., athletic sports, and a military play, (probably "Our Regiment,") in the evening in the town hall, are some of the items.

The colours are very handsome, and have lately arrived from England through Messrs. John Martin & Sons, of St. Paul St. The Regimental Colour bears the arms of Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Lord Aylmer—four Cornish choughs surrounded by a ducal coronet with the motto: "Steady." His Lordship has been in command of the battalion since its organization in 1867.

The battalion is in a very healthy state, and it is hoped that the presentation of colours will bring grist in the shape of recruits to the ranks. A number of n.c.o.'s and men of the regiment have attended the school lately, and a good many of the officers have been and intend going to St. Johns.

No. 3 (Richmond) Co., have established a reading room, and in connection with it have a shooting gallery. They have Morris tubes for both M.H. and Snider rifles, and are having splendid practice. They are the holders of the Regimental Cup, and evidently mean to try and keep it. The rooms, gallery, etc., have been got up by their zealous and energetic captain (Capt. Harkom).

Some of our militia M.P.'s should try and get permission for n.c.o.'s to attend the schools of instruction for short periods, say 3 weeks or a month, for the purpose of learning the new drill. Many n.c.o.'s holding school certificates are most anxious to attend for a short time, but cannot afford to devote three months. Why not allow n.c.o.'s or privates holding certificates to attend for special courses. Good n.c.o.'s are quite, if not more necessary, than officers, and especially under the new system.

Another matter that wants looking to, is allowing men who join for a short course, to leave before three months. They should be considered to be actually enlisted for the three months, and no deviation made from this except in case of sickness. The principle of giving pay at the end of each month is bad. No money whatever ought to be given till men have completed their course. It is very annoying to send men to school and have them come back homesick at the end of the first month. If no pay was given very few would leave.

LIV.

### Ottawa.

The shooting strength of the 43rd Battalion has been increased not a little by the award just made of the vacant commission in No. 1 Company. Lieut. J. W. de C. O'Grady, who takes the first, was well known several years ago as one of the crack shots of the Guards, and while with that corps won his way to Wimbledon. When the 43rd Battalion was organized he changed his colours to become Paymaster, but a short time afterwards was transferred from the Ottawa branch of the Bank of Montreal, in which then, as now, he was employed. Second Lieut. Sutherland has been a Guardsman for about seventeen years, or since the formation of that regiment, and he went to Wimbledon as a member of it in 1874 and several times since. He has been for many years one of the foremost shots of the Dominion.

### GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.

The following regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. Tilton, commanding the G. G. F. G., and just promulgated by the adjutant, Capt. Hodgins, will give their outside friends an idea of what the Guards are about this spring:

1. Officers commanding companies will send in to the Orderly room on or before the 1st of April, nominal rolls showing the name of every N. C. officer and man on the strength of their respective companies.

2. Officers commanding companies will cause to be made out and hung up in their respective armouries (1), a roll of the company divided into half-companies and squads, and containing the name, occupation, residence, place of business, date of enrolment, of each N.C.O. and man. (2) An attendance roll, on which shall be entered each evening the attendance of every N.C.O. and man during the present drill season, these rolls to be completed and hung up on or before the 1st April. The majors of each half-battalion will see that this is done, and that the rolls are properly kept.

3. Until further orders, the company rolls will not be called till the conclusion of each evening's drill, after which the parade states must be made out and collected before the parade is dismissed. In the case of No. 5 Co., they are to be mailed to the adjutant on the day following the parade for which they are made out.

4. Drill for recruits every Monday and Friday evenings at 7.45 p.m.  
5. Prizes will be awarded at the conclusion of the drill season to the company obtaining the highest marks for (1) Attendance, (2) Appearance (3) Best kept set of Co'y books, which will be determined as follows: 1. *Attendance.* The prize for attendance will be awarded to the company having the largest aggregate attendance of non. com. officers and men during the drill season, one point to be awarded for each N. C. officer and man present on parade. Men attending any of the schools of instruction will be allowed to count as present. The attendance will be computed from the parade states sent in during each evening, which will be compared with the company roll book, both of which must be found to agree before the prize is awarded. 2. *Appearance.* The prize for appearance will be determined by the individual appearance of each N. C. officer and man whose dress and appearance are clean and smart. Points will be deducted for men who are improperly or not cleanly dressed, or for unsteadiness on parade. Recruits will not be allowed to be included for inspection. The inspection of the Cos. will be made by the adjutant or other officer detailed for the duty on any five (5) occasions during the drill season as may be selected by the officer commanding. No previous notice or intimation will be given to anyone whatsoever of the nights so selected. 3. *Co. Books and Rolls.* A prize will also be given for the best kept set of Co. Books and Rolls, including order books, nominal rolls, as per regimental form, attendance books, attendance roll, book of issues and receipts of clothing, arms and stores. The books and rolls to be produced for the inspection of the adjutant or other officer detailed for the duty on five (5) occasions during the present season, as may be selected by the officer commanding. No previous notice to anyone will be given of the nights selected for the inspection.

Toronto.

Mr. H. K. Cockin is about to take out a lieutenant's commission in the Royal Grenadiers.

Private A. M. Burns, the Q. O. R. drill instructor, has received a transfer from "E" Co. to "C" Co., in which he takes the rank of sergeant, becoming the youngest sergeant in the regiment.

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the calling out of the troops to take part in the suppression of the North-West rebellion, the Sergeants' mess of the Queen's Own Rifles made last night an occasion of joy and mirth. The spacious mess room was thronged with members and their guests, among whom were Major Delamere, Captains McGee and Brock and Lieutenants Nelson and Wyatt of the Q. O. R., and Lieut. Norris and Col.-Sergt. Hunt of the Victoria Rifles, Montreal. Staff-Sergt. Harp, President of the Mess, was in the chair and ably presided while an excellent programme was presented. Songs were sung by H. F. Wyatt, R. Somerville, Walter Stewart, A. L. E. Davies, Albert E. Dent, Charles Baguley, E. Thornhill and the Halton quartette. Mr. Stewart Dickey gave a banjo solo and with Mr. Stewart sang a comic vocal duett. Mr. Walter Stewart also gave a North-West jig, which was the feature of the evening. Major Delamere and Staff-Sergt. Strachan moved a vote of thanks to the mess for the entertainment, after which a couple of hours were spent in social intercourse.—*Toronto World, 29th March.*

### The 62nd Fusiliers.

The annual meeting of the officers of the Fusiliers was held on the 28th inst., at the Regimental Club rooms, Colonel Blaine in the chair. The different committees reported and all departments were shown in a satisfactory state. The regimental committee gave details of the expenditure for the year and were re-elected. The report of the band committee was most satisfactory, showing a balance on hand and the band in a most efficient state. The band-room, as already noted, has been painted and decorated. On the recommendation of the committee a new bandmaster was engaged—Mr. F. Howe Jones—who has served for a number of years in H. M. 52nd regiment and in militia corps in England and Canada. He is a composer, solo cornetist and teacher, and also choirmaster of a church in Ontario. He will enter on his duties in a few weeks. The officers contributed their pay as usual to the regimental funds, and the coming year is expected to be an eventful one in the history of the corps. The following committees were elected: Regimental—Surgeon Walker, Major McLean and Major Hartt (adjutant). Band—Capt. Edwards, Lieuts. Cleveland and Stirling.

Two score or more of the friends of the Fusiliers band accepted their invitation to be present on the 27th inst., at the band room, corner Church and Prince William streets, the occasion being an at home, or house warming. The room is now as cosy as could be desired for the purpose. It has been put in thorough order, the walls and ceiling being handsomely coloured, the windows curtained in a striped material, and the general appearance denoting neatness at every turn. Lt.-Col. Blaine, Major Sturdee, Lieuts. Godard, Churchill, Cleveland and Stirling, of the 62nd Fusiliers, as well as Ald. Peters, were among those present. A substantial array of refreshments, solid and liquid, was dealt out with no unsparing hand, and the pleasure was heightened with an

impromptu programme of an entertaining character, the band and Harrison's orchestra contributing largely to this. The band played a medley from the Mikado, which Mr. D. Dias followed with that favourite song of his—A Private Still. Mr. C. W. Deforest was prevailed upon to give his stump speech on the popular subject, He Gets There Just the Same. The orchestra played a selection of airs from the opera Erminie. Mr. Joseph Matthews, an old bandsman, sang The Queen's Letter, which Lieut. Cleveland followed up with a recitation, The Gladiator. Mr. M. Hammond's piccolo solo, When the Bloom is on the Rye, with variations and orchestral accompaniment, was a delight. The band played the Relief of Ekowe, in which is introduced the national anthem, new to most of those present, and was highly appreciated. Messrs. Dias and Deforest sang a duet, the orchestra played the waltz Gitana, and the band concluded with a march. All who took part were loudly applauded.

Lt.-Col. Blaine made a short speech, in which he thanked the visitors for their attendance and spoke in warm terms of the band. The playing of God Save the Queen was naturally followed by cheers for the colonel, the band and the performers.

#### New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

The annual meeting of officers of the New Brunswick Artillery was held on the 28th of March at the Victoria Hotel. The regimental and band committees submitted their reports, the former showing a balance on hand of \$206.10, the latter a credit balance of \$111.48. The election of committees was then held, resulting in the selection of Captain and Paymaster Smith, Surgeon Daniel and Captain Seely on the regimental committee, and Captain Crawford, with Lieuts. McLeod and White, on the band committee. The officers then unanimously voted their annual drill pay, as usual, for the general purposes of the brigade. It was decided to affiliate with the Dominion Artillery Association, and the necessary funds were voted for that purpose. The sum of \$20 was voted towards the regimental library, and in addition to the sum of \$100 given last year towards a drill shed fund for outlying batteries, a like sum was voted this year for that purpose. A pattern of shoulder badges, showing battery and corps of wearer, was exhibited and approved, and ordered to be obtained. It was then decided that the winning of the Botsford challenge cup be decided by the answer made by non-commissioned officers in the general efficiency competition, a tie to be decided by the officers' answers. Great satisfaction was expressed on the success of No. 1 Battery in taking the Marquis of Lansdowne's challenge cup in the general efficiency competition; and in Captain Crawford's taking the fine prize in the officers' competition at Quebec, besides other successes which had been attained during the past year by the corps.

#### Fredericton Military School.

"Bluenose" writes to the Halifax *Mail*, under date Fredericton, March 18th:—

"There is no doubt but that your readers, especially those interested in military affairs, will be pleased to know what is being done at the Fredericton military school this winter. Being maintained for the especial benefit of the Maritime Provinces, with a permanent corps and an efficient staff of instructors, it affords to those desirous of acquiring a well grounded knowledge, not only of drill and tactics but of interior economy and discipline as well, the only available source of obtaining the same, and as one of the attached class of the winter term of 1889 I cannot express too high an opinion of the school, as a means, nor of the benefits derived at a course thereat, as a result.

"In every department the strictest adherence to regulations is maintained, and whether on parade, on duty, at mess, or from a social point of view, the *esprit de corps* and deference to superiors, which is so great a matter of pride in the regular service, is everywhere apparent. This in addition to the earnest solicitude on the part of the officers in charge for our advancement, and universal kindness and courtesy shown to us individually and as a class, renders the approaching close of the term a matter to be contemplated with regret. The present class consists of seventeen officers and about thirty non-com's and privates. Of the former I am proud to say ten are from Nova Scotia, while New Brunswick furnishes six, and Prince Edward Island the remaining one. Those from Nova Scotia are:—Major Hill, 94th Sydney; Lieuts. Phinney and Hawkins, 72nd Annapolis; Paymaster Coldwell and Lieut. Ham, 75th Lunenburg; Lieuts. Purdy, Whitman, Barteaux and Wilkins, 69th, Annapolis; Lieut. DeWolfe, 66th, Halifax.

"The officers of the school and attached officers were entertained at dinner at Government House a few evenings since on which occasion Governor Tilley expressed his high appreciation of the institution and its objects, and felt that the militia would soon show the result of the work done, by a greatly advanced degree of efficiency on the part of rural battalions. I cannot close without a word of advice to all in our

province who are desirous of obtaining a knowledge of that which will render them of real service to their corps, which is, by all means to take a course at the school as early as may be convenient."

#### The New Seventh Fusiliers.

Speculation has been rife, says the London *Free Press*, among the local volunteers for some time past, and especially since the stores were removed to the District Headquarters, as to the probable action the Department will take on the recommendation of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Col. Smith, with reference to the Seventh Fusiliers; but the belief is general that an order for its disbandment will be issued within a few weeks, which will be followed later on in the summer by the granting of a commission to some energetic officer to organize a new battalion on a more substantial basis. During the last few weeks several of the Battalion officers have been at the Capital with a view to influencing the Department in their action, but all of them disclaim any definite knowledge of the course which events are most likely to take. Major Smith was in Ottawa last week on private business, and during his stay had a casual interview with the Minister of Militia on the subject, but he refused to say what was the outcome of it. He gave it as his personal opinion, though, that the battalion would not be dissolved until after the close of the present Parliamentary session. It is known, however, that the conversation turned on the future of the Seventh, and that the Minister was particularly desirous of obtaining suggestions from the Major on this point. What the latter's reply was has not transpired.

The appointment to the Colonelcy of the new battalion is generally conceded to be between Major Smith and Capt. Tracy, with odds in favour of the latter. Of course, the Department will be greatly influenced in granting the commission by the report of the Deputy Adjutant-General, and the friends of both these gentlemen are playing their cards to the best advantage to enable their respective favourite to gain the appointment. It is admitted on all hands that if a popular man is placed in command there will be a grand rally of the young men of the city eligible for enrolment, and that the Seventh will soon resume its old status, if it does not even surpass it, as one of the first military organizations of the country.

#### 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.]

#### FOUR SERGEANTS PER COMPANY.

*Editor Militia Gazette.*—The new infantry drill requires four sergeants to each company. Can you inform me whether authority will be given by the Militia Department for the enrolment and pay of this number or only three as formerly?

\*

#### A PROBLEM OF THE NEW DRILL.

*Editor Militia Gazette.*—The new "Infantry Drill, 1889," Part I., sec. 45 (No. 2), directs that "a squad marching \* \* \* to a flank in file will be taught to form fours precisely as when forming from the halt." How can this be done? the formations previous to being formed into fours being so different. I cannot get it through my head how they can move "precisely as at the halt." Can someone help me to get "the idea" through my brain.

MILISH.

March 29th, 1889.

#### COLOURS CARRIED BY GUARDS OF HONOUR.

*Editor Militia Gazette.*—In forming a guard of honour for state ceremonials what is the proper routine to be observed in marching on and in marching off the Queen's colour carried by the guard? I can find no directions given save general ones, which are hardly applicable. If anyone familiar with the *modus operandi* from the time the colour is taken from its case till it is returned thereto can inform me what is done, and by whom, and when, he will much oblige,

CAPTAIN.

March 30th, 1889.

#### ROUTE MARCHING—POSITIONS OF OFFICERS.

*Editor Militia Gazette.*—Can any of your readers inform me what is the proper place or position of the following officers and n.c.o. of infantry—i. e.: (a) commanding officer; (b) majors; (c) adjutant; (d) staff officers; (e) staff sergeants—when their regiment is marching in column of route, in fours; say, for example, a church parade or a "march out" (as is often indulged in by city corps when performing annual drill) or when going to or from the place of drill? Will the obliging informant kindly also point out the authority for his answer, and much oblige,

SABRETACHE.

March 27th, 1889.

### Glory versus Labour.

[Contributed to Army and Navy Journal.]

Venus to Vulcan wedded looks on Mars,  
And quite forgets her duty to her lord,  
Who, grimed with dust, at his black anvil works,  
While the proud war-god sheathes his glittering sword,  
And clad in panoply of mailed array,  
With victor-laurels round his helmet twined,  
Lingers at Beauty's side, nor heeds the din  
Of bloody fields borne on the warning wind;  
In idle chariot, his battle steeds,  
'Terror and Flight, await his guiding skill,  
While the fair Goddess, dazzled, tender, kind,  
The hero holds a willing captive still!  
Thus martial show from homely Toil wins Love,  
Though Vulcan forges thunderbolts for Jove!

—Sarah Bridges Stebbins.

### A Page of our Military History.

A correspondent of the *Regina Leader*, Mr. J. W. Powers, contributes to a recent issue of that paper the following interesting resume of the plucky achievements of Canada's defenders from invasion by the republic to the south, in the early years of the present century:

"President Madison, after purchasing and laying before Congress the famous (or infamous) Henry Letters at the cost of half a million dollars, had the coveted satisfaction of seeing war declared against Canada on the 18th of June 1812. The population at the time of Lower Canada was estimated at 200,000, and Upper Canada at 80,000. On the 17th of July, under General Brock, Fort Mackinac fell by force of Canadian arms. Five days previous to this heroic record the Americans, after collecting an invading army at Detroit, had crossed over to Sandwich and advanced against Fort Ualden at Amherstburg. On the 7th of August these were chased to Detroit, and on the 16th the American General Hull, at the command of Sir Isaac Brock, capitulated without firing a gun. Thirty-three pieces of cannon and 2,500 men fell into Brock's hands.

"Queenston Heights was fought early in October, 1812. The world knows the result of this memorable battle. Brock fell while ascending the hill, but his successor Sheaffe carried the Heights. 1,000 of the invaders laid down their arms. De Salabery defended Dearborn in November.

"During the campaign of 1813, Proctor and McDonnell did good work at Brownstown and Ogdensburg (N. Y.). At Stoney Creek the American Generals were worsted. On the 24th June, 1813, Lieut. Fitzgibbon with 250 men including Indians, captured 500 American troops, fifty cavalry and two field pieces at Beaver Dams. General Proctor and his faithful ally Tecumseh also did brave work. On the 26th October, 1813, 1,000 of De Salabery's Canadian militia defeated 3,500 American troops and compelled them to retreat to Plattsburg. At 'Chrysler's Farm' 1,000 Canadians defeated General Covington's 3,000.

"At Lacolle Mill, garrisoned by only 500 British troops, 5,000 Americans were defeated and driven back to Plattsburg. At Lundy's Lane, the hardest fought battle in the whole campaign, the Americans were driven to Chippewa, losing 1,200 men. Drummond lost but 900. The capture of Prairie du chien and the relief of Fort Mackinac also reflect the greatest praise on Canada's loyal defenders; and nobly, nay, heroically did these men defend their country's freedom.

"Of course the American troops fought bravely too, and won several hard battles, but they found Canadian steel pretty well tempered and Canadian generalship masterly. These qualities are here still. Another Treaty of Ghent would not dishonour Canada. The Lees, McClellans, Grants and Jacksons were heroes leading heroes. So were the Brocks, De Salaberys, Tecumsehs, and Drummonds. The Beaver need not yet gallop in fright before the Eagle."

The *United Services Gazette* says: "It seems that the War Office have been much troubled by the difficulties attendant upon the selection of a magazine rifle, and, even now that the particular invention has been decided upon, further difficulties have been caused by the patents which have been taken out. It appears that the important points in which the now adopted rifle is superior to its quondam competitors are covered by three patents, two of which were taken out by War Office officials. The company which had purchased the patent rights claims, so it is said, a very large royalty, but this the War Office demurs to, on the ground that the patents, having been taken out by public officers working presumably in their official capacity, the Government have a right to them without payment."

### Militia General Orders (No. 6) of 29th March, 1889.

#### No. 1.—SALUTES QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AND DOMINION DAY.

The following is a list of the stations at which royal salutes are authorized to be fired on the anniversary of the Queen's birthday and Dominion day, viz.: Victoria, B. C., Winnipeg, Man., London, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Kingston, Ont., Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Que., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B., Charlottetown, P. E. I. At Halifax, N. S., the salute on the anniversary of the Queen's birthday being fired by the Imperial Troops, the salute on Dominion day only will be fired by the Dominion Active Militia. The necessary ammunition will be issued in the usual way upon requisition. The officer commanding a permanent battery of artillery at any station, will specify the hour at which the battery will fire the salute. At other places the needful arrangements for firing the salute will be made by the deputy adjutant-general of the district.

#### No. 2.—FLAG STATIONS.

The following is a list of stations at which the national flag (Union Jack) is authorized to be hoisted, viz.: at the stations marked (a), on anniversaries only, or when specially required for saluting purposes; at those marked (b), on Sundays and anniversaries; at those marked (c), daily.

Victoria, B. C., at the barrack (b); Winnipeg, Man., at the barrack (b); London, Ont., at the barrack (b); Toronto, Ont., at the barrack (b); Kingston, Ont., Citadel Fort Henry (c); Kingston, Ont., Tete de Pont Barrack, (b); Ottawa, Ont., Nepean Point Battery (b); St. Johns, Que., at the barrack (b); Quebec, Citadel (c); Fredericton, N. B., at the barrack (b); St. John, N. B., (a); Charlottetown, P. E. I., (a); Royal Military College, Kingston, (b).

At stations (a), (b) and (c), the flag 6 feet by 12 feet may be flown on authorized days when there is little or no wind. At other times on those days the usual storm flag 3 feet by 6 feet is to be used.

At stations (c) a gala flag 10½ feet by 21 feet will be maintained, in addition, for use on such special occasions as may be directed by the commandant.

The Royal Standard is only to be used at any of these stations on occasions when a member of the Royal Family is present. The flag to be then used will be 6 feet by 12 feet.

#### No. 3.—PAY.

Commanding officers are not to certify any pay list containing a charge for increased pay, extra pay or allowances without quoting in the column of remarks the number and date of the authority for such increased rate. Should the Regulations and Orders for the Militia not contain the necessary authority, special authority must be obtained from headquarters at Ottawa, before the certificate of the commanding officer can be given. District or regimental paymasters are not authorized to issue such increased pay or allowance without the necessary quotation of authority on the pay list.

#### No. 4.—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

*Graduates having rank in the militia*—Adverting to par (1) of No. 2 of G. O. (3), 6th February, 1880, a graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada who has been appointed a lieutenant in the militia may, if not an officer of an active militia corps, be promoted captain in the militia, provided that within ten years from date of his graduation he has performed at least five annual drills in a camp of exercise, attached temporarily as an officer to a corps of the active militia in camp.

#### No. 5.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, 1887.

*Stores.—Duties and Boards*—The following is added as sub-paragraph (2) to paragraph 821 of the Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887:—

"(2) The inventories, or a certified copy of them, showing the number, state or condition of all the articles, buildings or works which have been so inspected by the board, must be sent to headquarters, with their report."

*Royal Schools of Military Instruction.—N.c.o. and men joining*—Sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 1055, "Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887," is hereby amended by adding after the word "thereof" in fifth line the words "or the surgeon or assistant surgeon giving the certificate of fitness for service, if such certificate has been subsequently found incorrect." The sub-paragraph as amended will read as follows:—

"(3) If any n.c.o. or man who is physically unfit for service or who cannot read and write fairly is sent to a school at the public expense he will not be admitted for instruction, but shall be returned to his corps, and the commanding officer thereof, or the surgeon or assistant surgeon giving the certificate of fitness for service, if such certificate has been subsequently found incorrect, will be required to make good the expenses incurred."

#### No. 6.—STAFF.

His Excellency Lord Stanley of Preston, Governor-General, has been pleased to make the following appointment upon his staff, viz.:—

To be extra aide-de-camp, from 4th Jan., 1889, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Lawrence Bedson, 91st Bn.

#### No. 7.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

**R. M. C. of Canada.—Graduates**—To be capt. in the militia, from 2nd July, 1888, Lieut. Ernest Wilson Hubbell, R. M. C.

**Infantry School Corps**—Lieut. and Capt. Henry Cortlandt Freer, attached to "B" Co., and Lieut. and Capt. James Walter Sears, attached to "C" Co., ceased to be officers of the Infantry School Corps 21st Dec., 1888, on proceeding to rejoin their respective regiments in the Imperial army.

Lieut. and Capt. Robinson Lyndhurst Wadmore has been detached from "C" Co. on 29th March, 1888, and attached to "D" Co.

**Durham Field Bat.**—To be capt., 2nd Lieut. W. P. Milligan, R. S. A., vice Edward Sanderson, absent without leave from annual drill and failing to answer communications addressed to him by his commanding officer.

To be 2nd lieut., prov., Q. M.-Sergt. C. J. Snyder (R. S. A., 2nd B), vice Milligan, promoted.

**P. E. I. Brig. Gar. Art.**—No. 2 Bat.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Corp. Lemuel Ezra Prowse, vice J. H. Bell, who resigns.

**Montreal Brig. Gar. Art.**—To be capt., Lieut. John Ogilvy, R. S. A., vice Campbell Lane, who retires retaining rank.

To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Leigh R. Gregor, R.S.A., vice Ogilvy, promoted.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Edwin Hudson Bissett, vice Foy, resigned.

Capt. W. H. Lulham retires retaining rank, and Lieut. C. S. Campbell resigns.

**N. B. Brig. Gar. Art.**—To be major from 12th February, 1889, Capt. George Bliss Seely, R.S.A., from No. 1 Battery, vice A. G. Armstrong, appointed to District Staff.

**1st Brig. Gar. Art.**—To be 2nd lieuts. prov., George Tracey, vice Brown, promoted.

Thomas Lendram Harvey, vice Elliot, promoted.

Frederick Ernest Halls, vice Flowers, promoted.

**Gov. Gen's Foot Guards.**—To be lieut., Lieut. Lawrence Morris Lambe, R.M.C., vice Gisborne re-elected.

**1st Bn.**—To be lieut.-col., Major T. P. Butler, M. S., vice Frank Bond, who retires retaining rank.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Thomas Easton Howell, vice Guy resigned.

**10th Bn.**—To be 2nd lieuts., prov., from 19th March, 1889, Stephen Augustus Heward, vice Gibson, promoted; Archibald Hayes Macdonell, vice Lowe, promoted.

**14th Bn.**—To be 2nd lieuts., prov., from 11th March, 1889, Sergt. William John Albert White (S. I., 2nd B), vice Hora, promoted; John Marshall, vice F. Strange, promoted.

**20th Bn.**—To be major, Capt. and Brevet Major John Kaitting, V.B., from the adjutancy, vice Kearns, promoted.

No. 2 Co.—To be capt., prov., John Alexander Tracy, vice Moore, transferred to No. 3 Co.

No. 3 Co.—To be capt., Capt. W. P. Moore, S.I., from No. 2 Co., vice Goodwillie, appointed adjt.

To be adjt., Capt. G. S. Goodwillie, M.S., from No. 3 Co., vice Kaitting, promoted major.

**22nd Bn.**—No. 5 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Pte. Chas. Fox Yates, vice W. H. Bleakley, left limits.

**32nd Bn.**—No. 5 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Clarence Fowes Huycke, vice Weir, promoted.

**41st Bn.**—No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., John Lorenzo Upham, vice Saml. Robert Robb, who resigns.

No. 2 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. Henry Funnell, S. I., vice Henry Mace Jackson, who resigns.

No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Arthur Raymond Longley, vice Jackson, transferred to and promoted captain of No. 2 Co.

No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Private William Muirhead, vice Rowley, transferred to 38th Bn.

**42nd Bn.**—No. 6 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Robert Edward Gibson, vice Irving, promoted.

**43rd Bn.**—To be majors from 9th March, 1889, Capt. Joshua Wright, R. S. I., from No. 2 Co., vice Walsh, placed on "special list." Capt. A. P. Sherwood, V. B., from the Adjutancy, vice Anderson, promoted.

No. 1 Co.—To be lieut., John Waller de Courcy O'Grady, V.B., (formerly paymaster in this battalion), vice Bradbury resigned.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Edward Davenport Sutherland, vice Rogers, promoted captain.

No. 2 Co.—To be captain, 2nd lieut. C. M. Wright, S. I., vice J. Wright, promoted.

**44th Bn.**—To be major, Capt. L. C. Raymond, R. S. G., from No. 5 Co., vice Morin, promoted.

To be adjutant, with rank of captain, Lieut. F. W. Hill, R.S. I., from No. 4 Co., vice Brennan, retired.

No. 1 Co.—To be captrin, Lieut. J. A. Vandersluys, R. S. I., vice Bender, appointed paymaster.

To be lieut. prov., Staff-Sergeant John Joseph Bamfield, vice Vandersluys, promoted.

No. 3 Co.—Lieut. Herman McKenzie resigns.

To be paymaster, with honorary rank of major, Capt. Hiram Bender, M.S., from No. 1 Co., vice Honorary Major Charles Treble, who retires retaining his honorary rank.

To be adjt. with rank of capt., Lieut. F. W. Hill, R. S. I., from No. 4 Co., vice Brennan, retired.

**45th Bn.**—No. 3 Co.—To be lieut. prov., William Nasmith, vice Brown, promoted.

**53rd Bn.**—No. 4 Co.—Lieut J. A. Genest resigns.

**61st Bn.**—No. 6 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Armand Tessier, vice Henry Savard, left limits.

**65th Bn.**—To be major, Capt. Joseph Giroux, V. B., vice Dugas, promoted.

**78th Bn.**—No. 7 Co.—Lieut. Charles de Wolf Macdonald resigns.

**88th Bn.**—No. 5 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Bernard Miville Dechènes, vice Michel Chamberland, left limits.

**96th Bn.**—To be major, Capt. T. H. Elliott, R.S.I., from No. 1 Co., vice Ray promoted.

No. 3 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. D. T. Ferguson, R. S. M. I., vice Kobold appointed adjutant.

To be adjutant, Lieut G. A. Kobold, R.S.M.I., from No. 3 Co.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

- Lieut. R. G. Nesbitt, R.S.I., No. 2 Co. 43rd Bn., from 2nd March, 1889.
- Lieut. J. S. Varcoe, R.S.I., No. 9 Co. 33rd Bn., from 11th March, 1889.
- 2nd Lieut. W. Guy, R.S.I., No. 6 Co. 28th Bn., from 13th March, 1889.
- 2nd Lieut. G. C. Hart, R.S.A., 1st Brig. G. A., from 25th February, 1889.
- 2nd Lieut. H. M. Wylde, R.S.A., 1st Brig. G. A., from 25th February, 1889.

No. 8.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of marks obtained		
				Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
<i>Royal School of Cavalry.</i>						
Lance-Corp. John W. Harrison, C.S.C.....	1	S	B	85	87	86
Pte. Patrick P. Bowes, C.S.C.....	1	S	B	80	67	71
<i>Royal Schools of Artillery.</i>						
2nd Lieut. Guy Carlton Hart, 1st Halifax Brigade....	1	Sp	A	87	77	81
2nd Lieut. Harry Macnab Wylde, 1st Halifax Brigade.	1	Sp	A	92	78	85
Sergt. Charles E. Long, "A" Battery, R.C.A.....	1	L	B	79	97	91
Sergt. Amos Boutillier, "A" Battery, R.C.A.....	1	L	B	61	78	73
<i>Royal Schools of Infantry.</i>						
Capt. Donald McDonald Howard, 10th Bn.....	1	Sp	A	81	70	75½
Capt. Joshua Wright, 43rd Bn.....	1	Sp	A	74	66½	70
Lieut. John S. Varcoe, 33rd Bn.....	1	Sp	A	80½	71	75½
Lieut. Robert George Nesbitt, 43rd Bn.....	2	Sp	A	73	42	57½
2nd Lieut. Williamson Guy, 28th Bn.....	2	Sp	A	65½	64	64½

It is reported that of 500 swords of the Madras Cavalry recently tested, half were broken or bent. As regards the Suakim swords Lord Wolseley says, that in all engagements where men meet hand to hand there always have been and always will be some broken swords and bayonets. He believes that many of the swords of the present pattern now in use have been overstrained by the tests to which they were subjected.

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Tender for the Works of Construction.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Section of Railway between Annapolis and Digby," will be received at this office up to noon on Monday, the 8th day of April, 1889, for certain works of construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways at Ottawa, on and after the 28th day of March, 1889, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By Order,  
A. P. BRADLEY,  
Secretary

Department of Railways and Canals,  
Ottawa, 9th March, 1889.

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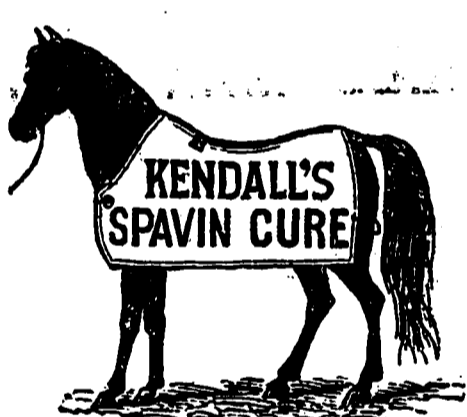
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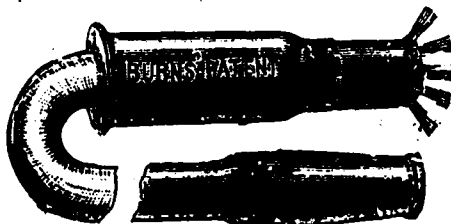
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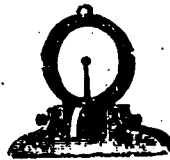
	Service pay.	Good conduct pay.	Total.
1st year's service,	50c.	—	50c. per day.
2nd "	50	5c.	55 "
3rd "	50	10	60 "
4th "	50	15	65 "
5th "	50	20	70 "

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The 22nd Monthly Drawing will take place

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**AT 2 P. M.**

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CAPITAL PRIZE: 1 Real Estate Worth \$5,000 00

### LIST OF PRIZES.

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1 Real Estate worth	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates	500	2,000
10 Real Estates	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches	50	10,000
1000 Sil. Watches	10	10,000
1000 Toil. Sets	5	5,000
2307 Prizes worth		\$50,000

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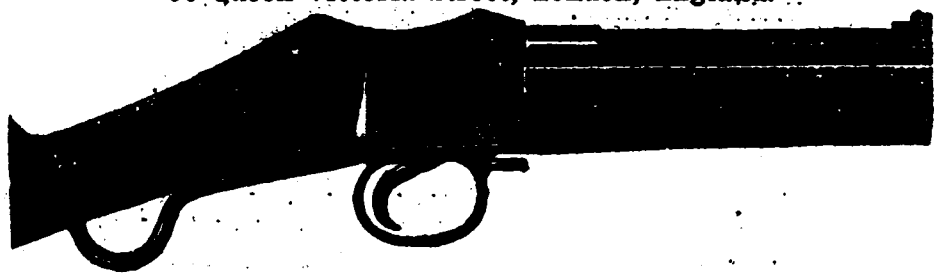
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