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# REGULATIONS AND ORDERS

FOR

# THE LOCAL FORCES.

OF

## NOVA SCOTIA.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA, HALIFAX,  
FIRST OF JANUARY, 1864.



BY AUTHORITY.

Halifax, N. S.

A. GRANT, GRANVILLE STREET.

PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1864.

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REVISED

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# OFFICE ADJUTANT GENERAL MILITIA.

1st January, 1864.

**T**HE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has been pleased to approve the following Regulations and Orders, and to command that they be circulated and strictly observed by the Local Forces of this Province.

Officers are reminded that their own reputation as well as that of their respective commands can only be maintained by a strict undeviating and punctual performance of duty and a ready compliance with Orders and Regulations by themselves and their subordinates, and that in the present constructive state of the Militia Service everything now depends on the exertions and zeal of all ranks.

That a Military spirit exists in the Province has been evinced unmistakably during the past year, and the Commander-in-Chief conceives that if these Regulations, which are founded on the experience and practice of Her Majesty's Forces, be properly adhered to and carried out, very successful and creditable results may be most confidently anticipated; on the other hand, a failure in establishing an equitable distribution of duty, and an operative detail which in its regular working will bear lightly on individuals, must end in disintegrating the Organization as a Military Force of any practical importance.

By Command of

**MAJOR-GENERAL HASTINGS DOYLE,**

&c.

&c.

&c.

*Commanding in Chief.*

**R. B. SINCLAIR, A. G. M.**





REVISED  
REGULATIONS AND ORDERS  
FOR THE  
LOCAL FORCES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

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JANUARY 1st, 1864.

*(Advertisement of Military Books to appear in Appendix.)*

1. The Local Services of Nova Scotia are to be guided by Her Majesty's Regulations for the Army, and the precedents and practice of the line, subject to statutory law and the regulations of the Commander-in-Chief.

2. Officers should provide themselves with the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, which are published in the same form as the Drill Book, and should be kept at Regimental Head Quarters.

3. Standing orders cannot be altered by officers in temporary command.

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ABSENCE.

4. Officers on leaving their Regimental districts for any considerable period should obtain leave of absence from their Commanding Officer, or, if living at a distance from his residence, should notify their absence from home both to the officer in command and to their next senior on whom their duty will devolve.

5. *But no officer should absent himself without special leave after he, his regiment or company, has been warned for any duty, or without seeing that returns are made out up to date.*

6. Company officers leaving their regimental districts for any length of time should previously assure themselves that their squad rolls and other company documents are correct up to date, affixing their initials; their next in rank, to whom their command has been officially handed over, will then be responsible. Absent officers should leave their address at

Regimental Head Quarters, (page 92 Queen's Regulations.) Officers quitting the province should have leave from Head Quarters, (and vide page 68, sec. 15,) Queen's Regulations, regarding cancelling the commissions of officers absent without leave.

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## EXCHANGES

7. Can be effected by officers with the consent of both commanding officers.

8. Officers on exchange retain *general* rank according to the date of their commissions, but come in at the bottom of the list of their rank in *regimental* seniority.

9. Page 78 Queen's Reg. Sec. 8. "The only subjects which are considered *entirely* regimental and in which the interference of the *general* officer is not required; are the recommendation of officers for promotion or exchange." (This regulation to a certain degree extends to appointments. Vide sec. 34 and 38.)

*Note.*—Officers exchanging Companies in the same Regiment retain their seniority and rank.

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## VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION.

Halifax, N. S., March 13, 1861.

*Revised Regulations to be observed in the future formation of Volunteer Corps in the Province of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.*

10. In the future formation of the above Corps the following regulations will be adopted:

1st. A preliminary meeting will be held, and on its being determined to organize, members will sign a roll, individually declaring their intention of joining and taking the Oath of Allegiance.

2nd. When at any meeting the number on the roll, and present, amounts to forty-five, a committee will be appointed to draw out Rules and Bye-Laws, to be transmitted to Head Quarters, for the approval of the Commander-in-Chief; a Secretary will also be chosen for the time being. Volunteer

Corps failing to maintain 45 effectives are liable to be disbanded, by order.

3rd. On the Bye-Laws being returned from Head Quarters, approved, the Corps may elect an acting Captain—if the election is by ballot the Secretary pro tem. will carefully record the number of votes polled. Subsequent elections will be similarly conducted.

4th. Full minutes of all proceedings, containing numbers present and voting, will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General. A copy of the Muster Roll alluded to in No. 2 will also be furnished.

(Precepts and directions for administering the Oath of Allegiance are forwarded from Head Quarters.)

5th. It being an imperative condition that no votes be polled at any election except those of bona fide members, in intention or fact—members are to use their utmost vigilance to preclude the possibility of any votes being given by persons attending meetings for the sole purpose of voting, as the Commander-in-Chief will feel it to be his duty to annul any irregular proceedings.

6th. The confirmation of the appointments of Commissioned Officers of Volunteers will be subject to the same regulations as are laid down for the Militia; the elected appointees being required to pass an examination in company drill by a field officer before their commissions are issued.

Commissioned Officers duly elected, are to hold acting rank until final approval. (Vide 3rd under this head.)

On the election of any Commissioned Officer, after approval of Bye-Laws, the following Certificate signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, will have to be forwarded to the A. G. M.:

From this date Volunteer Corps can only be authorized on the recommendation of the senior Militia Officer of their Regimental District.

This is to Certify that \_\_\_\_\_ was duly elected to be  
of the \_\_\_\_\_ Volunteer Company,  
in strict conformity with the regulations of a Militia General  
Order, dated March 13th, 1861, and with the approved Bye-  
Laws of the above Company.

(Signed,)

Chairman.  
Secretary.

Volunteer Corps must be themselves responsible for observance of conformity to their approved Bye-Laws.

Whenever any correspondence is forwarded to Head Quarters having reference to Bye-Laws, a complete abstract of all Bye-Laws relating to the matter in question, together with any context incidental to it, is to be sent to Head Quarters.

11. Until the complete reconstruction of the Commissioned Officers of the Militia has been carried out, the customary publication of Militia Commissions in the *Royal Gazette* will be suspended.

12. As Regiments are completed, the Officers and Staff will be recorded in this office in Army List form, according to their Régimental seniority.

13. Ultimately the whole will be published by authority, after which the ordinary routine will be resumed.

14. Resignations and retirements on the unattached list will continue to be gazetted as usual.

15. Militia Commissions, conferring either appointments or promotions, will only be issued, to applicants who can pass an examination in drill.

16. Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments on the completion of their preliminary returns are to send in to the Adjutant General of Militia a clear list of the projected state of the Officers and Staff of their respective Regiments.

17. This state is to be in Army List form, and in order of seniority, and the complement of Commissioned Officers and Staff is to be the same as that of Regiments of the Line, excepting that an extra Captain is allowed as Adjutant.

18. Adjutants when professionally approved and appointed, will be expected to render themselves competent to act as Musketry Instructors, should opportunity be given to them to learn their duty in that particular.

19. Regiments of a strength exceeding 800 rank and file first class men, and occupying an inconvenient extent of district, are to be divided into two, and Commanding Officers are in that case to submit to the Commander-in-Chief the most convenient adjustment of the two Regimental Districts, and the Company Districts of each, and are also to recommend Commanding, Field, Company Officers and Staff for the new Regiments until the detached command is formally handed over.

20. Companies of unequal strength may be equalized on parade by direction of Commanding Officers, for field purposes, that being the practice in the Regular Service.

21. Regiments exceeding a strength of 600 rank and file will consist of Ten Companies and Regiments, under that strength will consist of eight Companies.

22. The complement of officers and Staff of Militia Regiments will be as follows :

1 Lieutenant Colonel.

2 Majors.

1 Captain to each Company.

2 Subalterns do.

1 Adjutant when qualified, or provisionally an Acting Adjutant.

1 Surgeon.

1 Assistant Surgeon.

1 Quartermaster.

23. Paymasters holding appointments will be continued, but no farther appointments of this class will be made until further orders.

24. Orders and Regulations, are to be strictly complied with in respect of promotions and appointments.

25. Commanding Officers of contiguous Districts are recommended to confer, whenever two such Districts are affected by these regulations.

26. An Officer of Militia or Volunteers to be reported effective must be competent in drill as far as instruction has gone at the place where he has been called on to attend training. The following particulars are recommended to the attention of officers :

27. The movements contained in the Book of Field Exercises, as far as page 187, (1863) and Company Light Infantry.

28. Cleaning arms.

Aiming drill.

Position drill.

Principles and practice of judging distance.

Regulation method of conducting target practice, including signalling and making out Returns of Practice.

Officers are also recommended to make themselves acquainted with the following subjects:—

Company Drill with reference to Battalion Drill.

Instruction of Recruits, and Manual and Platoon by motions.

Skeleton drill.

Guard mounting and relieving guard—marching reliefs—relieving and posting sentries—turning out guards—sentries challenging.

Conducting funeral parties.

Manufacture of cartridges.

Saluting with or without arms.

Street firing.

Formation of advanced and rear guards.

29. Non-commissioned Officers, to be effective, should know their places in all changes of position, and full sergeants should be capable of taking charge of the drill of a squad or company; lance sergeants, corporals, and lance corporals, should know all the simpler movements, otherwise they will find themselves incapable of marching off a guard or relief.

30. Staff Instructors are peremptorily reminded of the absolute necessity of putting the Instruction of Companies which have become effective as much as possible under their own officers and non-commissioned officers, in whom their men will never acquire any confidence unless they show themselves competent to command. Any negligence on the part of any Staff Instructor on this most important point will not be overlooked.

31. It cannot be too stringently inculcated by Officers in command that not only the Commissioned Officers should know their field duties, but also that the non-commissioned Officers, should be conversant with taking points and conducting squad drill; Commanding and Company Officers will invariably find that the state of their commands, either in enrolment or training, depends very materially on the intelligence and exertions of their subordinates, and that General or Regimental Orders or Regulations can have but little effect, unless the men have confidence in the exertions and acquirements of those who are placed in authority over them; a strict and

effective performance of duty may incur individual dissatisfaction, but cannot fail eventually to gain general obedience and respect.

### MILITIA COMMISSIONS.

32. The following form is to be forwarded to Head Quarters, through Commanding Officers of Regiments, by gentlemen applying for Commissions.

SIR,—In forwarding through you my application for a Commission in the Regiment under your command, for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honor to state that I am under the age of forty-five, and that I am free from any physical infirmity.

I am willing to attend Annual Officers' Training at the appointed Training Post nearest to my residence, to the extent of twenty-eight drills, of three hour's duration each drill, in the proportion of not less than fourteen drills for every twenty-eight days of instruction afforded from Head Quarters, by order of the Commander-in-Chief. If occasion requires, two drills of an hour and a-half each, to count as one drill.

On appointment I will provide myself with the regulation undress uniform of my rank, and with full dress either voluntarily or by order from Head Quarters, given at any future time.

Dated at, &c.,

(Signed,)

Regt., N. S. M.

To Commanding Regt.

The above application is to be in the applicant's own handwriting.

33. In the case of Militia Officers who have not performed twenty-eight days drill, as laid down by Regulations, and who have been absent during the training by the Militia Staff, without leave from their Commanding Officers, the latter will invariably be pleased to demand their reasons, in writing, for such absence, and, if the explanations afforded be not satisfactory, will report them to Head Quarters, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

34. Commanding Officers are held responsible that they forward to Head Quarters all applications for commissions from qualified gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining these appointments.

35. Before their promotions or first appointments can be finally approved, applicants must have actually attended the prescribed training, and must prove their competency by passing a reasonable examination in drill before a Field Officer of the Staff.

36. Field Officers, and Adjutants of the first class will be subject to special examination in Field Exercise before their appointments can be confirmed.

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### DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR HOLDING MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

37. Want of education; being over age for first commissions; notorious immorality, particularly instanced, or habitual, such as would exclude any person from the society of gentlemen; physical defects in form or health; contumacy in refusing or neglecting to attend training without satisfactory reasons, when opportunity is offered; unreasonable neglect of any required duty.

38. Should any application be refused by a Commanding Officer on vexatious or insufficient grounds, the applicant is to forward his complaint through the said Commanding Officer to the Commander-in-Chief, with such observation as he may have to make thereon. Should the former refuse to forward the complaint, the officer complaining will then be justified in appealing to Head Quarters direct; and if any Commanding Officer, on investigation, is proved to have abused his position or neglected his duty, he will be held accountable by the Commander-in-Chief, who will, however, fully support Commanding Officers in the legitimate and impartial performance of their duty. This mode of communicating with Head Quarters on the part of subordinate officers is equally applicable in all other correspondences.

39. Until final confirmation or rejection, Officers holding acting rank have the same power and authority as officers actually commissioned, and Commanding Officers are to un-



derstand that they have the power to appoint acting Officers for the performance of any duty, without reference to Head Quarters, and in the same manner Captains of Companies may appoint acting non-commissioned Officers pending the pleasure of their Commanding Officers. Vide enactment.

40. The appointments of non-commissioned Officers are ratified by Commanding Officers and not by Head Quarters.

41. Militia and Volunteer Officers failing to qualify, to the satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief, within three months of continuous instruction afforded, without being able to give sufficient reasons, will be struck off the strength of their corps.

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## MILITIA.

1. Organization.
2. Training.
3. Discipline.

42. *Organization.*—Organization is to consist in securing effective and active Officers, non-commissioned officers and Staff to each Regiment, capable of learning and performing Regimental and Field Duties. No Company Officer who cannot march twenty miles a day, if required, can be considered fit for service.

Enrolment is an important branch of organization: this should be founded on a system likely to ensure an effective permanence. By a distribution of duty through the subordinate ranks this service may be very easily performed. Vide Squad System.

43. *Training.*—Training should be commenced by Commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who should be sufficiently acquainted with preliminary drill to have the confidence of their men on calling them together: it would have a very bad effect to call even a Company together with its officers incapable of executing the most simple movements.

Officers are reminded that it is much easier, and requires much less time, to get the rank and file into a good state of training, than to perfect themselves in taking command; and unless an Officer can control a party or body of men entrusted to his directions, he is worse than useless; the mili-

tary reputation and even the lives of those under him being liable to be jeopardized by any serious incompetency on his part, and the commissioned officers of the Militia Force cannot now be ignorant of the fact that no officer can gain the confidence, subordination and respect of his men, who is ignorant of his field duties.

44. *Discipline.*—Discipline, properly so called, can only be practiced and taught with considerable bodies of men permanently brought together for military service; but the chief principle of it, implicit and cheerful obedience to military command, can be acquired in the smaller combinations necessary for a reasonable organization in time of peace. It will be the Commander-in-Chief's constant care to see that in no instance shall that amount of discipline, which may be found necessary, be of an oppressive character. He can safely rely upon the individual disposition of all ranks rendering harsh proceedings unnecessary; and he is certain that Officers will support him by a temperate and judicious exercise of the power vested in them.

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## SQUAD SYSTEM AND MINOR SUBDIVISION OF COMMANDS AND DUTIES.

45. Companies are to be divided into squads by their captains, each squad being under an officer or non-commissioned officer.

Squad districts need not comprise equal numbers, but are to be set off with regard to the local convenience of the men.

Squad rolls should be kept and maintained in a correct state by the Squad Commander in each squad district, and should be occasionally corrected and revised by the Captains.

No Squad Commander should leave his squad district for any length of time without delegating his charge to his next senior in his squad district, whether Officer or non-commissioned officer, to whom he should deliver the roll or a duplicate of it.

Captains should do their utmost to encourage squads in the frequent practice of mutual instruction; if squads can learn to perform facings and fours as well as a few of the minor exercises of the book of evolutions, with habitual correctness, the

Staff will find the greater part of their work completed, and instead of spending their time in preliminary drill will be able to commence at once with the more advanced parts of instruction.

The acquirement of habitual precision is no doubt irksome, but once thoroughly learned it is not easily forgotten.

46. The Militia of Nova Scotia comprises the whole of the male population not over or under age, and it is manifest that its proficiency and efficacy must in a very great degree rely on the spirit and determined will of the people directed and led by the zeal and superior professional knowledge of the Officers and non-commissioned Officers, and such men as show a talent and intelligence in imparting instruction.

47. The spirit which has been evinced by the men whenever they have found themselves properly handled is a significant fact, and Officers Commanding Companies, and non-commissioned Officers, as well as the men, should understand that nearly everything now depends upon themselves, and that the credit of particular Corps and eventually of the whole service, can only be secured by the unanimous action of all ranks exerted for the same object; every one, of whatever grade, should feel that he is performing an honorable duty for his country and his Queen; individual exertion, however apparently inconsequential, administers to the perfection of the whole; it is only from the action of minor parts that the successful working of Military Institutions can proceed, and the Militia system of Nova Scotia is singularly dependent on the spirit and perseverance of its own materials. It is better to accept the real state of things and to act upon them, than to be deceived by erroneous notions that the service can be supported and carried on exclusively by Head Quarters and a necessarily slender Staff. It would be vain to expect the authorities at Head Quarters to find any remedy whatever for co-operative defects in a large force, which in peace can only be coerced in a very limited degree.

The call to duty has been responded to in a way which proves that the Officers and men of the Nova Scotia Militia do not ignore their obligations to the state, and the Commander-in-Chief will in his anxious supervision spare no pains in aiding the efforts of the force to gain a position which is likely

to be a source of gratification and national pride to every one engaged in the service.

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**PRECIS ABSTRACT OF AN ORDER DATED  
NOV. 8TH, 1862.**

1. Effective Volunteer Officers heretofore appointed, after special examination, approval, and favorable report by an Inspecting Field Officer, hold permanent Militia rank according to the date of their Volunteer Commissions in the Regiment of their district, unless recommended for superior rank.

2. Effective Volunteer Officers hereafter appointed only rank as juniors in the Militia Service according to their respective Volunteer grades, unless they hold superior Militia rank by the special recommendation of Militia Commanding Officers.

(Memo.)

Privates or members of Volunteer Corps can hold superior rank if recommended and approved.

48. Officers in command will strictly report, every Saturday, concerning the conduct of Militia Drill Sergeants when on duty within their commands. The reports are to be made in the following form to the Adjutant General's Office:

"SIR,—I have to certify that Sergeant A. B. has been attentive to his duty at this post during the past week, and that no act of drunkenness, or other irregularity on his part, has come to my knowledge during that time.

(Signed)

Commanding, &c."

Officers should also report any unpaid debts due from the Staff, should they be brought to their notice.

The Militia Department is not responsible for the payment of any debts contracted by persons employed in any capacity in the Militia, Volunteer, or any other Service. Persons engaged in Training Volunteers, or Militia, being on constant duty, are exempted from arrest for debt, by Statute, and no articles in their possession, being Government Property, are legally liable to seizure for debt.

It is contrary to Military Regulations to stop the pay of soldiers for debt.

In case of drunkenness or misconduct on the part of any Drill Sergeant, instant report is to be made to Head Quarters.

In drawing the attention of Officers to their duty on this point the Commander-in-Chief feels that they will not fail to recognize the importance of strictly complying with it.

Officers in command and their subordinate Commissioned Officers are reminded that it is their duty to report any act of drunkenness, or offensive deportment, on the part of any Staff or other Instructor.

The Staff Instructors are not to be allowed to use any abusive or improper language, nor threatening terms or gestures, at any time, but more especially when employed in imparting instruction to the men; and in these, and other particulars of their conduct, they are under the command and supervision of the Commissioned Officers of the district in which they are quartered, and it is the paramount duty of Volunteer Officers to protect the general reputation of the Militia Staff, by impartially and promptly reporting any exception to that good conduct for which the non-commissioned Staff has hitherto been so favorably characterized. Vide page 417 Queen's Regulations.

Complaints regarding the Staff cannot be entertained unless report is made at the time of the alleged offence.

Officers should consider that the reputation and utility of the Staff must be seriously impaired by their passing over any misconduct of Staff Sergeants. Not only does a Sergeant whose improper conduct has been unnoticed at one post expect the same immunity at the next, but a well-behaved man, on succeeding him, has all the prejudices which have been created by his predecessor to contend against. Any Staff Sergeant guilty of drunkenness, immorality, or leaving his station in debt, should be reported, without distinction or hesitation. Military duty admits of no compromise whatever, however disagreeable may be the service to be performed.

Commissioned Officers are reminded that the Militia non-commissioned Staff are subordinate to them in all respects excepting in imparting instruction, and they should exact a proper deference. Commissioned Officers of Militia are entitled

to a respectful salute from the non-commissioned Staff when in uniform, on duty, or addressed, and a non-commissioned Officer cannot assume to associate with any Commissioned Officer on equal terms.

The Commander-in-Chief is aware of the difficulty of fully carrying out these regulations with the disembodied Militia, but it is the duty of all Officers to do their utmost to maintain proper discipline.

The Staff are quite conversant with their duty and obligations to superior rank, having had a military education, and any public violation of propriety on their part manifests a contempt of the service in which they are engaged which should not be endured by Officers, who are unfit for their position if they cannot command due respect.

Drill Instructors, whether Staff Sergeants of Militia or from the Line, being in the employment of the Province, are only entitled to such remuneration as may be sanctioned by order of the Commander-in-Chief of Militia.

The order bearing date February 25th, 1861, which is subjoined, is to apply to all Drill Instructors.

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[G. O. ABRIDGED.]

HEAD QUARTERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Halifax, N. S., February 25th, 1861.

50. The Commander-in-Chief understanding that Staff Drill Instructors of Militia serving in the Province have been in the habit of receiving gratuities, desires me to signify his most unqualified disapprobation of a continuance of this practice.

Any Staff Sergeant receiving remuneration from officers or men of the Local Forces will be forthwith dismissed the service, and officers contravening regulations on this point will be held responsible for disobedience of orders.

By order,

(Signed,)

R. B. S., A. G. M.

*(Circular Memorandum.)*

51. The Militia Staff are to understand that at the posts where they are quartered they are to render all the aid in their power towards the proper conservation of the arms issued to the Militia and Volunteers.

To this end they are not only to be most assiduous in teaching the proper method of cleaning the arms, but they are personally to assist in keeping them in order during their stay at any station.

The arms already issued represent a considerable value in Government property, and the liberality of the Imperial Government would undoubtedly be limited by any want of care in the preservation of the valuable weapons provisionally given over to the Provincial Forces for their use and training.

The rifles are to be subject to the inspection and reports of Imperial Officers, and should these reports be unfavorable, the arms will be recalled. It would be impossible to replace them at the expense of the Province at present, and the local defences would be paralyzed.

The Commander-in-Chief, consequently, most earnestly calls the attention of Officers in charge of rifles, to the urgent necessity of their using their utmost vigilance in constantly attending to their state.

It must be recollected that these arms are not merely of great intrinsic value, their importance in public use is also to be considered. In case of their being out of order when required on service, the inconvenience accruing might be quite beyond any pecuniary valuation, consequently the bonds and liabilities of Officers in charge are not only intended to be security against pecuniary loss, but are also pledges that the arms are kept so as to be efficaciously available, at any moment, for national defence.

The Commander-in-Chief publishes this Circular on account of an official report which has reached him to the effect that at several stations the rifles are not in that order in which they should be maintained, the insides of the barrels, the cones and squares of the nipples, showing signs of rust from damp and neglect.

Sergeants in Staff employ, permanent or temporary, are specially to report on the state of the rifles at any station to

which they may be posted, on their arrival, as well as on their departure therefrom, this duty is not to be neglected on any account whatever, reports will be filed and any dereliction will be seriously noticed.

### TARGET PRACTICE AND ARMS.

52. Commanding Officers drawing rifles must certify that they have a proper place at their disposal as an armoury, in which the rifles are always to be racked, when not required for drill or practice.

Bonds will be required of £4 stg., for each rifle and £1 stg., for each set of accoutrements, and payment for loss or damage will be rigidly exacted.

None but *bona fide* trained and uniformed Officers and Men of the Local Forces are on any account to be allowed to use the rifles.

53. It is the particular duty of Commanding Officers to assure themselves that the government rifles are not used for any other than strictly Military purposes, i. e.—Firing at the Target and not at any other object, and Drill; they should invariably and promptly notice any contravention of these orders by taking away the rifle of the offender. The barrels being of soft material are subject to immediate and irretrievable injury, should they be used for firing small shot.

The following Report will be forwarded on or before the last day of every month, by officers having charge of rifles:

SIR,—I have to certify on my honour, that I have seen and personally inspected every rifle comprised in the stand under my charge, during the present month, and that none of them are permitted to be issued from the armory contrary to regulations, except by the special sanction of the Commander-in-Chief.

Arms reported to be in a state requiring repair or cleaning at Head Quarters will be recalled for these purposes, all expenses being charged against the Corps.

### ISSUE OF RIFLES AT MILITIA POSTS.

54. The Commander-in-Chief will authorize the issue of rifles to trained officers and non-commissioned officers on the



bond of their Commanding Officer. The arms can only be drawn by chests complete, each chest contains 20 rifles.

An annual allowance of ball cartridge will be made to each trained Officer and non-commissioned Officer.

The senior Officer at the station will be held responsible for the care of the arms.

It is to be understood that, under this regulation, no rifles will be issued to any Militia Post unless the Officers and non-commissioned Officers have gone through preliminary drill under a regular Instructor, and that no person can claim ammunition as a Militia Effective who is entitled to an allowance as a Volunteer.

55. The subjoined Regulations will be observed in conducting Target Practice.

The following ranges are to be provided, if practicable, and staked out for the classifications annexed :

	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Rounds.</i>						
3rd Class	{	150 . . . 5	} 2 Targets.	{	Bull's eye	} Circle		
		200 . . . 5			8 inches		} 2 feet	
		250 . . . 5			diameter			} diameter.
		300 . . . 5						
A total of 15 points in 20 rounds constitutes a marksman a Second Class shot, and entitles him to fire at the increased range.								

2nd Class.	{	400 . . . 5	} 4 Targets.	{	Black centre,	}
		500 . . . 5			2 feet diameter.	
		550 . . . 5			No circle.	
		600 . . . 5				
A total of 12 points in 20 rounds constitutes a marksman a First Class shot, and entitles him to fire at the longest ranges.						

1st Class.	{	650 . . . 5	} 6 Targets.	{	Black centre,	}
		700 . . . 5			3 feet diameter.	
		800 . . . 5			No circle.	
		900 . . . 5				

First Class shots are to fire at the longest of these ranges which may be available,—commencing at 650 yards.

Riflemen who make 15 points, and upwards, in the Third Class, will thus be transferred into the Second Class, and

Riflemen making 12 points, and upwards, in the Second Class, will be transferred into the First Class.

(Both practice and classification must of course be limited by the ranges which are locally available.)

Riflemen who have not gained the number of points qualifying them to be transferred to a higher class, will continue to fire their rounds in whatever class they have gained.

Should the Second Class distance be obtainable but not the First Class distance, Volunteers will continue to practice as Third and Second Class shots, in their respective grades which they have gained, and First Class men will practice with the Second Class until the long range can be secured, and the same applies to 2nd Class shots, who will continue to fire with the 3rd Class should the increased range not be available.

Unless special permission to the contrary be obtained from Head Quarters the regulation allowance will only be fired under the superintendence of the regular Staff Instructors.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the attention of Commanding Officers of Corps to the great expediency of their endeavoring to secure a competent knowledge of the method of conducting Target Practice, and making Returns, on the part of the resident Officers and non-commissioned Officers and men at the head quarters of each Regiment and Company, and the Staff Sergeants of Militia will be directed to return to Head Quarters the names of such as have qualified themselves in that respect, under whom subsequent practice will be sanctioned, subject to further orders.

The Staff Instructors will be provided with Forms of Returns, and these Forms will also be furnished to Officers commanding Corps, which hereafter may have competent instructors of their own, certificated in the first instance by the Staff Instructors.

Musketry Returns will be forwarded to Head Quarters at the conclusion of the annual practice, whenever Commanding Officers have reason to consider that there are no more members to fire.

No General Return will be required; but the Squad Returns will be neatly folded in a sheet of foolscap, (official fold and size,) and be accompanied by the abstract. Vide printed form.

Officers in command of Corps are recommended to provide themselves with the authorized Drill and Rifle Instruction for Corps of Rifle Volunteers, published by authority of the Secretary of State for War, price six pence sterling; and sold by Mr. Gossip, and other Stationers, Halifax. This manual contains from page 60 to page 80, all information on Musketry, necessary for Volunteers or Militia.

Inststructors are to see that distances staked out are accurately ascertained—without which, Returns made to this Office will be erroneous and useless.

They are also to pay particular attention to the construction and condition of all markers' butts; in case of any butt not being considered perfectly safe, practice is on no account to be allowed to proceed until necessary repairs or alterations are made.

It is repeated that Commanding and Company Officers are to be responsible that every round of ball cartridge issued is expended only at the target, according to regulation, and is regularly included in Returns.

It is requisite for the public safety during Target Practice that Commanding Officers should enforce effective regulations, they should refuse to issue ball cartridge to any one guilty of careless recklessness, or a breach of the necessary orders, which should be placed in the armouries or orderly rooms.

Officers in command of Volunteers may consult the Officers and members of their respective corps; but it is to be understood that the regulation of target practice is a military matter under the control of Commanding Officers of Corps, who are subordinate in this respect to regulations received from time to time from Head Quarters.

Commanding Officers should base all their orders and rules for Target Practice on the directions given from Head Quarters, and all regulations on this head are equally applicable to the Militia and Volunteers.

56. Ammunition can be purchased from Head Quarters at \$7  $\frac{11}{100}$  per keg of 700 rounds, caps included.

Payment by Cash or P. O. Order is to accompany the following requisition:

Required,                      kegs Ball Cartridge, for which the sum of  
\$  $\frac{\quad}{100}$  is enclosed.                      Signed,

Commanding.

Only Commanding Officers of Corps, can be recognized as the recipients of all ammunition.

Government arms are to be produced and examined at all Field Officers' inspection.

Unless punctuality is observed by Commanding Officers in sending in the few Returns required, it will be impossible to conduct the service in a proper manner. All necessary Returns are made as few and simple as possible.

Surplus issues of regulation allowance of ammunition will be deducted from subsequent deliveries of the same description. Kegs can only be given out entire.

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### CORRESPONDENCE.

All Official Returns made to Head Quarters will henceforward be made either on printed Forms, supplied from Head Quarters, or on Foolscap paper, having the proper official fold; and Officers making Returns, are requested to endorse and date them with the particulars in Abstract.

This Circular is not intended to apply to the weekly Returns of Drill Instructors, who will continue their Reports in the mode hitherto adopted.

In all Official Communications signed by Officers, name first, rank second, and regiment third, should follow in successive order. (Queen's Regulations.)

All correspondence is to be regulated by the rules in practice in the Regular Forces. Page 78, Orders and Regulations for the Army.

“3 Official Letters are to contain full particulars of the subject to which they relate, each letter is to refer to one subject only.”

Sec. 10, do. abridged—“Commanding Officers are to prevent any letters which are not on the public service from being enclosed in official covers.

It is needless to dwell on the necessity of habitual punctuality in correspondence and making Returns, its vital importance in a service consisting of so many thousands of men

must be sufficiently obvious; when returns, for instance, are all but complete, individual officers should consider what vexatious anxiety and trouble is incurred by the non-appearance of a few Returns, particularly when they are called for periodically by the home authorities.

The attention of Commanding Officers is urgently called to this subject: assisted by their Staff and Company Officers and the subordinates of the latter, if a proper system be established, the collection of Returns can present no real difficulty. Vide Squad System, ante.

All communications with Head Quarters must pass through the hands of Commanding Officers of Corps. There can be no deviation from this rule, which has been long confirmed in the Regular Army. No. 6, Queen's Regulations, page 78.

Whilst the whole of the Militia departmental duties of the Militia continue to concentrate in the office of A. G. M., all correspondence with Head Quarters must pass through that office.

In several instances documents have been forwarded through the Adjutant General, having reference to Regimental and Company matters, signed by Officers of various grades, non-commissioned Officers and Men.

In consideration of the want of knowledge of proper Military proceedings in such cases, the Commander-in-Chief has refrained from passing that severe censure which would be incurred by the like practice in a more established and better understood service, but he takes this opportunity of remarking, that this canvassing of signatures and forwarding applications signed by individuals of different rank is totally subversive of the necessary discipline and subordination of Military service of any kind.

All ranks can address proper and respectful communications to Commanding Officers, through Senior Officers of Companies. To Head Quarters, through Commanding Officers of Companies and Officers in command of Regiments. Senior Officers of Regiments only can address or be the medium of communication with Head Quarters.

Senior Officers of Volunteer Companies can communicate in the same manner with Head Quarters, on purely Volunteer subjects, not connected with Militia commands.

It is to be distinctly understood that no Officer of either service is to take cognizance of anything bearing the aspect of complaint against any one, off parade, *unless it is in writing*, as the greatest inconvenience has, in some instances arisen from attending to conversational allegations rather founded on misapprehension than ascertained facts.

Senior Officers of Militia or Volunteers can, however, call upon their subordinate Officers for explanations in writing, on account of any alleged breach of Military discipline or neglect of duty coming under their own observation, or submitted to them by written report, or direct the Officers under their command to investigate, and report in writing, either for their own information, or that of the Commander-in-Chief; and they are empowered to settle any minor points which they deem of too little importance to refer to Head Quarters, subject to appeal to the Commander-in-Chief, from any complainant who may still consider himself aggrieved; but the Commander-in-Chief will feel it to be his duty to visit with severe reprimand any undue persistency in appeals of a frivolous nature, should he have reason to be satisfied with the previous award of the Commanding Officer. On matters not infringing on their command or official authority, there is nothing to prevent Commanding Officers from holding Regimental meetings of their Officers to consult with them on affairs connected with the interior economy of the Regiments.

Any Militia or Volunteer Soldier wishing to speak to his superior Officer on parade, should be accompanied by a non-commissioned Officer.

Although the Commander-in-Chief does not appear to have the express power of regulating the expenditure of Regimental Funds, yet it appears by Sec. 122 that means are to be taken to enable him to ascertain whether they have been judiciously and properly laid out.

The Commander-in-Chief, recommends that the Regimental stationery and postal charges be first provided for, and that the conservation of Arms and the encouragement of Rifle practice appear to him to be the next important subjects for the consideration of Commanding Officers.

The Commander-in-Chief, under power vested by Sec. 129 Mil. Act of 1862, will not sanction special payments for ser-

VICES performed in peace, unless remuneration be previously guaranteed by specific enactment, general regulations under enactment, or particular prior orders, with offer of reimbursement of expenses annexed.

By order,

R. B. SINCLAIR, A. G. M.

## DRESS AND UNIFORM.

The following Dress Regulations are published for the information of the Militia:—

In compliance with Circular from this Office, dated 13th May, Officers now commissioned and those newly appointed will provide themselves at once with the undress uniform of their rank. The furnishing of the full dress will not be compulsory until further orders.

The non-commissioned Officers of Militia are expected to provide themselves with the hereafter named undress, which they will be required to wear when called out for muster or training.

The full dress uniform of Officers of Militia will be the same as that laid down for Officers of Infantry of the Line, with the following exceptions:—

1. Silver, in all cases, to be substituted for gold.
2. The crown and stars worn as badges of rank, are to be embroidered in gold upon the full dress uniform.
3. Instead of the crimson silk sash worn by the Officers of the Army, a pouch and belt will be worn over the left shoulder.

*The Belt* to be of white leather, two inches and a half wide.

*The Pouch* of black patent leather, six inches long, three inches deep, one inch and a half wide, the outside leaf overlapping half an inch at sides and three quarters of an inch at bottom, the corners rounded, bearing the device (a crown plated) one inch in length; buckle, ring, and stud, with leaf at each end, as per sealed pattern.

Instead of the crimson silk cord on the left shoulder to retain the sash, a small silver cord, similar in size, will be worn.

*The Cap Platé* to bear the device a Mayflower with a crown above, and in garter encircling it, Nova Scotia Militia, (as worn upon the buttons.)

*The Waist Belt Plate* to bear the same device and title.

*The Facings*, throughout the Force, will be white.

*The Lace* on the full dress to be Silver, half inch, Staff pattern.

*The Sword* worn, will be the same as that in use among the Infantry of the Line.

*The Spurs* worn by Field Officers, will be of yellow metal.

*Horse Furniture* same as for Infantry of the Line, but saddle cloths to be royal blue.

#### UNDRESS OF OFFICERS.

The undress uniform of Officers will be a scarlet flannel or serge tunic, single breasted, with collar of same material and color, rounded in front, to hang loose, and to about eight inches below the waist with six buttons, at equal intervals, in the front.

1. The cuffs of the same material and color, pointed in front, five inches in height, two small buttons on each sleeve.

2. The shoulder knot to be of round silver cord, treble twist.

1. The badges of their rank worn by Field Officers on the collar, will be the same as those worn by them in full dress, except that they will be silver instead of gold.

2. Captains and Subalterns will not wear the badges of their rank on their undress uniform.

The pouch and belt to be worn over the left shoulder, under the shoulder cord.

The sword belt to be worn underneath the tunic.

*Trowsers* of gray cloth, as per sealed pattern, homespun color, with a scarlet stripe a quarter of an inch wide in the outer seam.

*Trowsers*, as for Infantry of the Line, but such Regiment as wish, may, by permission, adopt a gray homespun cloth instead of black or blue.

*Forage Cap* as for Infantry of the Line.

*The Cap Badge* to be of silver, embroidered two inches in height, to consist of a laurel wreath surmounted by a crown, encircling the letters N. S. M., worked in a monogram together, as per sealed pattern.

Undress of non-commissioned Officers and Privates to con-



sist of a red serge or flannel tunic, extending about twelve inches below the waist, with collar (turn over) about four inches in depth, to open in front to the waist, with six large sized buttons down the front; the neck to close with small sized buttons; the sleeve to be gathered in at the cuffs, and closed behind with small buttons; in front a flap worked in scarlet braid six inches long and two inches and a quarter wide, with three small buttons. Chevrons of non-commissioned Officers as at page 143 Queen's Regulations for the Army, (to be white.)

The shoulder knot to be of white quarter inch cord, quadruple twist, to be puffed with white, to spring clear of the point of the shoulder, and to button close to the neck under the turn down collar.

*Belts* of white buff, as worn by Infantry of the Line.

*The Haversack* to be of unbleached linen, one foot square, with fold to button over the mouth; the strap of the same material, two inches in width—to be worn over the right shoulder under the shoulder strap and outside the belts; the mouth level with the hip.

Militia or Volunteer Artillery are to have blue uniforms with silver instead of gold lace, the privates are to have blue instead of red in other particulars, to distinguish them from the Royal Artillery.

Sealed pattern can be seen at the Adjutant General's Office.

Militia Buttons can be obtained from the office of the Quarter Master General of Militia (Adjutant General's Office) at the following rates:

Officers' large Buttons, per gross.....	\$2.06
Do. small do. do., .....	1.06
Men's Buttons, large, per gross.....	0.68
Do. do. small, do., .....	0.43

Privates Buttons cannot be disposed of in less quantity than a gross each issue; prepayment will be required, and the annexed form of requisition will be adhered to:

Dated at

Name of Applicant of Corps.

Required—

— Militia Buttons—size.

gross,

for which the sum of \$     is herewith enclosed.

(Signed)

To the Adjutant General N. S. M. }  
 Halifax, N. S. }

Price of Overalls, complete, \$1.22.

The Abstracts of General Orders of past date contained in the following regulations are also to apply to Militia training.

The Commander-in-Chief has to observe that the Staff Instructors' Progress Returns of Volunteer Drill through the country, tend to show that in many instances the training of the Commissioned Officers of the Volunteer Force is not in that advanced state which he anticipated, comparatively few Returns containing the names of Officers capable of imparting instruction in drill.

He holds the Instructors responsible on this most important point, and he reiterates the directions so frequently given, with a desire that they may be strictly conformed to.

It is to be understood that, as soon as any Company has completed Squad Drill, and the Manual and Platoon Exercises, the Officers are to take their places, and to be instructed in giving words of command; and no drill is to be dismissed without one or more of the Officers being called to the front to command, and Officers are to be called out successively, as nearly as possible in turn, so that each will have an equal share of instruction.

When a Company has been reported effective, the Staff or other Instructors will cease to give the word of command, excepting when drilling Recruits, and will devote the whole of their attention to causing the Officers to learn to give it properly.

Officers and non-commissioned Officers showing a talent for imparting instruction, are also to be frequently exercised in taking charge of drill.

Officers in command of Volunteer Corps which have returned effectives, after due training by a regular Instructor, will be responsible for the accuracy of all effective returns and for continued efficiency in training.

In making out effective returns, the following regulations will be strictly adhered to:—

1st. Commissioned Officers, to be returned effective, should be able to command and manœuvre a Company, and to put their command through the Manual and Platoon, (Review Exercise, page 187, Field Exercise,) and be capable of conducting Target Practice, according to regulation.

2nd. *Effective Non-commissioned Officers.*—Full Sergeants should know their posts in Company, (Section 9, Field Exercise), and should be able to tell off and prove Company. The Senior or Color Sergeant should have all the effective qualifications of a Commissioned Officer; and no non-commissioned Officer, of whatever rank, should be continued on the effective list, who is incapable of marching a Company on or off Parade, or conducting a smaller party so as to halt and front them in any given position. Instructors are frequently to cause the non-commissioned Officers to perform this necessary practice.

Members of Volunteer Corps, belonging to the ranks, to be placed and continued on the effective list, are to be, and continue to be, efficient in Company Drill, and Manual and Platoon as far as page 187, Field Exercise.

The following additional directions are to be implicitly observed by Officers commanding Volunteer Companies, who are strictly held responsible for a soldier-like, impartial, and undeviating compliance with them:—

1st. Any member of a Volunteer Corps, of whatever grade, who shall, when duly warned, neglect to appear on Parade for Inspection or Review, and shall fail to give his Commanding Officer a full and satisfactory reason for his absence, within six days of such Parade for Inspection or Review, if not absent with leave, shall be struck off the effective list of his Company for the current year, and his name shall not appear in the next effective returns sent in to the Clerk of the Peace.

2nd. No Volunteer, of any rank, shall remain on the effective Roll of his Corps, who shall absent himself from training so as to render himself unfit to be placed in the ranks.

3. Recruits may be placed on the effective list, providing they are actually attending training, to the satisfaction of their Commanding Officer ; and members of newly organized Corps can be returned as effective, on certificate from the Drill Instructor that they are effective in Drill, as far as instruction has gone. These Returns will however be checked by diary at Head Quarters.

4th. No Volunteer is to be entered in the effective Roll of his Company, who has not provided himself with uniform, or deposited the money for that purpose.

5th. Members remaining on the non-effective Roll, of any Company or Corps, for a period of twelve months from the time of their enrolment, shall be struck off the strength of their Corps.

During the absence or sickness of any Captain of a Corps, the next senior in command will carry out these, or any other orders received.

The Commander-in-Chief draws the attention of Officers commanding Corps to the absolute necessity of the most exact compliance with all regulations issued with respect to effective returns, as it is their paramount duty to insure that any privileges granted to effective Volunteers are not extended either to non-effectives, or to those who are negligent in the performance of the reasonable duties required of them ; and he trusts that the great responsibility, which he himself feels on this important point, will be shared by all who are acting under his orders.

*Memorandum for the Inspection of a single Company.*

The Company to be inspected will be drawn up as a Company in line at open order with fixed bayonets and shouldered arms, the captain at six paces in front of the centre, the senior lieutenant at three paces in front of the second file from the right, the other officers in line with him, and according to seniority in the places laid down in Part II. Section I. of Field Exercise. The Staff Officers on the right of the front rank, at one pace distance.

The covering sergeant on the right of the front rank.

Band, drummers or buglers, if present, nine paces in rear of centre, two deep, at loose files.

Supernumerary rank at three paces from rear rank.

On the inspecting officer arriving to within thirty or forty paces of the Company, the Captain will give the command: "General Salute—Present Arms," he and the other officers saluting with their swords, the band or drums playing a march, or buglers sounding the prescribed roll.

After shouldering arms, the Commanding Officer will move up to meet the inspecting officer, salute, hand in state, and report his Company, and will then accompany the Inspecting Officer down the ranks or receive orders as to next movement. During the inspection, executive officers will keep their swords drawn and carried, according to regulation. The Staff Officers will not draw their swords. On all occasions of addressing the inspecting Officer, falling out, reporting, &c., officers with drawn swords will salute with their swords and not with the hand only.

At all inspections made by inspecting field officers, or other authorized persons, the whole of the public property, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, targets, &c. in possession, must be shown and accounted for, and the Regimental or Company Books and Accounts must be produced, if called for.

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#### REGULATIONS CONCERNING MILITIA MUSTERS.

Officers or non-commissioned officers calling Militia rolls will check them by numbering off their companies or squads immediately after roll call, and observing if the numbers tally with the names answered.

Should there be any discrepancy, the roll is to be again called, and front rank men answering their names will step to the front, and, passing to the rear by the right flank, will fall in six paces in rear of the places which they have respectively vacated.

Rear rank men, on answering their names, will fall directly to the rear seven paces, aligning themselves with the rear rank, both ranks facing in the original direction.

If the roll is being called by a Commissioned Officer, the front rank men on answering their names and stepping out of the ranks will salute; the men of the rear rank falling back without saluting.

As alphabetical or other regimental roll calls would consume much valuable time which can be much more profitably employed in training, the Commander-in-Chief desires that the above regulations may be implicitly adhered to, officers commanding companies being held responsible for the accuracy of their states, which on regimental parades must be collected by the adjutants on forming open column right in front on the coverers, the adjutants making out the aggregate regimental states and delivering them, together with the company states, to Commanding Officers before proceeding to exercise.

On company parades, or parades for muster or exercise without forming Battalion, the senior officer present will collect the states, and will deliver or transmit them to Commanding Officers, the Adjutants, or Head Quarters, as directed in General or Regimental Orders.

On Regimental Parades, when Companies are equalized, Commanding Officers, by forming quarter distance column, and casting their eyes down the reverse flank, can satisfy themselves that their states are correct, allowing for extra and blank files.

After the Companies of a Regiment are told off for exercise, no one should be permitted to join the ranks, and should any Commanding Officer have reason to conclude that the states are incorrect, he should cause Companies to be reformed, and the rolls to be carefully called as above, before dismissing his parade.

Commanding Officers are to draw the attention of all ranks of their respective commands to these regulations, explaining how much trouble and loss of time will be avoided by the rolls being properly called and answered in the first instance.

No Military duty counts unless a proper written record be kept of it.

This is equally applicable to individual and aggregate duties.

Unless states be given in of parades they must be ignored at Head Quarters, and a repetition of the duty not thus accounted for may be demanded in accordance with Military practice.

A "state" signifies a numerical list of each rank attending any official duty, parade, or drill, separately marked in figures in respective headed columns.

Absentees are also marked in like manner at Regimental or Company parades, the total being added together for the full strength. Vide Schedule, filled in hypothetically, to demonstrate.

The above is chiefly for the general information of Head Quarters.

“Nominal Returns” or the recorded names of Officers or Men who have attended to duty or muster or been absent therefrom, are for the particular information of Inspecting Officers, Commanding Officers, and the Captains and Company Officers; these and nominal enrolment returns will not be forwarded hereafter to Head Quarters unless specially called for. Diaries are names of attendants at single drills as well as of absentees with particulars of the training described by referring to sections and parts of the Book of Evolutions.

It is to be distinctly understood that no Militia or Volunteer drill, of any kind whatever, can count officially unless nominal diaries be furnished—*these* will be required at Head Quarters, and are to be sent in weekly, monthly, or quarterly. Vide schedular forms.

Volunteers of subordinate rank as Volunteers, also holding Militia Commissions, cannot have arms both as Militia Officers and Volunteers.

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## COMPONENT SERVICE OF MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

Trained Volunteer Battalions or Regiments will take the right in Brigade with disembodied Militia, the left with embodied Militia.

Trained Volunteer Companies with Militia, not embodied, will take the flanks alternately right and left according to their own seniority, unless otherwise ordered by the officer in command on parade.

With embodied Militia they will take the left of the line, (Act Geo. III which is in force in Great Britain) they will give or take files on equalization.

The Officers will assume seniority according to regulations heretofore published, and the precedents in practice in Great Britain. Vide respective rank, &c., page 16 Prov. Reg.

“It is to be understood that on parade, for the purpose of manœuvring, corps are to be distributed and drawn up in the mode which the General, or other Officer Commanding, may judge most convenient, and best adapted to the purposes of the service.” (Queen’s Regulations, page 11.)

“No person is eligible to hold a commission in the army unless he has attained the age of seventeen years.” (Queen’s Regulations.)

“All recommendations for commissions are to certify the eligibility of the person recommended in respect to education, character, connexions, and bodily health, and to state his christian as well as surname, age, and place of abode.” (Queen’s Regulations.)

“The Royal Gazettes published by authority, in which all military appointments, promotions, exchanges, and removals are inserted, are to be considered as official notifications of the appointments, &c., so published.” (Queen’s Regulations.)

“The period of three months is allowed to officers to enable them to provide themselves with the necessary equipments.”

“In exchanges between officers, the recommendations are to be signed by the Colonels or Commanding Officers of the respective Regiments, and to be accompanied by a declaration, signed by the individuals, and certified by the Colonels or Commanding Officers of the Regiments to which they respectively belong, stating that the exchange recommended does not originate in any regimental proceedings of any kind, or in any cause affecting the honour and character of the officers, and that there are no grounds of personal objection which have, in the smallest degree, induced an application for such exchange, and the following certificate is to be added, viz:—

That it is their bona fide intention to do duty with the corps to which they exchange.”

Officers are to be subject to Militia examination for promotion.

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*Miscellaneous Abstracts abbreviated from Her Majesty’s Regulations.*

“An Officer entrusted with the command of a Regiment is invested with authority which renders him responsible to his



“Sovereign and country for the maintenance of discipline and order; he is to exact from Officers and men the most implicit obedience to regulations, and he is not only to enforce by command, but to encourage by example.

“A Commanding Officer’s authority is paramount in his Regiment; he should give his best attention to promote a good understanding amongst the officers, by advice to the young and inexperienced, by timely interference to prevent disputes, and by taking immediate notice of any conduct likely to interrupt the harmony of the corps, his decision should be assented to and his disposal of questions between officers should be considered final.

“A Commanding Officer is to report specially and without favor or partiality the conduct of any officer who may subject himself to censure from Head Quarters.

“The instruction and improvement of his men form a most essential part of the supervision of a Commanding Officer, and he should see that all General and Regimental Orders are complied with.

“If a man refuses to obey an order distinctly given, the law is to be enforced without altercation.

“Officers are to avoid reproving non-commissioned officers for any irregularity, neglect of duty, awkwardness, &c., in the presence or hearing of the men, lest they should weaken their authority and lessen their respectability—unless it shall be necessary for the benefit of example that the reproof be public, or that it shall have been provoked by repeated neglect or irregularity.

“Each Company is to be divided into squads, the Commanders of squads being responsible to the Captain, who is answerable to the Field Officers and Colonel.

“When Officers attend at a Review or an Inspection of Troops they should appear in uniform.

“To ensure uniformity in Regiments and protect officers from extra expense, Inspecting Officers should report any alterations not sanctioned by authority.

“Every Captain is responsible to his Colonel or the Officer Commanding his Regiment for all government property in charge of his company, in the absence of the Captain, he having regularly given over his command, the next senior

“Subaltern becomes answerable to the Commanding Officer for the good order and discipline of his company in every respect as if he was Captain.

“All orders relating to the men are to be read and explained to them by their Officers.”

### *Queen's Regulations.*

“It is the imperative duty of all Commanding Officers to pay close attention to the instruction of the young officers, and they will be held responsible for the performance of this duty, as well as for the due instruction and training of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers under their command.”

“Rifles issued by the Imperial Government are to be maintained fit for service for twelve years. Bayonet scabbards and cap pockets for six years, special cases of deterioration are to be reported.”

“If arms, *which have not been the regulated period in use*, are delivered into Store otherwise than in a serviceable state, a claim will be made upon the Officer Commanding the Regiment for their repair; or, if unserviceable, for their value. A charge will also be made for such arms as may have been rendered unserviceable by negligence, or want of care.”

“The practice of punching, or engraving letters or figures on the barrels of muskets and other arms, is strictly forbidden.

“All regiments being supplied with the rifle musket, pattern 1853, it becomes the greatest importance to impress upon the soldier the necessity of *preserving his arm at all times in the highest condition.*”

“The value of the present arm over the smooth-bored percussion musket can hardly be overrated; but as the value depends upon the straightness and truth of the bore, unless every care be taken to make the young soldier regard it as a valuable and delicate arm, the results will not come up to the real powers of the weapon.”

“Placing arms forcibly in a rack, “piling” them carelessly (in consequence of which they often fall down), will frequently “set” or crook the barrel, more particularly at the “nose,” where it is thinnest; and this being the point of delivery, the arm becomes irreparably injured.”

“The soldier is on no account whatever to use his musket

for carrying any weight, or for any purpose for which it is not intended, as the barrel is bent very easily; and, though the injury may be so slight as not to be perceptible to any but a practiced viewer, it may be sufficient to destroy the accuracy of its shooting."

"Great care should be taken in skirmishing not to run the muzzle of the barrel into the ground, and a soldier accidentally doing so should immediately fall out, as, if the piece be fired, the obstruction in the muzzle is liable to burst the barrel. If not loaded, the dirt should be carefully removed and the barrel wiped out, for if rammed down with a charge, it would tear the barrel and destroy the surface of the bore."

"If the interior of the barrel be allowed to become rusty, the increased resistance to the passage of the bullet will probably cause the latter to "strip" (or pass out of the grooving), or else the wood plug may be driven through the bullet, and the arm for the time rendered useless or dangerous."

#### REGIMENTAL BOOKS REQUIRED BY THE N. S. M.

General Order Book	Regimental Order Book	Record Book of Officers' period of Service.	Letter Book.
Annual Numerical Books and Numerical Summary.	Company Books, Nominal and Numerical.	Squad Books	Nominal and Numerical.
Chronic Sick Exemptions.	Temporary Sick Certificates.	Record of Fines.	

With notes and observations of Inspecting Officers.

#### GENERAL ORDER BOOK.

All General Orders, Regulations, and Circular Letters are to be pasted, as they are received, into a book; this, with an index, will constitute the Records of General Orders, instead of manuscript copies. (Any additional standing regulations will be printed on sheets of this size, being pagged or numbered.)

REGIMENTAL ORDER BOOK is to consist of Regimental Orders issued by Commanding Officers.

## RECORD OF OFFICERS' SERVICES.

This Book is to contain the names of the Officers of each rank in the Regiment, showing the dates of their appointments, their age, and the date of their different commissions.

“It is the duty of the Inspecting Officers fully and faithfully to report without reserve, and to make such observations and animadversions as he may consider necessary, on the several heads to which his attention is directed; not failing to bestow on every class of officers the due proportion of commendation or censure which the conduct of each, in his respective station, shall appear to deserve: if he perceive that the officers or men, or both, are careless, inaccurate or ill-instructed in their field exercise, he is not only to state the particulars in his report, but also to order such a course of drill, in reference both to officers and men, in conformity to the regulations, as he may judge best calculated to remedy what he may have occasion to censure.”

“Inspecting Officers should report all defects or requirements that come under their notice, notifying the same both to Head Quarters and to the Officers Commanding Regiments, with whom they have reason to find fault.”

“In all instances in which the Inspecting Officer may have occasion to point out any defects, he is to mention in his report what directions he has given in consequence. He is to direct that his orders, on these occasions, be inserted in the General Order-Book of the Regiment, and to transmit a copy of them, with his report, to the Adjutant-General. The General Officer next inspecting the regiment is to state in his report in what manner, and with what effect, the orders issued at the previous inspection appear to have been employed.”

## MILITARY DISCUSSIONS, &amp;c.

“Deliberations or Discussions among any class of Military men having the object of conveying praise, censure, or any mark of approbation towards their superiors or others, are strictly prohibited, as being subversive of discipline, and an assumption of power which belongs to the Sovereign alone, or to Officers to whom the command and discipline of the troops may be entrusted by Royal authority.”

“Every Officer will therefore be held responsible who shall allow himself to be complimented by officers, or soldiers, who are serving, or who have served, under his command, by means of presents of plate, swords, &c., or by any collective expression of their opinion.” (Duke of Wellington’s Order.)

“Commanding Officers are to use their utmost vigilance to prevent the non-commissioned officers and men furnishing any military information to the public press of a nature which may be either useful to the enemy or derogatory to internal discipline.”

“The Standing Orders of Regiments are to contain nothing inconsistent with, or which is not expressly sanctioned by Her Majesty’s Regulations and Orders for the Army, which are applicable to every branch of the service.”

In accordance with the practice which obtains in Great Britain during elections, in time of peace, all ranks of the Local Forces are prohibited from appearing in uniform on such occasions.

## NOVA-SCOTIA.

*Parade State of*

Dated at

Distribution.	Lt. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2d Lieutenants.	Staff Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Remarks.
Total on Parade.											
Absent .....											
Total Strength...											

Commanding.

NOVA SCOTIA. County Militia.  
 Company Battalion  
 Numerical State of No. Dated at

Date.	Distribution.	Description of Drill.												
		Lt. Colonels.	Major.	Captains.	1st Lieuts.	2d Lieuts.	Staff Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.	Names and Rank of Instructors.	Page , Field Exercise.
	Under instruction.													
	Total absent. ....													
	Total strength. ....													
	Under instruction.													
	Total absent. ....													
	Total strength. ....													
	Under instruction.													
	Total absent. ....													
	Total strength. ....													

The different days training are to be entered one below the other, under "Date," the particulars being carried forward on the lines opposite. These States are to be signed by the Officer or Instructor in charge of the Companies during the respective training, and are to be forwarded, "through the Officers Commanding Battalions," to Head Quarters, at the conclusion thereof. For nominal absentee returns, see enclosed form with endorsement.



*Numerical State of the Regiment County Militia,  
Consisting of Companies.*

Dated at the Regimental Head Quarters, at \_\_\_\_\_, November 1863.

Rank.	Subst. No.	Acting. No.	Remarks.
Lieutenant Colonel..			
Majors.. . . . .			
Captains.. . . . .			
1st Lieutenants.. . . .			
2nd Lieutenants.. . . .			
Adjutant .. . . . .			
Surgeon.. . . . .			
Assistant Surgeon.. . .			
Quarter Master.. . . .			

*Number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File,  
with particulars of.*

	Nos.	
Sergeant Major.. . . . .		Companies, or parts of Companies, which have not been called out, with special reasons annexed; also, reasons for non-enrolment of any particular district, if so omitted:
Quarter Master Sergeant.. . .		
Total Sergeants not to exceed one Color Sergeant per Company, and one Full Sergeant for every twenty men.. . . . .		
Rank and File of the First Class who have attended Training during this year.		
First Class Rank and File who have not attended Training .. . . . .		
Total Rank and File of the First Class.. . . . .		

I hereby certify, upon my honor, that the above is a true return, according to the best information at my disposal.

Signed,  
Commanding Regt. County, N. S.



*Form of Certificate to be sent in to the Adjutant General of Militia, on the Officer subscribing to the same, taking over Arms.*

Dated

I have to certify that I received the undermentioned particulars on the \_\_\_\_\_ of 18 \_\_\_\_\_ being Government property issued to the Corps now under my command, and that the statement below is a correct return.

Nos.	Distribution.	Deficient.	Not Serviceable.	Remarks.
	Pouches.....			
	Pouch Belts.....			
	Cap Pockets.....			
	Bayonet or converted Waistbelts.....			
	Bayonets.....			
	do. Slings.....			
	do. Scabbards..			
	Rifles, complete.....			
	Cramps.....			
	Brass Jags.....			
	Spare Nipples.....			
	Ball Drawers.....			
	Muzzle Stoppers....			
	Nipple Wrenches....			
	Arm Chests.....			
	Snap Caps and Chains			
	Targets with Nuts....			
	Bolts and Stanchions, complete.....			
	Regulation allowance of Ammunition on hand.....			
	Ball Drawers, com- plete.....			

Any other articles to be named below.

Signed,

Commanding.

To the Adjutant General of Militia, }  
Head Quarters, Halifax, N. S. }



## LIST OF PRICES FOR REPAIR OF RIFLE MUSKETS, &amp;c.—CONT.

Description of Repair.	Arms fitted with solid bands and springs.		Arms fitted with screw bands and rammer springs.		Short Rifle.	Artillery Carbine.	Sappers' Carbine.			
	\$.	d.	\$.	d.						
<b>LOCK.—cont.</b>										
For a new sear spring and fitting.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0		
For a new swivel, fitted and tempered.....	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8		
For a new steel nail, filed, tapped, } tumbler.....	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0		
and tempered..... } lock of sorts	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0		
For oiling and cleaning lock, including correcting the "pull off".....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2		
<b>BARREL.</b>										
For a new nipple and fitting.....	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6		
For clipping the breech-pin.....	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9		
For a new front sight, filed up and fitted †.....	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8		
For a new elevating sight-bed and fittings.....	2	0	2	0	1	9	0	1	9	
For a new elevating sight-flap or leaf and ditto...	2	0	2	0	1	9	1	6	1	9
For a new slider for sight and ditto.....	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9		
For a new cap or top piece for sight and fitting...	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8		
For a new sight-spring and ditto.....	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8		
For a new sight-screw and ditto.....	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2		
For a new centre-pin for joint of sight, and fitting	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2		
For a new elevating sight, including soldering on, adjusting, cleaning off and browning bed of sight.....	7	4	7	4	5	0	5	0		
For graduating and marking bed of sight.....	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1		
For graduating flap or leaf.....	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2		
For browning barrel, including smoothing ‡.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0		
<b>BAYONET.</b>										
For new bayonet with locking ring complete, including fitting and adjusting, &c.....	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0		
For a new locking ring and fitting.....	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0		
For a new screw or stud for locking ring.....	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0		
For setting bayonet when bent.....	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0		

\* This service is inserted in lieu of a special allowance for adjusting the "pull off," which should be discontinued.

† The front sight of arms with sword bayonets should be *soft* soldered to the barrel, and not brazed.

‡ See para. 25, page 101.





## FORM OF BOARD OF APPEAL.

*Proceedings of a Board of Appeal held at*  
*on the* \_\_\_\_\_ *of* \_\_\_\_\_ 186  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 President.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Members.

(Names and Rank and Regiment.)

The President and Members having been sworn, or having made declaration on honor as the case may be, C. D.'s case of reported absence from duty is brought before the Board.

1st Evidence, being sworn or having made affirmation (with rank and name) proves having warned the appellant, or declines proof, (in the latter case proceedings against C. D. cease, unless another party can prove the warning.)

Appellant, if present, can cross-examine.

2nd Evidence, being sworn or having made affirmation (name and rank) proves absence of appellant on calling or hearing the roll called.

Appellant, if present, can cross-examine; if absent, the evidence if conclusive in the minds of the Board, may cease, and if necessary they may proceed to adjudicate.

3rd Evidence, and others, in support of the allegation in like manner, if attainable and required by the Board.

*Appellant's defence and the evidence he can adduce in support of it.*

All evidence can be cross-examined by the Court or appellant, the appellant or his attorney being defendant and the Captain or his deputy being prosecutor.

The Board having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in the case brought before it, is of opinion that C D, &c., (naming amount of fine if considered due.)

Signed,

President.

*Note.*—In adjudicating or taking opinions during proceedings, the Court is to be cleared, and the opinion of the junior to be taken first, that of the next junior second, and so upwards, the President having the casting vote. the majority decides.



## PRESENT PRICE OF OLD PATTERN ACCOUTREMENTS.

Pouch.....	£0	1	0	stg.
Pouch Belt.....	0	0	10	
Bayonet Belt.....	0	0	10	
Sling.....	0	0	6	
Scabbard.....	0	1	3	
Cap Pocket.....	0	0	2	
Total.....	£0	4	7	

N. B.—New arms regulations will be supplied in an appendix.

## TO MILITIA, ARTILLERY, AND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

**D**ELLA TORRE & Co., Importers and Dealers in Military Accoutrements and Outfits. At private sale or by contract the very lowest estimates given. Drill Models, Field Exercise and Musketry Instruction Books always on hand. As also, Chacoes, Forage Caps, Badges, Laces, Crown and Stars, Shoulder Cords and Sword Knots.

## NOVA SCOTIA MILITIA.

**T**HE following Drill Books, published in London at the prices stated will be supplied in Halifax, by G. E. Morton & Co., at a small advance for cost of importation.

Field Exercises, by Authority. Pocket Edition....	1s.	2d.
Queen's Regulations and Orders.....	3	6
Manual of Artillery Exercises Pocket Edition....	1	2
Musketry Regulations.....	1	2
Infantry Sword Exercises.....	0	7
Drill and Rifle Instructor.....	0	8

N. B.—All similar works imported to order on application to G. E. Morton & Co., Granville Street, Halifax, and supplied at publishers prices if one dozen copies be ordered.

**D**RILL BOOKS, latest editions, Manual of Artillery Drill, pocket edition, price 1s. 6d., Infantry Sword Exercise, price 9d., Field Exercise, pocket edition, price 1s. 6d. For sale by

A. & W. MACKINLAY,  
10 Granville Street.



Head Quarters, Halifax.

## APPENDIX TO REVISED REGULATIONS.

CONTINUED BY AUTHORITY.

*Office of A. G. M., June 15th, 1864.*

### ARMS. (Page 20 & 21.)

Commanding Officers of Regiments or Corps are primarily responsible for all arms and government property given over to their charge.

On requisition from Captains or Officers Commanding Companies, Officers Commanding Militia Regiments may issue rifles to them for the instruction of the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of their companies.

Commanding Officers are to furnish bonds to Head Quarters for the whole of the rifles issued to their commands, the Captains will give security for the number of rifles in their charge. All Militia Rifles are to be inspected quarterly by a Field Officer of the Regiment, who will report on the state of the arms to Head Quarters, on or before the 1st of January, April, July, and October, of each year.

Captains, or in their absence their next seniors, will inspect the arms of Companies, and report monthly to their Commanding Officers, who may order more frequent inspections at their discretion.

All arms and other government property are to be produced at the inspections of the Staff Officers, or for the examination of the Non-commissioned Staff, who have the rank of armourers.

Rifles not produced at inspections, or not clean and free from rust, should invariably be withdrawn by Commanding Officers, and the penalties prescribed by enactment be enforced.

Armoury allowance will not hereafter be conceded for less than 40 stand of arms, they being deposited in one building, and on vouchers received that they are all deposited and kept in a rented armoury.

Contingent allowance of 25 cents per rifle per annum will only be allowed to Militia Officers having charge of not less than an entire chest of arms consisting of 20 stand.

No Volunteer Corps, which is under the strength of thirty-six effective men, exclusive of three Commissioned Officers and four Sergeants, (page 61 Field Exercise,) or which is in arrear with reports or returns, or has not mustered the above strength for Staff Inspection, when ordered, counting effective Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, or men, accounted for in the state as absent on leave, or which has been reported for dirty arms within the year (of 12 months inclusive,) will be entitled to receive any armoury, contingent, ammunition, or other allowance. (Vide Sec. 91 Mil. Act, page 14, which abrogates clause 2nd, pages 6 and 7 Rev. Reg., Jan. 1st, 1864.)

Armoury allowance or contingent will not be paid on any rifles under the care of armourers remunerated by the Province.

It is the duty of Captains and Company Officers to see that rifles are cleaned as soon as practicable after being used for target practice, and to withdraw rifles not properly cared for.

Commanding Officers are to take pains to inculcate the importance of keeping the Enfield Rifle in perfect order, it being a well ascertained fact that any internal corrosion arising from neglect irretrievably injures the shooting power and precision of the weapon. Competing marksmen cannot expect success unless they are careful in the treatment of their arms.

#### CORRESPONDENCE AND COMPLAINTS PREFERRED BY SUBORDINATES AGAINST THEIR SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

It will be seen, on reference to sec. 38, page 12, and to pages 25 and 26 Rev. Reg., that every person connected with the Militia Service has the means of obtaining redress for any well founded grievances or complaints, at the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, if preferred to His Excellency through the proper channel.

His Excellency desires further to point out that all official communications must be forwarded by Commanding Officers through the Inspecting Officers of their respective districts, addressed to the Adjutant General's Office, Halifax.

It is to be distinctly understood that no Officer is justified in impeding or intercepting any subject of complaint or reference to a superior officer addressed to Head Quarters.

In case of complaint made against any Commanding Officer it is necessary that it should pass through his hands, and that he should forward it impartially, with any remarks or explanations which he may choose to make, through the Inspecting Officer, who will transmit it to the Commander-in-Chief, with his observations, through the A. G. M., whose duty it is to lay such matters before His Excellency.

Should any Officer decline or neglect to forward proper and respectful communications or complaints addressed to Head Quarters, the complainant is then authorized to address such complaint *direct* to the Commander-in-Chief, who will most seriously notice any non-compliance with, or disregard of, his order upon this head, more particularly if it should appear that any improper or personal motives have caused the superior officer to decline to forward the complaint.