

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

The Popular Organ of the Active Force of the Dominion.

VOL. VI. No 51.
Price Five Cents.

OTTAWA, DECEMBER 31st, 1891.

\$2.00 a Year.
\$1.50 in advance.

GENERAL HERBERT'S IMPRESSIONS.

The first annual report by Major General Herbert upon the condition of the force, as seen by him in his inspection tour, forms part of the last Militia General Orders. This is an interesting new departure, as such reports have hitherto been reserved for embodiment in the annual report of the Militia Department, thus not only appearing much later but having a more limited circulation. General Herbert's criticisms are very much to the point, and ought to be productive of good results. We give here that part of the General Order in full:--

No. 3. MILITIA TRAINING 1891.

The following remarks of the Major General Commanding on the results of the Militia training for the year 1891 are published for information of all concerned.

I.—DRILL OF CITY BATTALIONS.

Several corps have attained a fair amount of precision in battalion movements. It is noticeable, however, throughout that the drill of the Company individually, as a company or as a squad, has been neglected. This is sufficiently evident when the companies take part in evolutions in close formation but it is still more patent when they are called upon to act in extended formation, and to take part in tactical manoeuvres. It is then seen that the significance of the Company, as a tactical unit, is not sufficiently appreciated, and still less so that of the minor units, half companies and sections.

Similarly, commanding officers fail to appreciate the significance of the half-battalion, and its use in manoeuvres. Section 15, Part 8, Infantry Drill, "The Attack, Battalion," shows the importance, of getting the Majors accustomed to handle these subdivisions of the Battalion under the direction of the Commanding officer.

There is a strong disposition in Commanding Officers, to give too much attention to a few of the more showy evolutions contained in the Drill Book, which have comparatively little tactical importance.

Considering the small amount of time at the disposal of battalions for drill, they would do well to limit the instruction to the sections laid down in General Order (13), 17th July 1891, and the numerous combinations that can be formed thereon.

The simpler and more necessary evolutions, when combining accuracy in the direction, with rapidity in the movement, (to the extent of dispensing with points for formation) give a higher test of drill than an indifferent performance of all the more complicated evolutions in the Drill Book.

Marches through the streets occupy much of the time of the City Corps. Sufficient use does not appear to be made of those marches for purpose of instruction. They are generally conducted solely "in fours," without any of the variations of formation admissible on the line of march.

There are few places where some of the principles laid down for Route marching (Infantry Drill, Part 5, 2) cannot be practised. The formation of the column of route into

column of sections, and half companies, and occasionally even into company column, or still wider formation is desirable. The employment of advance or rear guards would further materially assist in the military instruction and add to the interest of such marches.

The weakness of companies seriously hampers a commanding officer in his work of instruction. It is impossible to drill well, with so-called companies, which do not represent that tactical unit; therefore for drill, administrative companies must be combined, as prescribed in Section 1, Part 8, Infantry Drill (Battalion), so as to form tactical units.

II.—CORPS TRAINED IN CAMPS.

(1.) *Assembly of Corps.* The season at which the camps were held this year, interfering somewhat with the occupation of the men, accounts for small musters in some cases. At the same time much longer notice was given by General Orders than has been customary in former years. If therefore Commanding Officers had accepted those General Orders as final, and had acted upon them, it would have enabled many men to turn out who did not do so.

By General Order (16) of 21st August 1891, Quarter Masters were instructed to report themselves in camp a day before the assembly of the corps, extra pay and allowances being authorized for this purpose. This order was disregarded in very many cases. The most important duties of the Quarter Masters are those at the opening of camp, and upon their proper performance depends much of the comfort of the men. Disregard of such orders will in future be interpreted as evidence of want of care for the men and will be dealt with accordingly.

(2.) *Personnel of Corps.* As is unavoidable in Rural Corps, the percentage of recruits was very high. The physique however of the men was very good. In the 31st (Grey) Battalion the physique was splendid, and the same term may generally be applied to the physique of the Cavalry corps. In many corps such as the 20th, 30th, 33rd, 42nd, 50th, 68th, and 75th, the physique was evenly good throughout, while in others there was considerable mixture of boys under age, old men and others physically unfit. These had almost invariably been taken to fill up companies to the authorized quota, regardless of the injury thus done to the corps, and of the useless expenditure entailed on the Government.

(3.) *Horses.* The class of horse generally throughout the Cavalry was poor, and could not be accepted as representing the best horses that the men were capable of bringing out. In many cases horses were evidently hired at a low rate for the purpose of earning the Government grant of a dollar a day, their intrinsic value being very small. The rejection of such horses should be the first duty of officers commanding troops and regiments. Many cases were however noted of Non-Commissioned Officers and Troopers riding really valuable horses.

(4.) *Drill.* The result obtained by systematic drill, on the principles laid down this year, were generally satisfactory. This was due to the earnestness with which all ranks work

during the short time allotted to them. The best results were noted in the camps of the 7th, 8th, and 9th Districts, where no men were withdrawn from the companies for Guard duty. The practice of detailing guards consisting entirely of recruits, unacquainted with the rudiments of drill, is not only useless but mischievous. The value of military training in the Schools of Instruction was most marked in its effect on officers and non-commissioned officers. The effect of drill in public schools was likewise noticeable, but in no case more strongly than in that of some young men from the High School, Stratford, Ontario.

Excellent results were obtained in the troop and squadron training of the Cavalry regiments, but the same cannot be said of regimental drill. The regimental movements to be practised, were laid down in General Orders, but Commanding Officers in many cases, had failed to master those movements sufficiently to be able to impart instruction in them. In drill and general efficiency the King's Troop, Kentville, N. S., was undoubtedly ahead of all others, while for physique and appearance the 3rd Prince of Wales Dragoons deserves special mention.

Judging from the intelligence and zeal generally displayed there is reason to believe that the Cavalry could be developed into a most useful force. At present it labours under more serious disadvantages than any other arm.

The Field Batteries of Artillery are generally superior in efficiency to any other arm. The Durham Field Battery deservedly attracted commendation.

The capacity for imparting instruction varied very much in Infantry Corps. The lowest standard was that exhibited by some officers in the camp of the 5th Military District. Battalions concentrated there, had, however the exceptional advantage of having each a first rate Sergeant Instructor, from "B" Company Infantry School Corps.

The best drilled Battalion was the 75th, while the 42nd Battalion, inspected in the first days of its training, deserves special mention.

The best drilled company was No 3. Captain Howe's Company, 71st "York" Battalion. This officer possessed in a marked degree the power of imparting the instruction, to which he had evidently devoted careful study.

(5) *Care of Arms.* The arms throughout the Rural Militia are old and untrustworthy, but moreover they show considerable want of proper care.

Two remarkable exceptions deserve to be noted, viz: the 8th Princess Louise's Hussars, in which the regimental system prevails, and No. 8. Captain Perkins' Company, 67th Carleton Light Infantry, which, in the evident care bestowed upon arms, clothing and accoutrements, left little to be desired.

(6) *Enlistments.* Numerous irregularities were noted in connection with enlistment, which require to be checked by the utmost vigilance on the part of Officers Commanding Corps and Commandants of Camps. The enlistment of men already serving in corps from which they have not been properly discharged, and the claiming of pay for men who have already performed the annual training, in another Corps, are offences punishable under Section 94 Militia Act.

(7) *Staff.* Too great importance cannot be attached to the proper performance of staff duties. In camps of Rural Militia every staff officer, from the Major General Commanding inclusively, must remember that he is before every thing an *instructor*, in those particular duties which fall under his supervision. It is not sufficient for Staff Officers to issue orders. They must see that those orders are carried out, and that reasonable means exist for carrying them out. Orders were generally too numerous and too long. The rule should be, to make orders short and to the point, and not to issue such as are impracticable.

The health and comfort of troops depends so largely on the Quarter Master's Department, that the Camp Quarter

Master should be an officer of untiring energy, capable of inciting Regimental Quarter Masters to a proper performance of their duties.

(8.) *Conclusion.* The thanks of the Militia force are due to the Municipal authorities who everywhere showed a desire to contribute by every means in their power to the comfort of the Troops.

They are likewise due to the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and to the various sections of the Young Men's Christian Association, for their efforts to supply free of cost, healthy refreshments and amusements for the men.

Special thanks are due to the Authorities of the Belleville General Hospital, for the assistance they afforded in the case of a severe accident, and likewise to the Sisters of Charity at Rimouski, who admitted into their Hospital and nursed all the sick of the camp of No. 7 Military District.

REGIMENTAL.

TORONTO.

QUEEN'S OWN.

After the last parade of the season the members of the regiment are by no means idle, but seize every opportunity of fostering and strengthening the esprit-de-corps for which they are justly noted. The last winter season was an exceedingly lively one but this promises to eclipse it, and certainly to judge from the success of recent events, it ought to do so.

Bugle-Major Swift and the Buglers have hit upon a splendid idea, that is of holding a reception to each company of the regiment, at which a short lecture on bugling, the sounding of regimental calls, and a smoking concert make up the programme for the evening. The first of these was given to A Co. on the 12th inst, and B. Co. were entertained on the 19th inst. Both report a very enjoyable time, and in consequence the remaining companies are eagerly awaiting their turn.

F CO. SMOKER.

The smoking concert given by F Co. on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at the Buglers' mess was one of the most enjoyable of company events. Owing to the absence through sickness of Capt McGee, Lieut. Wyatt officiated and made a capital chairman. The following contributed to a splendid programme: ex-Ptes. Kane and McKay, Pte. Rubbra, C Co., Pte. Cuthbert, E Co., Pte. Ashworth, Ptes. Bell and Davison; selections by the buglers and Edison Phonograph. The selections by the buglers were caught on the phonograph and immediately reproduced, greatly to the delight of the audience. "The Spanish Retreat" was exceptionally good, the buglers seem to be away in the distance but approaching, each call growing more distinct until they appeared to have reached the auditor, then gradually the sound died away as the column retired. These selections form no small part of the programme at the Phonograph Parlours.

During the evening Lieut.-Col. Hamilton was called upon to present to Staff-Sergt. George and ex-Col.-Sergt. Ham handsome gold lockets as tokens of the esteem in which they are held by the members of No. 6. The Colonel in making the presentation paid a high compliment to both the recipients and stated that as regards ex-Col.-Sergt. George, while it was F Co.'s loss it was the Regiment's gain, he being promoted to be Q.-Master Sergeant; not so, however, with ex-Col.-Sergt. Ham, as here the Co.'s loss was the Regiment's loss, as business would not permit the genial Col.-Sergt. to retain the position any longer.

Medals for best attendance at drill and rifle practice were won by the following: Ptes. Rice and Cameron (equal), Corp. Crate, Sergt. Cockburn, Pte. Andrews, Pte. J. M. Davison, Col.-Sergt. Agnew.

Lancers, waltzes, etc., brought to a close the most suc-

successful smoker in the annals of the company. Among others present were Lieut. Col. Hamilton, Major Delamere, Capt. Bennett, Capt. Lee, Lieut. Chadwick, 10th R. G.

D CO. ANNUAL DINNER.

On Friday night, 18th inst., the annual dinner of D Co., Q. O. R., took place at Webb's, and was an exceedingly enjoyable affair. The chair was taken about 9 o'clock by Capt. Mason, the vice chairs being occupied by Lieut. Peuchen and Col. Sergt. Wright. The guests of the evening were as follows: Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Major Clarke, Major Delamere, Major Mason, 10th R.G., Capts. Macdonald, Pellatt, Mutton, Thompson, Heakes, Lieuts. Crean, Wyatt, Sergt.-Major Robertson, Staff Sergt. Harp, 48th Highlanders, Mr. Kane and representatives from the *Militia Gazette*, *Mail*, *Globe*, *Empire* and *World*. After the menu had been thoroughly understood by everyone and as Webb alone knows how to explain, glasses were charged and the toast of "The Queen" was drunk in the usual loyal and sincere manner. Corp. Porter, secretary of the company, then read letters of regret from the following: Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison, Lieut.-Col. Jones, 38th, Lieut.-Col. Davidson, 48th, Lieut.-Col. Miller, R. L., Major Sankey, Capt. Macdougall, Capt. Richardson, Victoria Rifles, Capt. McLean, 10th R.G., Sergt. Major Kennedy, Q.O.R.

Ex-Pte. Kane favoured the company with some lightning change specialties, reciting a verse of "The Charge of the Light Brigade" as a tragedian, Frenchman, clergyman, masher, and Irishman; and for an encore gave facial expressions which were an exceedingly clever exhibition of the way the features can be worked.

The toast of "The D.A.G." was honoured just as enthusiastically as if Lieut.-Col. Otter had been present, evidently absence making the heart grow fonder. Pt. Morell then gave an octarina solo with piano accompaniment.

The next toast "The Militia of Canada" was proposed by Capt. Mason and responded to by Capt. Mutton, and well and ably he did it, and I regret very much at not being able to give the readers of the GAZETTE this speech. I certainly never heard this toast responded to better nor the subject more ably discussed. The speech was the speech of the evening and showed what a thorough knowledge the gallant Captain possesses of the history of this Canada of ours. The toast of "Lieut.-Col. Hamilton and Staff" was responded to by Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Major Delamere, Capt. Pellatt. For the ex-officers of D Co., Capt. Macdonald spoke. "Our Guests," proposed by Lieut. Peuchen, was responded to by His Worship Mayor Clarke, Major Mason, 10th R.G., Capts. Thompson and Heakes. "The Ladies," by Sergt. Thompson. "The Press," by Staff Sergt. Dent, *Empire*, Mr. R. Smith, *Globe*.

The following contributed to a very enjoyable programme: Lieut. Wyatt, Sergt. Woods, Mr. A. L. E. Davies, and piano solo by Prof. Monk. A very pleasant and highly successful dinner was brought to a close shortly after 1 o'clock. The committee to whom the success of the dinner is due are as follows: Lieut. Peuchen, Sergt. Thompson, Sergt. Cunningham, Corp. Porter, Ptes Taylor and Doughty.

The unseasonable weather has prevented any hockey as yet, but everything is in shape for company practice prior to commencing the regimental schedule.

I have just been told that the Q. O. R. Revolver Association intend holding another match in February and their crack team is anxious to meet teams from other regiments. Full particulars, including dimension of target, will be given later.

BREECH-BLOCK.

ANOTHER REVOLVER COMPETITION.

At the meeting of the committee of the Q. O. R. of C. Revolver Association recently held in Capt. Pellatt's office, it was decided to have another series of matches about the

1st of February next, when the 13th Batt. of Hamilton will send down a team to shoot against a team from the Queen's Own. Company teams of 3 officers, non-commissioned officers or men from any company will be a new feature. There will also be the regular individual match for which the aggregate of 3 scores will count. The association intend doing all in their power to get an annual allowance of revolver ammunition for the officers and staff-sergts. of the corps, the same as is allowed annually of Snider for rifle shooting.

Militia General Orders (No. 21) of 24th Dec., 1891.

No. 1 PERMANENT CORPS.

Monthly Returns. All monthly returns (viz.: "Settlement of Accounts," "Discharges by purchase," "Descriptive report of Deserters," "Return of Courts Martial," "Return of leave of absence," and "Return of sick and lame horses,") are to be rendered on the 1st of each month, in cases where the form is blank the return is to be filled up with the word "Nil," certified by the Commanding Officer and sent in as usual.

No. 2. PRECEDENCE OF N. C. OFFICERS.

The following will be the order of precedence of N. C. Officers in the Permanent Corps. Those bracketed together rank with one another according to the dates of promotion or appointment. Those to which is prefixed an asterisk are not entitled to assume any command on parade or duty except over such N. C. Officers and men, as may be specially placed under their orders. In matters of discipline, however, they will at all times exercise the full authority attached to their rank.

1. Master Gunner, after 3 years service as such.
2. Master Gunner, under 3 years service.
3. Q. M. Sergeant.
- TROOP SERGEANT MAJOR, C. S. C.
 - (Laboratory Foreman,
 - *Ordnance Armourer.
4. Sergeant Instructor.
 - *Trumpet Major.
 - Riding Instructor.
5. *Farrier, if of Sergeant rank.
6. Sergeants.
7. Corporal.
8. Bombardier.
9. Acting Bombardier.
10. Lance Corporal.

[No. 3, being Major General Herbert's report on the camps for 1891, is published separately on the first page of this issue. For Nos. 4 and 5, General Efficiency and Musketry returns, see next pages.]

Militia General Orders (No. 22) of 24th Dec., 1891.

No. 1.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

INCREASE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF ACTIVE MILITIA. Authority having been granted for the raising in the town of Nanaimo, Province of British Columbia, a company of infantry, the following officers are provisionally appointed thereto:

- To be Captain: William McGregor, Gentleman.
- To be Lieutenant: Anson Adam Robinson, Merchant.
- To be 2nd Lieutenant: Wesley Robinson Bryant.

No. 2.—APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

INFANTRY SCHOOL CORPS.

The resignation of Lieutenant John Davis Roche is hereby accepted.

CAVALRY.

1ST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY, O. C. No. 2 Troop, London.—To be Captain: Lieutenant James Baker Strothers, R.S.C., *vice* Peters, resigned.

3RD PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF CAVALRY, O. C. Troop.—To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Edward Burnit Loucks, *vice* Strickland, appointed Adjutant.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William Herbert Bradburn, *vice* Strickland, promoted.

ARTILLERY.

TORONTO FIELD BATTERY OF ARTILLERY, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Robert Myles, Gentleman, *vice* Irving, promoted.

WELLAND CANAL FIELD BATTERY OF ARTILLERY, O.—Veterinary Surgeon: James G. Harris, having left limits, his name is removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRIGADE OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.—Captain and Adjutant: Charles Frederick Langan, is permitted to retire retaining rank of Captain.

BRIGADE GARRISON ARTILLERY, HALIFAX, N. S.—The resignations of 2nd Lieutenants Robert King Pooley and George Brown McDonald, are hereby accepted.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Donald Alma Macpherson, R.S.I., *vice* Coté, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Joseph Burr Tyrrell, Gentleman, *vice* George S. Bowie, promoted.

Lieutenant James Hedley Fairweather, is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

1ST BATTALION "PRINCE OF WALES' REGIMENT," MONTREAL, Q.—To be Adjutant: Captain John Porteous, M.S., *vice* Howell.

10TH BATTALION "ROYAL GRENADIERS," Toronto, O.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Stephen A. Heward, R.S.I., *vice* Granville P. Elliott, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Alexander I. Boyd, R.S.I., *vice* Heward, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: James William Seymour Corby, *vice* Boyd, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: John Troughton Thompson, to complete establishment.

21ST BATTALION "ESSEX FUSILIERS," Windsor, O.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Joseph Hall Beattie, V.B. from 27th Battalion, *vice* John R. Wilkinson, retired.

27TH "LAMBTON" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "ST. CLAIR BORDERERS," O.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Charles Sumner Ellis, G.S., *vice* Fisher, retired.

30TH "WELLINGTON" BATTALION OF RIFLES, O.—No. 7 Company, Erin.—Lieutenant Thomas Evans Carbery, is hereby permitted to retire, retaining rank.

32ND "BRUCE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major James Henderson Scott, R.S.I., *vice* Boyd, deceased.

35TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY "SIMCOE FORESTERS," O.—To be Lieutenant: Captain Hugh McDougall Clarke, M.S., from retired list, *vice* Kenneth L. Burnet, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Colour-Sergeant John Preece, *vice* Elliott, resigned.

Major Peter Burnet is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

36TH "PEEL" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 5 Company, Bond Head.—To be 2nd Lieutenant: Lieutenant David Ford Jones, R.M.C., *vice* Strangways, who failed to attend annual drill 1890.

37TH "HALDIMAND" BATTALION OF RIFLES, O.—The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant Charles Richards, is hereby accepted.

39TH "NORFOLK" BATTALION OF RIFLES, O.—No. 7 Company Port Dover.—The resignation of Lieutenant Thomas Edward Beaupré, is hereby accepted.

No. 8 Company, Fredericksburg.—Lieutenant William Howard

(From M. G. O. No. 21). No. 5.—RETURN OF MUSKETRY IN DISTRICT CAMPS OF RURAL MILITIA.

Military Districts and Site of Camp.	Corps.	Corps figure of merit.	Rank and Name of best shot	Score.	Remarks.
No. 1. In Camp at St. Thomas	24th Battalion	19	Private A. Smith	59	Best shot in Camp.
	25th do	24	do J. Smith	61	
	26th do	21	Sergeant T. Allen	63	
	28th do	22	Corporal F. Todd	62	
	30th do	21	Sergeant T. Atkinson	72	
	33rd do	19	do W. McColl	63	
No. 2. In Camp at Niagara	2nd Regt. of Cavalry	34.79	Trooper Sherman	63	Best shots in Camp.
	19th Battalion	36.94	Sergeant T. Ness	65.1	
	20th do	38.10	Corporal Schofield	6.1	
	31st do	38.62	Private W. Carr	57	
	39th do	40.24	do Merritt	63	
	44th do	38.10	Sergeant Garlon	56	
Nos. 3 & 4. In Camp at Belleville	No rifle practice, range considered unsafe.				
No. 5. In Camp at Farnham	6th Regt. of Cavalry	39.28	Trooper Villencourt	79	Best shot in Camp.
	11th Battalion	25.92	Private D. Ross	65	
	50th do	49.86	Sergeant Sloane	93	
	51st do	34.25	do J. Seafe	66	
No. 6. In Camp at Laprairie	64th Battalion	17.00	Sergeant Herring	62	Best shot in Camp.
	84th do	17.07	Private N. Morin	50	
	85th do	16.04	Sergeant U. A. Bedard	60	
	86th do	16.00	do A. Despres	51	
No. 7. In Camp at Rimouski	17th Battalion	6.08	Sergeant B. Sanson	30	Best shot in Camp.
	81st do	50.28	Private J. B. Roy	43	
	88th do	25.62	Sergeant A. Le Bel	44	
No. 8. In Camp at Sussex Vale	8th Regt. of Cavalry	18.32	Trooper A. Miles	36	Best shots in Camp.
	67th Battalion	37.54	Private P. Appleby	73.1	
	71st do	34.29	Sergeant H. Miner	73.1	
No. 9. In Camp at Aldershot	King's Troop Cavalry	25.64	Trooper C. F. Miller	56	Best shot in Camp.
	68th Battalion	26.48	Sergeant Hiltz	69	
	75th do	27.89	Corporal Mills	61	
	93rd do	31.20	do Ross	65	

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

Wood, having failed to attend annual drill, his name has been removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

43RD "OTTAWA AND CARLETON" BATTALION OF RIFLES, O.—The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel William Patrick Anderson, is hereby accepted, he being permitted to retire, retaining rank.

No. 5 Company, Amprior.—The resignations of Lieutenant William B. C. Barclay and 2nd Lieutenant David Craig, are hereby accepted.

48TH BATTALION "HIGHLANDERS," Toronto, O.—To be Major provisionally: Alfred Morgan Cosby, Gentleman.

59TH "STORMONT AND GLENGARRY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 2 Company, Cornwall.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant John Laing Weller, R.M.C., *vice* Robert Elisha Scheel, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

64TH BATTALION OF RIFLES "VOLTIGEURS DE BEAUHARNOIS," Q.—No. 4 Company, Beauharnois.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William A. Baker, Gentleman, *vice* Henry E. Normandeau, transferred to 65th Battalion.

66TH BATTALION "PRINCESS LOUISE FUSILIERS," Halifax, N.S.—To be Adjutant: Captain Edward George Kenny, R.S.L., *vice* Menger, promoted.

To be Captains: Lieutenant James Donaldson Ritchie, R.S.L., *vice* Kenny, appointed Adjutant, and Lieutenant Charles Henry MacKinlay, R.S.L., *vice* Black, who is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenant Patrick Breifni Ternan, R.S.L., and Arthur Pierce Baines Nagle, R.S.L., *vice* Ritchie and MacKinlay, promoted.

74TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, N.B.—No. 2 Company, Moncton.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: John Thomas Hutchinson, *vice* James H. Dunlop, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 4 Company, Moncton.—To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Frederick William Givan, Merchant, *vice* Hanington, promoted.

77TH "WENTWORTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 2 Company Bartonville.—To be second Lieutenant, provisionally: William Edward Warren, *vice* Bethune, resigned.

82ND "QUEEN'S COUNTY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, P.E.I.—No. 1 Company, Charlottetown.—The resignation of Lieutenant John A. Ferguson is hereby accepted.

83RD "JOLIETTE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Q.—No. 5 Company, Rawdon.—To be Captain: Lieutenant James C. Mason, M.S., *vice* Burns, who is permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant John Sharp, *vice* Mason, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: John E. Copping, *vice* Norrish, failed to qualify.

90TH "WINNIPEG" BATTALION OF RIFLES, Man.—To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenant Harry Hercules Rowley, R.S.L., *vice* Ogilvie, left limits, and Tom Wademan Goulding, R.S.L., *vice* Currie, left limits.

95TH BATTALION "MANITOBA GRENADIERS," Man.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Walter Henderson Shillinglaw, *vice* Francis V. Young, left limits.

RESERVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF RICHELIEU.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Edward Paul Hus, *vice* Louis Valois, deceased.

ASSOCIATIONS FOR DRILL IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Seminary of Quebec, 1st Drill Company.—To act as Captain: Odilon Savari, *vice* E. X. Bossé.

To act as Lieutenant: Edmond Darveau, *vice* J. Veilleux.

To act as 2nd Lieutenant: Ph. Labouriere, *vice* J. Caron.

Seminary of Quebec, 2nd Drill Company.—To act as Captain: End. Chouinard, *vice* E. Morris.

To act as Lieutenant: E. Pichette, *vice* A. Lessard.

To act as 2nd Lieutenant: Jos. Donaldson, *vice* P. Garneau.

By command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.

GLEANINGS.

Capt. W. F. Peel, half-pay, late 2nd Life Guards, has been devoting himself lately to perfecting a system by which, he maintains, the value of cavalry may be increased. He uses

a repeating or magazine rifle, which is fixed, by means of a thin metallic girth, underneath the horse, so that the muzzle projects between, and just in advance of the forelegs. The left or bridle hand only is used in firing, leaving the sword arm perfectly free. In the experiments, which have been carried out in Ireland and elsewhere, the rifle used has been an ordinary Colt's repeater, adapted, in a somewhat crude manner, to embrace the principles of the invention. In all cases, both riders and horses were totally untrained, yet the practice at the ranges showed very fair results. It was naturally assumed that the horses would be restive under these new conditions, but it was found that they were not. A remarkable feature was that the weapon, although in such a strange position, in no manner interfered with any of the movements of the horse, even when jumping hurdles. The arm which Capt. Peel purposes ultimately to adopt is Maxim's self-ejecting magazine rifle, fitted with a folding-stock, and carrying, say 10, 20 or more rounds of ammunition, so arranged as to be fired by the rider from the saddle. The elevating and depressing of the rifle will be performed without dismounting. The weapon is so attached as to be readily removable under any conditions, so that it is at once available for use as an ordinary rifle. When in position, the breach of the weapon is protected from dust and injury by a cover. A suitable form of bearing rein is provided to prevent the horse lowering his head within range of the rifle.

—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

A military correspondent of the *Times*, describing the German army, says:—The greatest possible stress is laid on the maintenance of Fire Discipline, but this is not well seen in the manoeuvres, and can only really be judged on the shooting ground, where the Germans now enjoy a great deal of practice. Still, even what I did see in the manoeuvres left a very favourable impression as regards the complete control the officers exercise. The value of such discipline is based on the assumption that superiority of fire has always been the condition on which the successful advance with the bayonet ultimately turned. In the old days, on equal fronts, they (the Germans) sought to obtain this by exceptional rapidity of fire, due to better mechanical drilling. The French met this in 1806 with enveloping tactics and better marksmanship. In 1866 the Germans again obtained the desired result, by mechanical improvement in the weapon, and in 1870, by using against the French the same tactics the latter had formerly used so successfully against them. But now all weapons are mechanically on an equality; both sides are equally alive to the advantage, where possible, of outflanking tactics, and, on paper at least, equally skilled in marksmanship. The superiority will again have to be fought out on equal and parallel fronts. What further step forward can be made? The answer they have found is based on the idea of handling the fire of the sections as units, like the fire of a battery acting with others in brigade. The Captain controls the fire of his three sections, as the officer commanding a brigade division of artillery controls the fire of his three batteries. He can order one section to hold the enemy in check along the whole of his front, and with his other two converge a crushing superiority on any selected point of his enemy's line; but they do not allow this idea to descend lower in the scale, to the groups, as they consider the fire of ten or a dozen rifles too insignificant to exercise a decisive effect. This may seem a counsel of perfection, an ideal to be striven for, indeed, but not to be attained on this side of the grave; but it must be admitted that the idea is sound, and since it involves the co-operation of only three trained officers, more likely to succeed than the rival schemes in other countries, which hope to achieve a similar result through the co-operation of some twenty to thirty less responsible and less trained group leaders.

(From M. G. O. No. 21) No. 4. ORDER OF MERIT OF CORPS TRAINED IN CAMP, 1891-02

CORPS.	Drill and Manoeuvring.	Discipline.	CAVALRY.		ARTILLERY.		INFANTRY.	Order and Cleanliness in Regimental Lines.	Correctness of Dress both on and off Duty.	Marks obtained.
			Musketry.	Saddlery and Stable Duties.	Foraging.	Saddlery, Harness and Stable Duties.				
	300 pts.	300 pts.	100 pts.	100 pts.	100 pts.	100 pts.	100 pts.	100 pts.	100 pts.	1000 pts.
<i>Military District No. 1.</i>										
London Field Battery.....	200	180			60	50		40	60	500
30th Battalion, "Wellington".....	150	150					130	70	40	540
28th do "Perth".....	150	150					120	70	45	515
33rd do "Huron".....	150	150					95	40	15	310
25th do "Elgin".....	135	150					95	55	35	455
26th do "Middlesex".....	120	130					100	25	30	495
24th do "Kent".....	115	120					90	45	25	395
<i>Military District No. 2.</i>										
*31st Battalion, "Grey".....	210	203					107	71	80	731
19th do "Lincoln".....	212	197					158	66	80	713
Toronto Field Battery.....	225	200			60	71		70	80	700
39th Battalion, "Norfolk".....	144	203					173	65	65	650
20th do "Halton".....	175	164					153	70	75	637
2nd Dragoons.....	165	170	70	71				67	75	618
44th Battalion, "Welland".....	120	154					151	64	60	549
<i>Military District Nos. 3 and 4.</i>										
Durham Field Battery.....	290	275			80	90		75	90	900
42nd Battalion, "Brockville".....	200	250					200	62	75	787
3rd P. of Wales Dragoons.....	263	270		80				80	85	778
Kingston Field Battery.....	240	200			70	50		78	74	712
49th Battalion, "Hastings".....	150	250					175	68	67	710
16th do "Prince Edward".....	130	250					150	62	58	650
56th do "Grenville".....	125	250					100	63	50	588
<i>Military District No. 5.</i>										
50th Battalion, "Huntingdon".....	200	300					200	100	75	875
6th D. of Connaught's Own "Hussars".....	150	300	100	75				100	75	800
11th Battalion, "Argenteuil".....	150	300					100	100	75	725
Shefford Field Battery.....	150	300			50	50		100	100	720
51st Battalion, "Hemmingford".....	100	250					150	100	50	650
<i>Military District No. 6.</i>										
85th Battalion.....	150	250					150	75	85	710
86th do "Three Rivers".....	125	225					130	75	80	655
84th do "St. Hyacinthe".....	125	200					130	70	60	615
64th do "Beauharnois".....	100	150					150	70	50	520
<i>Military District No. 7.</i>										
17th Battalion, "Lévis".....	225	225					150	100	75	775
88th do "Kamouraska".....	200	200					100	100	75	675
81st do "Portneuf".....	175	125					100	100	60	570
<i>Military District No. 8.</i>										
Newcastle Field Battery.....	200	250			50	55		70	60	675
Woodstock do.....	200	250			60	50		30	75	615
71st Battalion "York".....	100	148					58	60	60	510
8th P. Louise's N. B. "Hussars".....	150	150	10	70				50	35	494
67th Battalion, "Carleton".....	150	150					75	50	80	484
<i>Military District No. 9.</i>										
"Kings" Troop Cavalry.....	200	200	85	85				85	60	715
75th Battalion.....	200	180					115	85	85	665
68th do.....	175	190					125	85	75	610
93rd do.....	150	160					105	75	75	515

N. B.—No comparative standard of efficiency has been yet established between districts. The totals do not therefore represent an order of merit throughout the militia force, but merely within each district.

*Winner of Gzowski prize for efficiency, in No. 2. District.

ATHLETIC

Sports and Pastimes

The announcement of the very serious illness of George William Curtis, editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, and the father of sport in America, as he has been called, will be received with universal regret by athletes throughout the Dominion.

Mr. Curtis gained widespread renown in his younger days, as an athlete of no mean ability, and for years past has been accepted as an acknowledged authority on all matters of sport.

Mr. Curtis is only in the prime of life, 55 years of age, and if one can judge from the records of his work as an athlete, must be gifted with a constitution of iron, which ought to enable him to successfully withstand the attacks of any ordinary illness, and I sincerely trust that such may be the case in the present instance.

ATHLETICS.

Anyone who has examined the results of the competitions at the meetings of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association must have been struck by the fact that a large majority of the principal prizes are annually carried away by the members of one or two athletic organizations from the United States.

I would not have the slightest objection to urge against this, much as I might regret it, if I could think that the representatives of these associations were competing on an equal footing against the representatives from our own associations, but it is out of the question to attempt to maintain such a position for a moment, and I cannot see any reason whatever for allowing the practice to continue.

I know that many of our athletes will be averse to excluding from our meetings any amateur, no matter where from, and will scout, and possibly sneer at the idea of being afraid of outsiders. I am heartily with them in this view of the matter as a general principle, but circumstances alter cases, and I think this is a circumstance which fairly entitles them to alter their rules—nay, I will go further and say that it is their duty in the interests of local athletic interests that their rules in this respect should be changed.

The athletes who annually invade our Dominion are representatives of two or three large organizations in the United States, for whom they are to all intents and purposes professionals, and not in the slightest degree entitled to the claim of amateur. These men are literally kept by and for the various clubs whose colours they wear. Their expenses all over the country are borne by the club, their trainers are provided them by the club. They are under some form of agreement with the club, as has been almost con-

clusively demonstrated by the fracas that has occurred when a member has gone over from one club to another. It can hardly be imagined that they surrender themselves so completely to the club and trainer as they do for the greater part of the year unless they receive recompense for their time and labour, and it may not be unreasonable to assume, then, that there is some ground for the impression that expenses are figured on a sufficiently liberal basis to cover a remunerative honorarium.

These clubs find it to their advantage to keep these men, as the honours they secure will bring renown to the club they represent, and tend largely to increase the membership, as young men naturally like to be connected with a club that has a reputation for turning out good athletes, in preference to one whose members may be comparatively unknown.

Athletics have not reached this stage in Canada, and I hope it will be long before they do, for my belief is, that the effort to abnormally develop a few, and put them far and away ahead of the large body of competitors, has a tendency to discourage the majority, and induce them to become spectators rather than participants. As a consequence the number of good average all round men is reduced, in order to encourage a few flyers for each particular event.

Under these circumstances I claim it is a mistake to open our fields to men who have been trained as no amateur, if he is a *bonâ fide* amateur according to the spirit as well as the letter of the law, can train; and that it is putting our men, who train as amateurs using the word in its ordinary sense, are expected to train, in a false position to make them compete against men who devote their whole time to the rack track.

The annual general meeting of the Woolstock A. A. A. was held last week and if the number of names on the various committees struck for the ensuing year is a fair indication of the interest taken in the institution it ought to be one of the most prosperous clubs in the country.

CRICKET.

The proposition to form a Dominion Cricket Association is one worthy of encouragement, and I hope it may be carried to a successful issue.

The scheme emanates from the brain of the Secretary of the Ontario Cricket Association, and reflects credit upon that gentleman. It will, however, require more than the suggestion from him if it is to be carried to a successful conclusion.

Of course, a sort of hypochondriacal, semi-existent sort of an association can be evoked with but little labour, but if any vitality is to be put in the organization it will call for energy, tact, and ability on the part of some one individual;

for after all, the failure or success of associations of this character, where the members are so widely scattered, and intercourse so infrequent, is largely dependent upon the one man upon whom the general management devolves.

If the secretary of such an association performs his duties in the perfunctory manner which alas! too often occurs, the association might as well not exist, but if he will go into it with a will and not depend upon his committee for ideas and suggestions, but formulate schemes for them, and be prepared to carry them through by his own unaided individuality when approved of, then he may put a new life into the game throughout the Dominion.

There are two very essential necessities for the game of cricket, with either of which the wielders of the willow in the Dominion are not overburdened—time and money. A match game of cricket calls for more time than probably any other game played, and the time required to witness a game deters many from attending as spectators. This interferes with the receipts at the gate and increases the expenses of the clubs. Men in business or offices can with difficulty spare the time necessary for practice, and when games are arranged with other clubs are deterred from taking part on account of the expense, which the gate ought to defray but does not.

At one time cricket flourished throughout Eastern Canada, and Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke and other towns could boast of elevens capable of making a good stand against anything on the continent.

Now the game appears almost dead between Halifax and Ottawa, and any vitality in it is in the West. The old Quebec and Montreal Clubs, whose strength was at one time formidable wherever they appeared, now seem only to exist in name. More is the pity. It is very easy to let a club run down, but a very difficult matter to bring it up again.

CURLING.

Our unusually mild winter has thus far prevented votaries of the "roaring game" from participating in their favourite pastime.

Although it is not unusual for curlers in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces to be obliged to wait until after New Year's for Jack Frost to prepare their rinks for them, it is an occurrence which overtaxes the memory of the oldest inhabitant in Quebec for the wielders of the besom to be unable to use their "stones" on or about Christmas, and almost induces one to believe that there may be some ground for the oft repeated assertion that our seasons are changing.

While I cannot help regretting our enforced idleness, I am yet pleased to think that the very late season may enable me to do a benefit to some of my fellow-curlers by giving them a wrinkle as to how to get their ice in the quickest way, and in the way which will give them greatest pleasure when they have made it.

I have seen ice made by a good many men, and after a good many different ideas,—all, however, with one object in view, and that was to get sufficient to curl on at the earliest possible moment, and yet in nine cases out of ten the workers would defeat their own object by being in too great a hurry.

As a general rule, I have seen men, when a hard frost would come, proceed to soak their ground thoroughly and then wait for it to freeze, possibly puddling the edges of the rink with snow made into a mush. Others will dump into the rink a few loads of snow as soon as it is obtainable, and then pour on it a quantity of water and wait for the frost to work.

These and all other methods which begin by drenching the ground are fatal errors, and tend in a great measure to spoil the ice for the whole season.

The best ice I ever played on was obtained in the following manner, and it was not only the best I ever played on, but it twisted and heaved less than any other I have seen.

Early in the autumn a sufficient quantity of sand was obtained to form a layer of from two to three inches in depth on the bed of the rink. This sand should be well levelled and thoroughly rolled with a heavy roller.

When the first heavy frost occurs the work of making the ice begins by sending a man with a large watering can, to the mouth of which is attached a fine nozzle, up and down the rink, gently sprinkling the surface. This process shall be continued from morning to night and from night to morning, if necessary, repeating the sprinkling as soon as the previous one is frozen, until a solid bed of ice is obtained which will hold tight any water which may be put on it. Then, and not until then ought the hose to be used, and at no time should more than a quarter, or at most half an inch of water be put on at any one time.

In many small towns where waterworks do not exist, curlers have fancied themselves under a disadvantage about getting ice. As a matter of fact the waterworks are hardly an advantage. The method I have advised only calls for a large watering can, until the ice is almost level and then if there are no waterworks, or large hose available, I would recommend having ten or twelve large puncheons placed on the side of the rink at equal distances, filled with water, and when the bed of the rink is ready to hold, let the contents of the barrels out through large bang holes, running the water over a board, so that it will

not wear a hole in the ground, until there is half an inch or so of water on the ice, when the flow ought to be stopped.

This course, if pursued, ought to give early ice and good ice.

The members of the Thistle Curling Club of Montreal met in their club rooms on Christmas Day for their annual lunch. After the good things provided had received careful attention, the members consoled themselves for the absence of ice on the rinks by song, speech and story, and numerous wonderful tales of extraordinary shots that had been made in days gone by were told and retold.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the Ontario Branch Royal Caledonian Curling Club to ensure the successful issue of the international bonspiel which is to be played in Toronto on Thursday, the 7th January, 1892.

The secretary announces that it is expected there will be from 75 to 100 rinks of representative United States curlers present, and has asked for a representative rink from every club in Canada.

I had the pleasure and good fortune to play in the last international bonspiel played in Toronto, and can assure any curlers who may contemplate attending the present meeting that if they do so it will be their own fault if they do not enjoy themselves most thoroughly. The management is in the same hands as have carried through many similar gatherings, and Toronto curlers are proverbial for their open-hearted generosity and hospitable entertainments.

It is expected that the curlers of Canada will be represented by rinks from clubs in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, while the United States representatives will be drawn from the Eastern States, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

GOLF.

This favourite game is making rapid strides in Canada, taking into consideration the difficulty that exists in many places in obtaining suitable links, and the expensive character of the amusement.

The latter feature is one which will necessarily retard the adoption of the game except in the larger centres where a sufficient number of men with means can be found to ensure a membership large enough to make the game interesting.

The Montreal club season closed on the 14th December, and is claimed to have been the longest unintermitted season on record for the club, the game having been played continuously from early in May to the date named.

A scribe of the Montreal *Gazette* bursts forth into wondrous ecstasies of delight at the anticipation of ladies being admitted as members of the club next year, and

predicts all manner of extraordinary attractions and advantages the innovation will afford to members.

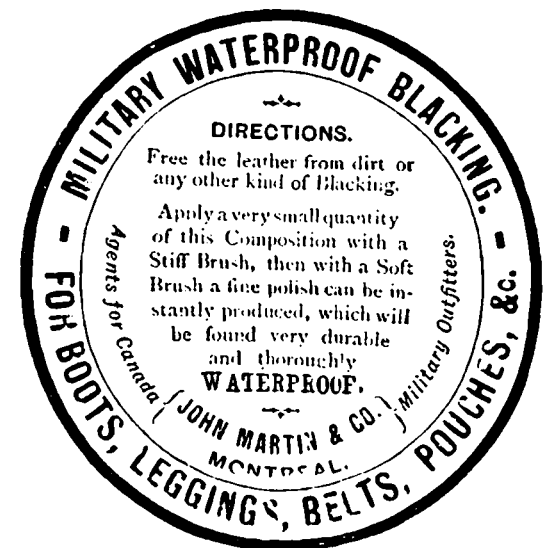
The Montreal Club will not be the first in Canada to admit ladies as members, the Kingston Club having had lady members for some time past, some of whom, I am told, are adepts at the amusement.

If some such attraction were added to the programme of the Ottawa Golf Club, it might have a very beneficial effect upon it, as the indifference shown during the past season, except by a very few members, demonstrates the necessity for some spur upon the members, if the club is ever to flourish.

HOCKEY.

The junior members of the Canadian Hockey Association, comprising the Hawthorn, Maple and Victoria clubs of Montreal, and the Ottawa Juniors of Ottawa, have formed a league, and arranged a schedule of games, under which each club in the league will play every other club home and home games during the season.

This will give the Ottawa Juniors three games in the Rideau Rink against clubs that are sure to give exhibitions of good hockey, while they will go to Montreal twice, playing two clubs on one trip.



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