

Capt. F. C. Wuzela, 25 Jan 02

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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## EDITORIAL NOTE.

The CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE will in future be published in Montreal. It will continue to give a weekly summary of all news relating to the military forces of Canada, and items of interest and use to all branches of the Service. The practical aid of every officer is essential to make the paper a success; if sufficient encouragement be given it will be enlarged and well illustrated. Commanding officers are earnestly requested to arrange that items of regimental news be sent in for publication.

All communications should be addressed,

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE,  
P. O. Box 387,  
Montreal.

## "GRIP" AND THE MILITIA.

The following appeared in the last number of *Grip*:—

### GROWING INTELLIGENCE OF THE MASSES.

SIR,—On Thursday evening last I happened to be passing the factory of Firstbrook Bros., King-street east, and was grossly insulted by a gang of hoodlum employees who happened to be standing in the archway of the building, who used every insulting epithet they could possibly level at me. This, I may say, is a common occurrence in the city to those wearing Her Majesty's uniform, and it is high time some notice was taken of it by the civil authorities. Yours, etc.,

Toronto, April 29.

A SOLDIER.

This is one of the most encouraging indications of the growth of a healthy public sentiment on the subject of militarism that we have noticed for a long time. The masses are beginning to recognize instinctively that the red-coated loafer, who, in order to get an easy living undertakes to do any dirty work in the way of butchering his fellow men that a corrupt and rascally government may have on hand is only deserving of contempt and insult. The "hoodlums" know that they are taxed to keep up a set of swaggering dudes and conceited popinjays whose uniform is the symbol of their readiness to become murderers at the word of command. They know too that in the case of any civil disturbance they themselves might as likely as not be the victims. Why should they not let these swash-buckling bullies know what they think of them? We admit that it would perhaps show a little better taste to refrain

from epithets, and treat the passing soldier to a philosophical disquisition on the wickedness and absurdity of the military system, but there are obvious difficulties in the way, and possibly the "hoodlum's" rough and ready fashion of giving utterance to his opinions is the only one adapted to the barrack-room stage of intellectual development.

The above may possibly be intended as a joke, but if so, the workmanship is very clumsy. Giving the writer the benefit of the doubt, such an item is in the worst possible taste, and thoroughly discreditable to the paper. Even the poorest of the comic journals of England or the United States would never permit such a ghastly attempt at unpatriotic humor to disgrace their columns; and it comes with especially bad grace from a concern which immediately after the rebellion of '85, did its utmost to turn to its personal advantage military sentiment in Canada, by publishing and selling a series of highly coloured illustrations of the fights in the North-West. It requires all the energy and ability of the editorial staff of *Grip* to make that paper what it professes to be, a comic one; and we should recommend them to stick closely to this endeavour, avoiding painful attempts to be funny on subjects which do not concern them and of which they evidently know little.

## THE RIFLE.

A large muster of Toronto shots enlivened the ranges on Saturday afternoon last, comprising representatives from the Queen's Own, the Royal Grenadiers, the 12th, and the Davidson Highlanders; considering the time of year the shooting was unusually good. Among the members of the last mentioned corps some very fair scores were made; the new Sniders which have been served out are well spoken of. It is more than probable that a strong regimental team will take part in this season's matches. Major Macdonald, Capt. Macdonald and Capt. Robertson were on duty, Sergt. Harp acting as instructor.

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The annual rifle match of No. 5 Company, 8th Royal Rifles, was held on 3rd inst at the Beauport Flats, and

was a success in every way. In the first-class, Sergt. Hay, Staff-Sergt. Dewfall, Sergt. Hartley and Pte. McHugh took prizes in order as named, while in the "green" class, Pte. Donovan was first, followed by Pte. Lattimore, Pte. Landrigan and Pte. Meadows.

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The annual meeting of the St. John County Rifle Association, was held in the Fusiliers' hall, a few days ago. The attendance was good. The accounts of the year were passed. A committee, consisting of Capt. Thompson, Lieut. McAvity and Col.-Sergt. Henderson, were appointed to arrange for tenders for the repair of the range. The following council of ten was appointed: Majors Hall and Hartt, Captains McRobbie, Thompson, Hartt and Smith, Lieuts. Manning and McAvity, Col.-Sergt. Henderson and Staff-Sergt. Lordly. The council will meet shortly to choose a president and secretary. The interprovincial rifle match will be shot on the range on June 8th.

\* \* \*

The Governor General's Foot Guards commenced the season's shooting last Saturday with the first of the "spoon" competitions. The first-class shots used the Martini, the second and third class, the Snider. Weather was decidedly unfavourable for good shooting. Those scoring over 50 were:

Staff-Sergt. J. A. Armstrong.....	85
Pte. J. N. Ellis.....	79
Col.-Sergt. G. A. D. Mailleue.....	70
Staff-Sergt. F. W. Dawson.....	63
Staff-Sergt. McCarthy.....	61
Pte. F. A. Morse.....	60
Pte. Firth.....	52
Pte. G. A. White.....	52

It is said that the Guards will enter five teams for the League matches.

\* \* \*

From the North-West we learn that the Duck Lake Rifle Association has its new range completed and the new targets in position; they are quite an improvement on the old ones, the sliding being substituted for the revolving target. The association expects to show up well in the North-West Rifle League matches this season.

## The Association of Medical Officers of the Militia of Canada.

A meeting of medical officers of the militia was held last evening at the Canadian Militia Institute, to form an association of medical officers of the militia of Canada, having the following objects in view:—The bringing of medical officers in closer personal relation, and the development of a departmental *esprit de corps*; for discussion of matters relating to the medical department of the militia; for the discussion of military matters from a medical point of view, and for reading of papers on military medicine and surgery, hygiene and equipment.

### THE ROLL CALL.

There were present among others: Dr. Hillary, 12th Battalion; Dr. Strange, I.S.C.; Dr. Halliday, 57th Battalion, Peterboro'; Dr. Griffin and Dr. Rennie, 13th Battalion, Hamilton; Dr. Mitchell, 7th Fusiliers, London; Dr. Lesslie, Q.O.R.; Dr. King, R.G.; Dr. Stuart, 48th Highlanders; Dr. McCrimmon, 20th Battalion, Halton Rifles; Dr. Elliott, Toronto Field Battery; Dr. Nattress, Q.O.R.; Dr. Ryerson, R.G.; Dr. Holford, 77th Wentworth Battalion.

### A NOBLE LIST OF SPONSORS.

These medical officers, among others, have signified their approval of the object of the association and their intention of joining:—Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson, Royal Grenadiers, Toronto; Dr. Strange, R.S.I.; Dr. Walker, 77th Wentworth Battalion; Dr. Lesslie, Q.O.R.; Dr. Lynch, 42nd Battalion, Almonte; Drs. Scott and Martyn, 32nd Bruce Battalion; Drs. Freeman and McCrimmon, Halton Rifles; Dr. Raikes, 35th Battalion, Simcoe Foresters; Drs. Radford and McIntyre, 29th Battalion; Dr. O'Gorman, 40th Battalion; Dr. Bogart, 34th Battalion; Drs. Griffin and Rennie, 13th Battalion; Dr. Powell, 43rd Battalion; Dr. Sewell, B. Battery, R.C.A., Quebec; Dr. Osborne, Hamilton Field Battery; Dr. A. Laphorne Smith, 6th Regiment, Cavalry, Montreal; Dr. Grasset, G.G.F.G.; Dr. Hillary, 12th York Battalion; Dr. Ross, 1st Prince of Wales Regiment, Montreal; Dr. Stephen Smith, Woodstock Field Battery, Woodstock, New Brunswick; Dr. Kirkpatrick, 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, Halifax, N.S.; Dr. Muir, 78th Battalion, Truro, N.S.; Dr. W. T. Harris, 38th Dufferin Rifles; Dr. Turcot, Quebec Field Battery; Dr. Stuart, 48th Highlanders; Dr. E. E. King,

R.G.; Dr. Johnson, 82nd Battalion, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Dr. Despars, 84th Battalion, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Dr. Bowen, Gananoque Field Battery; Dr. W. H. Merritt, 19th Battalion, St. Catharines; Dr. Codd, School of Mounted Infantry, Fort Osborne, Man.; Dr. Brown, R.S.I., Fredericton, N.B.; Dr. Nattress, Q.O.R.; Dr. Warren, 2nd Dragoons, Niagara; Dr. Kains, 25th Battalion, St. Thomas, Ont.; Dr. Dame, 48th Highlanders; Dr. Henderson, 14th P.W.O. Rifles, Kingston; Dr. Curry, P. L. Fusiliers, Halifax, N.S.; Dr. Douglas Corsan, 5th Royal Scots, Montreal; Dr. Elder, Montreal Garrison Artillery; Drs. Mitchell and Piper, 7th Fusiliers, London, Ont.; Dr. McWilliam, 22nd Battalion, Oxford Rifles; Dr. Minchin, 38th Dufferin Rifles; Dr. Hayes, 27th Battalion, Point Edward; Dr. Pickels, 75th Battalion, Lunenburg, N.S.; Dr. Rae, 34th Battalion, Oshawa; Surgeon-Major Maclean, 31st Battalion, Meaford; Dr. Leprohon, 38th Battalion, Joliette, Que.; Dr. Rice, 22nd Battalion, Woodstock, Ont.; Dr. Oliver, 44th Battalion, Niagara Falls; Dr. Henry, 36th Battalion, Orangeville; Dr. Halliday, 57th Battalion, Peterboro'; Dr. Tracy, 49th Hastings Rifles, Belleville; Dr. Hossey, G.G.F.G., Ottawa; Dr. Moore, 41st Battalion, Brockville; Surgeon-Major Campbell, I.S.C., Montreal; Dr. Elliott, T.F.B., Toronto; Dr. McDonald, Sydney F.B., Sydney, C.B.; Dr. MacGillvary, 94th Highlanders, Sydney, C.B.; Surgeon-Major Neilson, A. Battery, R.C.A., Kingston, and Dr. Warburton, 82nd Battalion, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

### THE ASSOCIATION IS ORGANIZED.

Surgeon-Major Hillary was elected chairman of the meeting. After the association had been formed, on motion of Dr. Ryerson, seconded by Dr. Mitchell, a constitution was drawn up. This will be confirmed at the first annual meeting. There are three classes of members, giving the association a wide scope, as will be seen from the following extract from the constitution:

The association shall be composed of active, associate and honorary members.

a. Active members shall be medical officers holding commissions in the active militia of Canada.

b. Associate members shall be medical officers of the royal navy, H.M. army, reserve force, militia or volunteers in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or shall be retired officers of said forces, whether with or without retired rank.

c. Gentlemen who have rendered distinguished service in the cause of humanity, in the field, in the hospitals or in their civil capacity, or who have signally assisted in the objects of this association, may be elected honorary members after having been proposed in writing at least two weeks before the annual meeting.

### THE OFFICERS ELECTED.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

Hon. President, Surgeon-General Bergin.  
President, Surgeon Strange, I.S.C., Toronto.  
Vice-Presidents, For Ontario, Surgeon V. H. Moore, 41st Battalion, Brockville Rifles; for Quebec, Surgeon-Major F. W. Cambell, I.S.C., Montreal; for New Brunswick, Surgeon Stephen Smith, Woodstock Field Battery; for Nova Scotia, Surgeon Curry, 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, Halifax, N.S.; for Prince Edward Island, Surgeon J. Warburton, 82nd Battalion, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; for Manitoba, Surgeon Codd, Canadian Mounted Rifles, Fort Osborne, Man.; for British Columbia, Surgeon Matthews, Garrison Artillery.  
Hon. Secretary, Surgeon G. S. Ryerson, Royal Grenadiers, Toronto.

Hon. Treasurer, Surgeon Halliday, 57th Battalion, Peterboro'.

Executive Committee, Drs. Lesslie, Powell, Hillary, Osborne, Griffin, Lynch, Grasset, McCrimmon, Mitchell, Holmes, Harris and Elliott.

Business Committee, Drs. Stewart, Rennie, Nattress, King and Henderson.

### NOTES FROM THE MEETING

The principal medical officer of H.M. regular forces at Halifax has been invited to attend the first annual meeting. It is hoped he will then give an address on "Army Medical Organization."

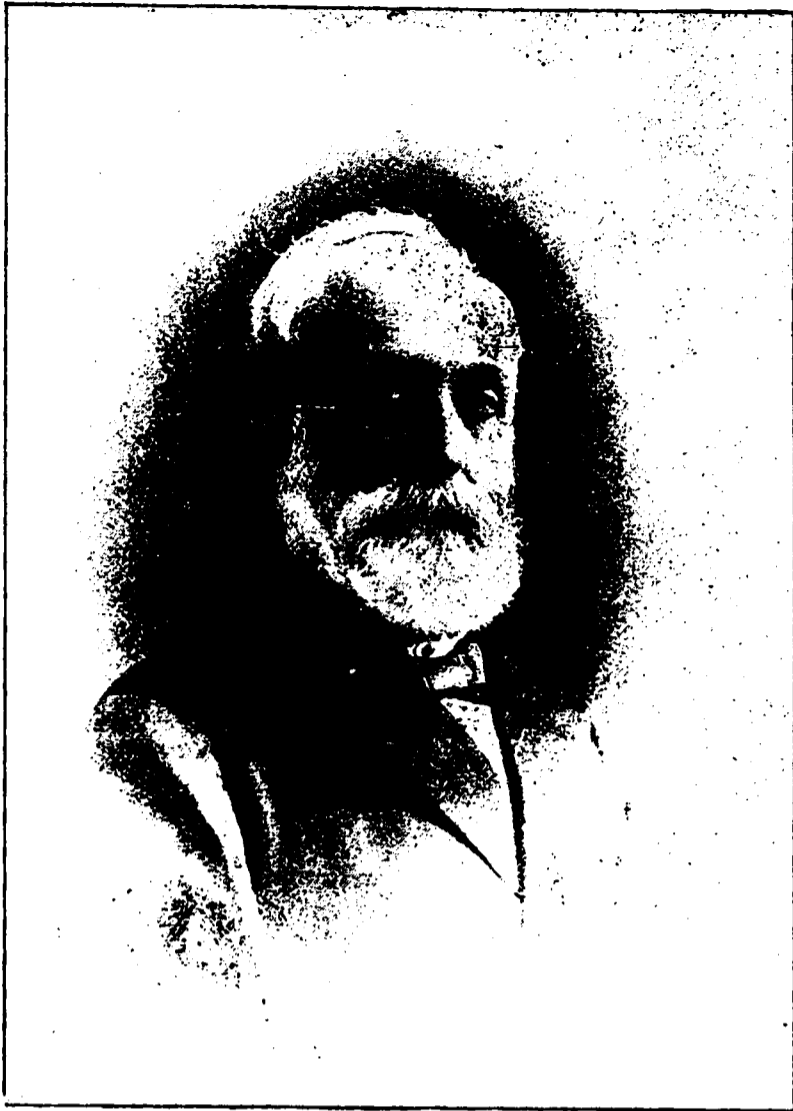
It is intended to hold a special general meeting of the association in Ottawa in September, during the meeting of the Dominion Medical Association in the capital.

The meeting of the association will not be confined to Ontario, but will in due time be held in all parts of the Dominion.

The first annual meeting will be held June 2, beginning at 2 p.m., at the Canadian Military Institute. The programme so far as arranged is:—A paper on "The Experiences of a Surgeon during the American War," by Dr. Canniff, late Royal Artillery; "Surgery during the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71," by Dr. Warren, 2nd Dragoons; "Hygiene of Camps," by Dr. McCrimmon, 20th Halton Rifles; "Gunshot Injuries of the Brain," by Dr. Daniel Clark, late surgeon U.S.A.

A discussion will take place upon "The present condition of the Militia Medical Service and what should be done to render it more efficient." In the evening the ambulance corps of the Royal Grenadiers under Assistant Surgeon King, will practically illustrate the ambulance drill and handling of the wounded in war. At the same time the competition for the prize offered by Surgeon Ryerson for the best and smartest detachment of the corps will take place.

An invitation will be sent to the executive of the Association of Surgeons of the National Guard of the U.S. to attend the annual meeting in June. —Toronto Empire.



THE HON. MACKENZIE BOWELL, MINISTER OF MILITIA.

## THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.

The recently appointed Minister of Militia, the Hon Mackenzie Bowell, is no novice in military matters; and although his practical experience ended twenty years ago it was earned during the most warlike decade that Canada has seen since the rebellion of '37-8. From 1860 to 1870 the whole country was in a turmoil of military excitement. The sanguinary civil war in the neighbouring republic aroused vivid interest on the Canadian side of the border; and the threatened war from the seizure by the Americans of Mason and Slidell when passengers on a British ship awoke in every section of Canada the military ardour of her people. When this had quieted, the hostile attacks or threatenings of the Fenian banditti became incessant until the first year of the seventies, and the soldiering of our militia was of the most practical nature. Mr. Bowell had joined the force as early as 1857, being appointed Ensign in the first company raised in Belleville—a company that was one of the earliest called out for active service when it became necessary to station a strong force of Canadian militia along the western frontier of Upper Canada; the Belleville detachment was in garrison at Amherstburg. On its return home, the 15th Battalion—now the "Argyle Light Infantry"

was organised, and Lieut. Bowell was promoted to the command of No. 1 company. During the late Fenian raid the corps was stationed at Prescott and remained there on active service until all the trouble was over. On the formation of the 49th Battalion, Capt. Bowell became senior Major, serving in that position nearly eight years, during the last two of which he held the brevet rank of Lieut.-Col. On his retirement the men of the regiment presented him with a sword.

His later political advancement is well known and need not be referred to here. He now takes control of the militia under circumstances which give him a remarkable opportunity for gaining the good-will and sincere thanks of every member of the force. At no time has its lamentable deficiencies in arms, accoutrements and financial provision been so apparent to all; nor for many years have its requirements been so plainly put before the House of Commons and the people generally as has been the case during the last few weeks. As the leader in the inauguration of a new era for the force—as the Minister who shall make his charge an honour to the country and ready at a moment's notice for whatever duties it may be called on to perform, the Honourable Mr. Bowell will earn the warm affection and gratitude of the whole military force of the country.

## THE RIFLE.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Rifle Club, Hamilton, was held a few days ago, when the following officers were elected: Major Mason, president (re-elected); Major McLaren, first vice-president; Capt. Zealand, second vice-president; Mr. E. Skedden, secretary-treasurer; Capt. Adam, Capt. Ross, Messrs. W. M. Goodwin, W. H. Clark and A. Pain, committee. The "spoon" competitions are to be continued during the season.

\* \* \*

The newly-formed Parliamentary Rifle Association is doing good work. In their practice last week Major Hughes scored 83, Dr. Sproule 72, Senator Bolduc 69, Senator McInnes 69, Senator Reid 64, Dr. Grandbois 61; while Capt. Turcotte, Senator McKay, Capt. Watson, Messrs. Power, Poirier, Frechette and others did fairly well. The coming match, Senators vs. Commons, will be looked forward to with great interest.

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At the annual meeting of the Montreal Rifle Association, held in the Victoria's Armory on 6th inst., the following officers were elected: President, Lieut-Col. F. C. Henshaw; first vice-president, Lieut.-Col. Cole; second vice-president, Capt. Chambers. Committee—Mr. E. Desbarats, Capt. Lefebvre, Mr. E. Pratt, Mr. J. Kambery, Mr. J. J. Bell, Mr. D. McCrae. Auditors—Messrs. R. Binmore and E. W. Wilson. Sec.-treas., Mr. W. M. Andrews; capt. of team, Mr. G. W. F. Carter.

\* \* \*

A good many members of the Montreal force were out last Saturday at the Cote St. Luc ranges, but the shooting was poor. Several marked improvements have been made on the ground since last season; the firing points have been newly sodded and are now perfectly level. Major-General Herbert was present, and the way he brought out the white and red discs astonished some local men who thought "regular" officers could not shoot.

\* \* \*

The programme of the Montreal Rifle Association for the season is out and is a very attractive one. Competitions will be held on May 14th, June 25th, July 2nd and 16th, August 27th, September 10th and 17th; liberal prizes are offered at each match, and special inducements given to green shots. The June competition is a Challenge match and Extra Series open to all comers; the former with both teams (5 men) and individual prizes to the value of \$135. In this match rifles are optional; in all the others Martinis only can be used.

## REGIMENTAL NEWS.

### TORONTO.

The Sergeants of the Royal Grenadiers held a very successful drawing-room entertainment in their new mess rooms, Queen street West, on Monday evening, 9th inst.

\* \* \*

The Queen's Own paraded last Sunday afternoon under command of Lieut.-Col. Hamilton and marched to New Richmond Methodist Church, where a stirring and patriotic sermon was preached by the Rev. W. F. Wilson. The muster was, as usual, a strong one, the parade state showing 657 men on duty. The battalion marched in half-company front, and was headed by both brass and bugle bands. No other church parade of the Q.O.R. will be held until the fall.

\* \* \*

A veteran of the Crimea passed away on the 2nd inst. in the person of John Saunders, formerly a Sergeant in the Coldstream Guards. He listed in 1853 and fought at Alma, Inkerman and other engagements of the war; after the peace he received the medal with clasps, as well as the Turkish medal. The funeral took place on Thursday from his late residence on Hayter-street and was attended by a large number of army and navy veterans.

\* \* \*

At the parade of the Royal Grenadiers on Monday evening there was a strong muster; rifle exercises were practised in the shed, after which some good work was done at battalion drill on Wellington-street. The officers had a meeting after parade, and it was decided to spend Her Majesty's birthday at Windsor.

\* \* \*

The 48th Highlanders turned out in strong numbers on Friday evening, 5th inst; they mustered at the old Upper Canada College, drilled there for a short time, and then marched to Wellington-street where battalion drill was gone on with. Over 300 men were on parade.

\* \* \*

### MANITOBA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It is expected that the Winnipeg force and a large number of the country companies of the 91st and 95th will participate in the review and sham fight to be held at Winnipeg on Her Majesty's birthday. Full details have not yet been announced.

\* \* \*

The following very satisfactory report on the conduct of "C" Battery,

Victoria, appears in the Militia Report.

"The commandant publishes with pleasure the following extract from the "Militia Report for 1891 :

"The percentage for "C" Battery, "R.C.A., both of desertions and court-martial, is not only the lowest in the "regiment, but is also the lowest in any "of the permanent corps. This result "reflects the greatest credit on all ranks, "and the commandant hopes that no "efforts will be spared to reduce the record even lower this year."

Corps	Battery	Desertion	P. Cent. of Strength	Courts Martial	P. Cent. of Strength
R.C.A.	A.	43	28.1	19	11.8
	B.	15	9.3	13	8.5
	C.	7	7.0	7	6.0

\* \* \*

Petitions are in circulation for the authorization of the establishment of a battalion of infantry at Vancouver, B.C., and are being very extensively signed. The Government should be only too glad to welcome new corps, especially in British Columbia.

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### MARITIME PROVINCES.

Charles Franklyn Almon, a graduate of the Royal Military College and until recently a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, died in Halifax on Saturday of pneumonia after a short illness. He was only twenty-seven years of age and was of unusually fine physique. His relatives have the sincere sympathy of many of the Canadian force.

\* \* \*

The band of the 78th Battalion (Windsor) have moved into new and improved quarters.

\* \* \*

Lieut. Herbert Tilley, of No. 1 Battery N.B.B.G.A. left St. John for Quebec on 2nd inst., to qualify.

\* \* \*

The North American squadron, now in Bermuda, will leave for Halifax on 23rd inst.

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On the 6th inst. was held the second annual review of the first St. John Company Boys' Brigade of Canada; the parade took place in the drill shed, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The band of the 62nd Fusiliers enlivened the proceedings with a selection of bright and popular airs. At the conclusion of the inspection which was chiefly devoted to drill—prizes were distributed for punctuality and good conduct.

### QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, May 9, 1892.—The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars attended divine service in the English Cathedral on Sunday last. They were headed by their band and presented a fine appearance.

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At the adjourned annual meeting of the officers of the 8th Royal Rifles, held after parade on Tuesday evening, May 2nd, the following committees were elected: Regimental—Captains Ed. Montizambert (Adjutant), W. J. Ray and C. J. Dunn; Band—Majors G. E. A. Jones and C. R. White, Captain Dunbar, Paymaster H. J. Hussey and Lieutenant J. B. Peters; Representative on Garrison Club Committee from 1st October next, W. J. Ray. A commanding officers' inspection of the regiment took place on Friday evening, after which Major Jones put them through the manual and firing exercises; they were then put through a few movements by the commanding officer, including the march past, etc. The galleries were well filled with the friends of the corps. Mr. George VanFelson made his first appearance as a commissioned officer, having been appointed Lieutenant. He has seen some twelve years' service in the regiment, nine of which in the capacity of a non-commissioned officer. After parade he entertained the members of No. 4 Company in the Lion d'Or. The health of the new officer was drunk with great enthusiasm, after which the evening was pleasantly spent in the singing of songs, making of speeches, and was concluded by the members singing God Save the Queen.

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On Thursday evening the annual meeting of the Regimental Rifle Association was held in the Drill Hall. The attendance was much larger than usual and the prospects are in consequence much brighter than in the past year or two. The financial statement showed a substantial balance. Three teams will be represented in the Rifle League. The following officers were elected:—President, Lt.-Col. J. Elton Prower; vice-president, Capt. W. J. Ray; treasurer, Quartermaster T. Argue; secretary, Lieut. Davidson; assistant secretary, Assistant Surgeon Parke, and the following committee: No. 1 Co., Sergeant H. J. Morgan and Private J. Fraser; No. 2 Co., Col.-Sergt. Goudie and Private Herrington; No. 3 Co., Sergt. Douglas and Private R. Norton; No. 4 Co., Sergt. R. Davidson and Corporal T. W. S. Dunn; No. 5 Co., Sergts. R. Hartley and A. W. Hay; No. 6 Co., Col.-Sergt. R. Presho and Private A. Thomson; the Staff, Quartermaster-Sergt. J. Mountain.

R. M. C. No. 47.

# THE NEW INFANTRY DRILL BOOK.

(*Volunteer Service Gazette,*

*Continued from page 139.)*

## FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS.

### S. 1. *In column and line of quarter columns.*

A brigade can be formed into line of quarter columns from column of quarter columns, and *vice versa*, by the battalion changing front or direction as described in Part III., S. 13.

### S. 2. *Deployments.*

A column of quarter columns may deploy into a line of columns of any kind and at any intervals ordered, on the principles laid down in Part III., S. 10; and this line may be reformed into column on the principles laid down in Part III., S. 13.

### S. 3. *A line of quarter columns changing front or position.*

A line of quarter columns will change front, right or left forward, on the principles laid down in Part III., S. 5.

The battalion of formation will be moved into the required alignment, the others forming on it. A change of position will be effected on the same principles.

### S. 4. *Advancing or retiring in line.*

When a brigade advances or retires in line, or line of columns, a battalion of direction will be named. Each battalion will march by the colour party, or, in its absence by the left guide of the right centre company. A mounted officer of each of the battalions not directing should ride in rear of the flank next to the regulating battalion, and notify to the commanding officer whether interval is being correctly kept or not. Signals should be agreed on for this purpose; the commanding officer should watch for them, and direct the movement of the battalion accordingly.

It may some times be found more advantageous to advance in echelon than in line; intervals will be preserved on the same principles.

### S. 5. *Advancing, or retiring, in line of columns at deploying interval.*

1. When a brigade advances in line of quarter columns at deploying interval, the adjutants will accompany the movement at such interval, on the outer flank of their respective battalions.

2. In these movements it is assumed that the regulating battalion moves on the intended brigade point of formation.

3. When a brigade is ordered to retire, similar arrangements will be made towards the rear, the adjutants moving in line with the leading rank of the battalion of direction.

### S. 6. *Words of command given by brigadiers.*

The following are the words of command of movements which will ordinarily be required:—

1. A column of quarter columns forming into line of quarter columns. FORM LINE OF QUARTER COLUMNS TO THE RIGHT (OR LEFT) and *vice versa*, FORM COLUMN OF

QUARTER COLUMNS TO THE RIGHT (OR LEFT).

2. A column of quarter columns deploying into line of quarter columns. DEPLOY INTO LINE OF QUARTER COLUMNS TO THE RIGHT (OR OUTWARDS, TWO OR MORE BATTALIONS TO THE RIGHT) and *vice versa*, FORM COLUMN OF QUARTER COLUMNS ON — BATTALION.

3. A line of quarter columns changing front. CHANGE FRONT, HALF RIGHT OF TO THE RIGHT ON THE RIGHT BATTALION.

4. A line advancing in company columns from the flanks of battalions, or half battalions. ADVANCE IN COMPANY COLUMNS FROM THE RIGHT OF BATTALIONS OF HALF BATTALIONS.

5. A brigade advancing in company column from either flank. ADVANCE IN COMPANY COLUMN FROM THE RIGHT.

6. A line changing front on a named company of a named battalion. CHANGE FRONT QUARTER, HALF RIGHT OF TO THE RIGHT ON NO. — COMPANY OF — REGIMENT.

7. A line changing position. — CHANGE POSITION TO THE FRONT, RIGHT (OR LEFT) FORWARD.

8. A line of quarter columns, or quarter columns of half battalions, deploying into line. DEPLOY ON THE — REGIMENT, WHICH WILL DEPLOY TO THE RIGHT (OR OUTWARDS) or — COMPANIES TO THE RIGHT. A line of half battalion quarter columns will, as a rule, deploy to a flank.

9. A column of quarter columns deploying on the front battalion. DEPLOY INTO LINE TO THE RIGHT ON THE FRONT BATTALION, WHICH WILL DEPLOY TO THE RIGHT (OR OUTWARDS, OR — COMPANIES TO THE RIGHT).

10. A column of quarter columns changing position at deploying interval and deploying into line. ON DETACHED POINTS DEPLOY INTO LINE OF QUARTER COLUMNS AT DEPLOYING INTERVAL TO THE RIGHT OR OUTWARDS. BATTALIONS WILL DEPLOY IN SUCCESSION AS THEY COME INTO THE NEW ALIGNMENT.

The normal distances and intervals between the ranks are, it will be seen, much increased. Foot points are dispensed with—battalions and half-battalions move by their centres, and “mass” of columns is now called by the more accurate but less convenient name of “column” of columns, &c. The general rules are very much abbreviated—in fact, battalion commanders are left almost entirely to move as they think best. But it seems to be considered that most, if not the whole of the brigade movements in close formation to which we have hitherto been accustomed, will be still useful, and we have little doubt that many officers will still devote a great

deal of time to the practice of them.

We now come to what is, perhaps, the most important portion of the book—viz., Part V., treating of “movements in presence of an enemy and battle formations in attack.” The opening section of Part V. is as follows: “Fixed rules for movements in presence of an action against an enemy cannot be laid down.” This, it will be observed, is in accordance with the theory of the present German drill books that “forms” are to be avoided as much as possible. Certain “general principles” are, however, laid down. These are as follows:—

### 1. *Movements in presence of the enemy.*—

All movements, when there is possibility of contact with the enemy, will be covered by a screen of troops in extended order on the front and flanks, in order to feel for him and to prevent surprise.

This screen should be supported by about an equal number of men moving in closer formation.

These supports should be in the most convenient position, to assist the extended line without being unnecessarily exposed to fire.

The distance at which these bodies should move will depend on the strength of the force employed, and the nature of the country; but it should be such as to prevent the more closely formed troops in rear being exposed to Artillery fire.

If the screen and its supports are at any great distance from the main body, a reserve will be necessary.

At any moment the extended line may be developed into a formation for attack.

2. *Zones of fire.*—For about 3,000 yards from the enemy's position, the ground over which the troops, destined to attack, have to move, is subjected, in different places, to different kinds of fire, which affect materially the conduct of the advance. It is convenient to divide this space into zones, but the limits here given must only be considered approximate.

Zone.	Description of fire.	Limits.	Terms applied to ranges.
1	Useful Artillery.....	About 3,000 to 1,500 yards.	Distant.
2	Long range rifle.....	1,500 to 800.	Long.
3	Collective rifle.....	800 to 500.	Medium.
	Collective and individual rifle.....	500 to position.	Decisive.

Within the first zone, Infantry fire is not very effective, and the actual loss inflicted at distant ranges by Artillery fire on Infantry in open formation is comparatively small.

Artillery employed in defending a position does not at such ranges fire so much on advancing Infantry as on the attacking Artillery.

Distant fire produces losses, but the effects of such fire may be mitigated by observing where it falls, and avoiding those places.

The fire which causes the heaviest losses and most checks the advance is well directed Infantry fire at shorter ranges. Victory is effectively prepared at medium, but is gained at decisive ranges.

3. *Distribution*.—Troops allotted for the attack will, when of sufficient strength, be divided into first, second, and third lines.

The first line, subdivided into firing line, supports and reserves, engages the enemy, and is intended eventually to assault the position.

The duties of the firing line are to push forward as near the enemy's position as possible, and to keep up a well directed fire on it from the moment such fire becomes effective.

The supports and reserves keep the firing line at its most efficient strength, by filling the gaps caused by casualties; protect its flanks by the fire they can bring to bear upon any troops which threaten them, and encourage those engaged in front by the feeling that there is a body of comrades following to assist them. As the decisive stage is approached the supports and reserves will generally have been absorbed in the firing line.

The second line supports the first line in its attack, and aids it to assault the position if that line is unable to carry it.

The third line either completes the success and pursues the defeated enemy, or covers the retreat if the attack is repulsed.

*Formation*.—Before an enemy's position can be assailed, the troops allotted for the attack will be compelled, by the fire of his Artillery, to open out from the close formations in which they have been marching.

The rifle fire of the defenders will also begin to tell at long ranges, and will increase in intensity the nearer the position is approached.

The formations adopted by the attacking force must be suited to the character of the enemy, to his mode of fighting, to the weapons with which he is armed, and to the ground to be traversed.

Formations should—

- (1.) Admit of the most efficacious fire.
- (2.) Offer the smallest target for the enemy's fire.
- (3.) Allow of the use of such cover as may be consistent with a direct advance.

Close formations are not practicable against troops provided with modern arms. An extended line, although sufficient to feel the way and to drive in an enemy's scouts and advanced parties, would be incapable of sustained efforts after crossing the space swept by fire. For the attack of a position the firing line must be thicker; in the first place, because it will have to bear the brunt of the battle, especially of all counter attacks; secondly, because it must be able to develop sufficient fire power as will enable it to reduce the destructive effects of the enemy's fire during the advance.

When advance in any close formation is no longer practicable, the space must be passed over in greater or less extension, according to circumstances; but troops, particularly those intended for the final attack, should not be

further extended than is necessary, having regard to the fire of the enemy and nature of the ground. In misty weather, troops may be able to approach within striking distance without departing from their original order.

The firing line moves, as a rule, in extended order, though the nature of the ground may render this unnecessary until the second zone is reached.

Supports will usually move in line, and in single rank if necessary.

Reserves will generally be in line or shallow columns.

As usually neither the supports nor reserves can fire without danger to the firing line, they will adopt that formation which is suitable to the ground and which will enable their leaders to hold the men in hand, while allowing them to advance without confusion, and reinforce quickly when required.

Leaders of supports and reserves will choose such formations as are best suited to the ground and the exigencies of the moment. They must never forget that it is their duty to support a particular part of the firing line, and must not allow themselves or their men to lose their direction while seeking a more protected line of advance.

The leader of the second line will, throughout, adopt those formations that are most suitable to the requirements of the moment. At long ranges columns facilitate movement, and small columns can utilise ground for cover; but shallow formations must be adopted before coming under effective fire.

The formations adopted by the third line will depend upon the course of the fight.

(To be continued.)

## Correspondence.

[With a view of promoting the interests of the Service, this department of the *Gazette* is open to all authentic communications; the editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.—ED. C. M. GAZETTE.]

### FUNERAL OF THE LATE BISHOP OF QUEBEC.

Editor of CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE:

SIR,—The following is taken from the *Quebec Chronicle* of 26th April:—

"Everyone remarked the large attendance of officers of the local military staff, and wondered why none of them appeared in uniform, as all of those did who attended the funerals of the dead prelates's predecessor,—Bishop Mountain,—and of Archbishop Baillargeon, the predecessor of Cardinal Taschereau. The fact has since leaked out, and has created considerable comment in town, both in military and in civilian circles, that all the officers in question, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant, French-Canadians as well as English-speaking, were anxious to pay a last official tribute of respect to the memory of one who had gained so largely as Bishop Williams had the respect and esteem of all classes of his fellow-citizens, but that General Herbert, commanding the Canadian Militia, has telegraphed a peremptory refusal to their request for permission to appear in uniform at the funeral."

The above paragraph excited much comment and feeling in the city, and it was said that the militia authorities

went considerably out of their way in giving such an unheard of order. Is not the dress of the permanent staff, the Royal Schools of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, Her Majesty's uniform, of which no one should be ashamed? *Mufti*, in H. M. Service, is permitted for the purpose of recreation, but only in the commissioned and warrant ranks. When the officers and men of this garrison in 1863 attended the funeral of the third Lord Bishop of Quebec, it was not in *mufti* that they appeared. Neither did H.M. 71st Regiment appear in *mufti* when they lined the streets at the funeral of the first Lord Bishop of Quebec; their band also attended in the procession, playing the Dead March. No doubt that order debarred many of the rank and file of the Cavalry and "B" Battery from attending the funeral on the 23rd ultimo. That telegraphic order seemed *factions*, and evinced a great want of courtesy and respect to the highest dignitary of the Church of England in Quebec; and if there existed any valid reason for it the public should at least be informed of it.

STADACONA.

### CHIN STRAPS.

Editor of CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE:

SIR,—Referring to letter of "Forage Cap" and your editorial remarks in issue May 5th inst., we beg to point out that the Household Cavalry wear the chin strap *down*. The other branches, who have adopted the Guards pattern forage cap, do not follow this particular, but carry the chin strap folded within the cap, though not designed to conveniently admit of this arrangement, and evidently intended to be worn as by the Household Cavalry.

JOHN MARTIN & Co.

### ADJUTANTS.

TORONTO, May 9, 1892.

Editor CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE:

SIR,—Will you kindly inform me which of the undermentioned forms of signature for an Adjutant is correct, viz.:—

————— Captain and Adjutant,

or

————— Captain,  
Adjutant;

also please give authority, and oblige,  
"SUB."

[No regulation appears to exist on this point. Some ground for the use of the word may exist in the orders which link brevet and substantive rank by the conjunction; but the omission of the "and"—in the case under enquiry—is decidedly preferable.—ED. C.M.G.]



# CANADIAN Military-Rifle League

## ENTRANCE FEES, 1892.

Entrance fees are now due, and are as follows: \$10 per team of ten men, or when more than one team is entered from the same Corps or Association, \$10 for the first team, and \$5 for each additional team of ten men.

To be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. A. D. Crooks, 9 Toronto street, Toronto, by Post Office Order or Registered Letter. Entries close 15th May, 1892.

## DATES OF MATCHES:

Dates of matches are as follows:

May 28th, June 11th, July 9th, July 23rd, August 6th, 1892.

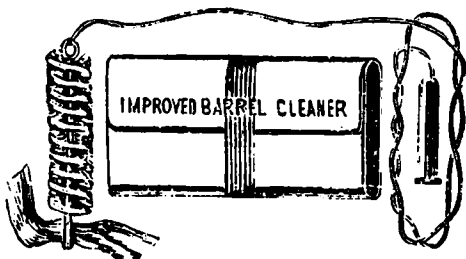
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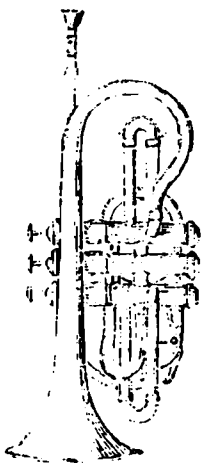
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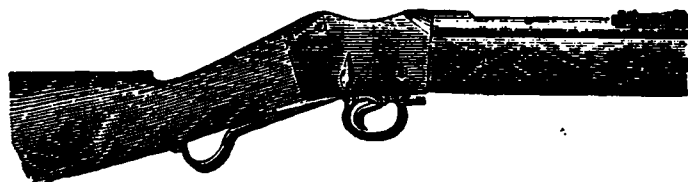
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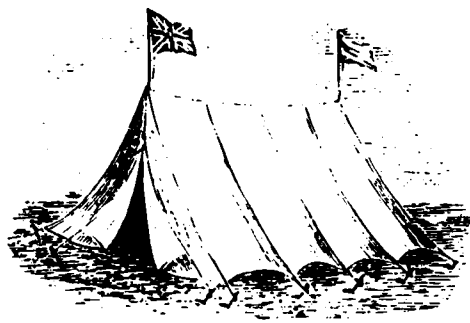
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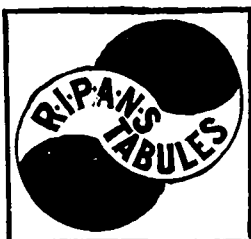
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