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HON. GEO. A. KIRKPATRICK.

In presenting to our readers a portrait of the new Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, we remind our readers of the long service of Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick in the active force, and especially of the warm and unremitting interest he has shown in rifle shooting in general and the Dominion Rifle Association in particular. As its President for several years he had to shoulder a large amount of the responsibility of its actions; but the executive officers of those years have every reason to be proud of their management. At the various annual competitors' meetings, when all grievances—real and supposed—are discussed and ventilated, Col. Kirkpatrick's knowledge of the details of the Association work, and unflinching courtesy to all, did much in helping to make the meetings pass off pleasantly, while at the same time productive of many valuable hints and ideas.

He held a commission in the active force for many years, his latest service being the command of the 47th "Frontenac" battalion. He resigned a year or two ago, and is now on the retired list of Lieutenant-Colonels. In his recent appointment to the second most important post in the Dominion, he has the hearty congratulations of the members of the Militia.



HON. GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK,—LIEUT.-COL. R.L.

officers, as in other professions, must keep themselves up to the highest modern standard by study, as well as by a constant practical application of the theoretical knowledge which study imparts. Such being the case I find it somewhat difficult to advise a body of officers on any particular points, about which they can learn almost everything from the several text books of the day. Cavalry training and the use of the cavalry arm have been so elaborately discussed of late years that there is but little left to be said on the subject. Still, there are various details connected with the duties of cavalry which occur to me as I now address you, and a brief reference to these may not be entirely unprofitable. We all know that one of the most important functions of cavalry is to gain early and accurate informa-

tion regarding the numbers and dispositions of the enemy, and to prevent him, if possible, from acquiring like information. So fully is this recognized that the practice of outpost duty is very rightly looked upon as an essential part of each regiment's training.

Yet, I venture to affirm that however conscientiously this duty may be performed on the parade ground, it can never impart the lesson which it is meant to teach in the same practical manner as a few days' experience at a camp of exercise; for there we find many of the same conditions as in actual warfare, the one element which is wanting, the list of casualties, being partially supplied by the vivid imaginations of the Chief Umpire and his staff of assistants. It follows then that for purposes of practical instruction, it would be desirable to have frequent camps of exercise. This, however, is not feasible, as such camps are a source of expense, not only to the State, but in some respects to the regiments which attend them; the alternative being that our Cavalry must prepare them-

selves in cantonments for the work they will be called upon to perform in war. Does our present system of instruction enable both officers and men to learn their duties in so thoroughly efficient a manner as will ensure their being up to every move in the great game of life and death called "outpost duty?" If not, then I would earnestly recommend every officer to do what lies in his power to vary the instruction he gives to those under his command in such a manner that the grave responsibilities of "outpost duty" may be appreciated by all ranks. In speaking of "outpost duty," I do not refer only to the work of observing the movements of an enemy and of regarding his advance, but to the many special duties which devolve on cavalry in time of war. For instance, the officer commanding a

LORD ROBERTS ON CAVALRY.

At the conclusion of a recent review at the cavalry camp at Meerut, India, Lord Roberts gave an instructive address to the officers of the Division. After touching on purely local topics, he spoke as follows:

THE EDUCATION OF OFFICERS.

Gentlemen, the existing conditions of military service necessitate that