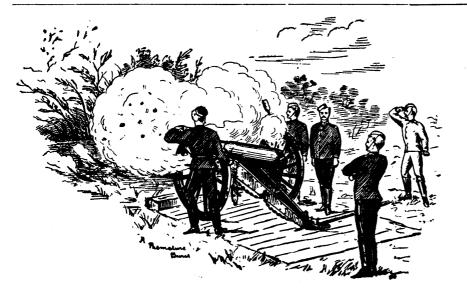
THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.



PREMATURE EXPLOSION OF SHELL.

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Of	ficers	of	the	е	Mc	ontr	eal	Batt	tery-	-	
Cap	t. Hoc	per	-		-	-		• •	•	-	2(
Lt.	Benio	n -		•		•	-	•	-	-	14

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🕆 Men of th	e M	ontr	eal	Bat	tery-	_ '		
S. M. Walke	r -	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
M. S. Holbr	ook	•	-	- .	-	-	-	33
S. Muirhead	-	•	-	-	-	-	•	82
McCleary -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Porteous -		-	•	•	-	-	-	31
Kindale -	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	26
Johnston -	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	32
Majilton -	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	29

The following were the scores made at Port Hope on Sept. 5th and 6th:

Toronto-					
Corp. Abbott	-	-	-	-	22
Bomb. Warrington	-	-		-	3
Sgt. Major Spry		-		-	(3 4
Sgt. Cotter -	-	-	•	-	24
Sgt. Thompson	-	-	-	:	21
Corp. Pullen	-	-	-	-	24
Gr. Bennett	-	-	•	-	27
Ngt Johnston	-	-		-	29
,					184
Hamilton-					
Sgt. Homer	-	-	-	-	33
Sgt. Hoodless	-	-			34
Corp Dawe	-	-		-	30
Corp. Warrell	-	-	-	-	36
Corp. McKeown	-	-	•	-	-21
Sgt. Major Wholton -	-	-	-	•	31
Corp. Warrington -	-	-	-	-	21
Gunner Tuck	-	-	-	-	13
i -					
				2	219
Welland Canal-					
Q. M. Sgt. Harper - Corp Wilson		-	-	-	28
Corp Wilson	-	-	`-	-	26
Corp Gunn	•	-	-	- 1	16
Sgt. Cornwall	-	-	-	-	27
Sgt. Cox	-	-	-	-	28
Sgt. Cox Bomb. Switzer	-	-	-	-	29
Sgt. Major Mesler -	-	-	-		36
Gunner Swayzie	-	-	-	-	20
Officers-					205
•					-
Lieut. Col. King	-	-	-	-	18
Lt. Col. Van Wagner -	-	-	-	-	10
Major Mead	-	-	-	-	15
Capt. Irwin	-	-	-	-	16
Lieut. Myles	-	-	-	-	14
Lieut. Armstrong -	-	-	-	-	12
ί.					
5					85

Officers-Lt. Snyder 22, Lt. Gilchrist 22, Major Davidson 17, Capt. Mereweather 16, Lt. Knowlson 15, Lt. Col. Macdonald 14, Lt. Col. Nicholl 18, Lt. McCrea 18, Capt. Milligan 12, Lt. Col. Peters 11, Lt. Col. McLean 10, Capt. Murchison 10. Total, 175. Guelph-No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade-Q. M. Sgt. Ogg 19, Brig. Sergt. Major Young 13, Sgt. Wilkinson 5, By. Sgt. Maj. Armstrong 13, Bdr. Gilchrist 25, Bdr. Gould 24, Sgt. Locker, Corp. Robertson 18. Total 125.

Guelph-No. 2 1st Brigade.—Sgt. McIn4 tosh 38, Corp Smith 22, Q. M. Sgt. That4 pher 24, Sgt. J. H. Anderson 33, Sgt. Maj4 Ritchie 23, Gunner Simmons 20, Corp. Jackson 23, Corp. Findlay 13. Total, 196.

London-Sgt. Maj. Taylor 3, Q. M. Irtine 3, Sgt. Robinson 0, Sgt. Patton 21, Corp. England 12, Bdr. Hyman 21, Sgt. Livermore 13, Corp. Tinsley 16. Total, 89.

Durham-Sgt. Caswell 13, Sgt. Henderson 25, Sgt. Hay 19, Sgt. Hutchinson 32, Sgt. Kearns 34, Sgt. Kenneally 27, Sgt. Major McMahon 38, Sgt. Davey 29. Total, 217.

We publish an illustration of one of the incidents of the shooting on the Island of Orleans.

The sketch illustrates the bursting of a 9-pounder common shell at the muzzle of the gun. These shells are fitted with Royal Laboratory fuzes to cause them to burst on graze or impact. In this case, however, the fuze was faulty and the shell burst at the gun instead of at the target. It is known as a premature burst.

CORRESPONDENCES.

THE SALUTING QUESTION.

To the Editor Canadian Military Gazette.

Sir.—Reading in recent issues your editorial paragraphs with reference to volunteers saluting their officers when both are in plain cloths, and writing from b yond seas and in constant contact with regular soldiers and with English, Irish and Scotch militia and volunteers, I cannot help being struck by what seems to me a mistakenidea of the military salute due from a soldier to his superior in rank.

The salute is due not to an individual, but to the Queen's commission; otherwise p ivates would be ordered to salute their N.C.O.'s, as they do in France:

This being the case, surely any right-, minded volunteer, proud of his cloth, and the honor of serving his Queen and his country, so far from considering it beneath bim to notice the Queen's commission y h n he is in plain clothes, would be even more careful to show his own, and, by his example, strive to increase the respect of others for it.

Officers of a regiment invariably salute their colonel, and those of other regiments, knowing them to be such, when both are in plain clothes, even if they are not personally acquainted with them, to show their respect for rank and service.

How much more, then, should a soldier, be he regular or volunteer, not as a duty, but as a privilege, salute the Queen's commission and his officer as well, to show his respect for them both?

Mutual respect and esteem lie at the very root, and are the essence of volunteer discipline. To my mind, no one should be allowed to hold a commission as an oflicer, who does not, in peace time, command the respect and esteem which is so necessary for good discipline and efficient service in war.

Whether a soldier-regular, militiaman, or volunteer be in uniform or plain clothes, he is more or less a soldier, and should retain his soldierly feeling always. And the very first of those soldierly feelings should be respect for his Queen and for his officers. I have very often noticed that the smartest regiments, those with the oldest and most glorious traditions, in cavalry as well as infantry of the regular army are without exception the most punctilious, even unnecessarily 50, in saluting officers of other corps, as well as their own when in plain clothes, as employed men, grooms, officer's servants, etc., and in this respect as an instance, the 10th Hussars and Rifle Brigade are almost faultless, among many regiments I have met and could mention.

It has long, to my mind, been a surasign of a smart regiment and a smart soldier when I have seen him solute an officer of another co.ps in plain clothes, not cringeingly or servilely, mark vou, but as much as to say "I an glad to show that ι , a soldier, am proud of my trade, and proud to salute Her Majesty's commission. It may be mine some day.

The feeling that should animate a soldier's salute is, in my opinion, exactly the same as that with which we, as soldiers, raise our hats in plain clothes, or give the salute in uniform to the colors of a regiment when passing them.

A civilian has no right to salute them, we, as soldiers, are proud to exercise our privilege of doing so.

I cannot think it conducive to true discipling of a good tone among our Canadian volumeers to allow discussions as to whoman! where a salute is obligatory. Surely the Queen's regulations and the drill book are clear enough on that point.

The salu e is obligatory, but it is, if it comes to that, obligatory on both sides. The officer who fails to return a salute with the same care with which it is given, is not only failing in his military duty, but outraging every rule of courtesy. Among volunteers such as ours there should be no such word as obligatory in this connection.

Officers and men should recognize the salute in its proper light, and appreciating its true significance, they will find that mutual respect will furnish them the