

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE, P. O. Box 316, Ottawa, Ont.

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Note and Comment.

We are requested to call the attention of those League team captains who have not yet forwarded their contributions to the fund for a well-deserved testimonial to the Secretary and organizer, to the fact that the committee desire to proceed with the matter without further delay. We fancy a reminder is all that is necessary to ensure prompt action.

The "Honour and Glory Match" is what in India they call the simultaneous rifle match similar to those we have had experience of in Canada. There it is an annual event, and this year's was fired on the 20th of September. Several reports to hand singularly enough omit to give any details of the ranges, shots, or strength of teams, but as the scores ranged from 921 to 488 for the eighty-eight teams competing, it is probable that the teams were of ten each, and the ranges 200, 500 and 600, with 105 as the H. R. S. The Martini was the weapon generally used. Appropriately, the highest scores was made by the representatives of the School of Musketry, whose practice proved almost as good as their precept might be expected to be. It is interesting to compare the top scores with those recorded on the occasion of the concluding match of this season's series here, when averages of 94.6 and 92.4 were put to the credit of the Snider.

The oft-discussed subject of the misapplication of time and energy in connection with the training of those corps of our militia unable to drill at headquarters, will be found treated of in an interesting manner in a contributed article appearing in this issue. We fancy there will be very general sympathy with the idea advanced or reiterated that the presence in camp of the full strength of the companies is not a necessity in order that the officers and non-commissioned officers may be taught campaigning duties. A great part of the instruction attempted to be imparted to the privates during the ten days in camp could be much more effectively given at battalion or company headquarters; and were expense of maintenance and transport thus avoided the saving would go far towards the extra expense involved in annual drill of the whole force. The Mother Country plan of a capitation grant based upon efficiency, if tried, would perhaps have a good effect.

Our Militia: Its Weakness; And How to Cure It.

In taking up a subject like this, it is absolutely necessary to consider the Political situation as well as the Military. It is undeniable that our people do not want, and will not have a standing army. They do not want any more expense than at present, and many of them grumble as it is, saying that there is very little to show for it. We have not, in spite of after dinner speeches, &c., any very deep military feeling, as many a militia officer can corroborate to his cost. But I believe we have, and could cultivate a genuine wish to have our Militia in such shape that if called upon to defend ourselves we would be a credit to English tradition. Any one who manages men in business knows that the obtaining of workmen is much easier than the training of a staff. Take a staff thoroughly competent and they will mould men to the work in a very short time; while the training of a staff is the work of years. The same is true of the art of War.

Given a battalion in which the officers and non-commissioned officers know their work, and the men are recruits who have never seen a rifle: at the end of a week you could move them; at the end of a month you could take them into action. Given the reverse, you would not be able to move them under a month, nor fight under six months. Besides which discipline would be nowhere when every man felt that he knew at least as much as his officers. And after all discipline, whether it be fire drill or barrack room, is the key note to success in war; the, for the time being, surrendering to one executive head the power to guide your mental and physical force against that of the enemy.

Now let us take a brief look at our militia. We find that officers and men are called out every second year for twelve days. They learn to march in fours sufficiently well to route march. And they fire 20 rounds of ammunition apiece without much more instruction than is necessary to load and fire a shot gun. There is neither time nor ammunition to teach volley firing—the only firing worth using in the field. The non-commissioned officers have no time or chance to practise their work, in fact a subaltern officer is lucky if he gets a dozen chances to drill his half company. And as for interior economy, it is hardly attempted.

These battalions are not called out again for two years. When they are it is generally with a different lot of men, the others having drifted away in the interim. Now what is to be expected under the circumstances? A race of born soldiers could do nothing on such terms. A great many people may doubt the expediency of having a militia, and may even be rather pleased than otherwise at its condition: but if we are to have a militia let it be a good one, better than any other in the world to-day, or throw it bag and baggage overboard.

What are the points to be aimed at in our militia system?

1. It is absolutely necessary that those who take on themselves the responsibility of officers should not only know thoroughly their own duties, but be thoroughly up in the duties of every grade below them, as they will be called on to teach their own non-commissioned officers and men in every little detail. Not only that, but the obtaining a high state of discipline in a short time makes it imperative that they cause their subordinates to realize their superiority, which a good non-commissioned officer will rapidly acquire over a man who otherwise may be his mental, physical and financial superior.

2. The having enough of such trained officers and non-commissioned officers to fully officer all the men we could put in the field.

3. The organization of efficient brigade staffs for every group of three or four battalions.

4. The doing of this in such a manner that no extra expense will be incurred.

Now all this can be done without saying by your leave to Parliament. The Militia Department have full power.

To begin with, give every officer and non-commissioned officer, who will come to the schools and pass, the pay of his rank plus the field allowance which he would be entitled to if called out for any other active service.

Secondly. Deprive of his allowances any captain who fails to take his certificate.

Thirdly. Place the calling out of the troops at the discretion of the various D.A.G's. But make it compulsory that only the officers, non-commissioned officers and ten men per company shall be called out in each battalion.

Fourthly. Let it be that at as early date as possible every three or four battalions be grouped into brigades with a higher rank than Lieut.-Col. for our commanding officers to look forward to. Let there be also a system of compulsory retirement, which will ensure the advancement of younger officers and keep the life blood "ambition" stirring.

That the proposition to cut down the numbers of men taken to camp will meet at first with disfavour is true; but the more the question is mooted, the stronger the feeling grows that it is a mistake to bring a lot of men to camp for twelve days each two years, and expect them to instruct each other in details and principles which only an average of three or four officers per battalion know anything at all about. That this move would be unpopular is unlikely, as the more it is understood the more common sense it will be seen to be. I believe that a good militia is, with the march of invention and improvements, becoming more possible than ever before; also that a bad militia is worse than useless.

R. CARTWRIGHT,
Lieut. and Capt.

The Barracks, London, 1st December, 1890.

Major Mayne on Infantry Fire Tactics—II.

(Continued from Page 387.)

Estimation of Ranges and Backsight Elevations.—But as it is necessary in all cases to know the range in order to obtain an effective fire, I will briefly enumerate the different ways in which the range can be ascertained with more or less accuracy: 1, by direct measurement; 2, by range finding instruments; 3, by surveying instruments; 4, by comparing known heights, the distance of one of them being known; 5, by measurement from maps; 6, by estimating by sound; 7, by the practice of the artillery near at hand; 8, by watching the "strike" of the bullets; 9, by estimating by eye. Of these methods the first can only be used by the defence before the arrival of the enemy; range-finders are as yet only suited for Artillery purposes; surveying instruments can only be used in stationary warfare, such as sieges; the results obtained by comparing known heights are not very reliable; and maps of a suitable scale for measuring ranges on are rarely available. The most practicable methods on the battle field are the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th. But to estimate by sound, we have to wait for the enemy to open fire, and it is only suited to the commencement of a fight, before much firing takes place; from the ranges found by the Artillery, we must allow for the distance of the Infantry in front of or in rear of the Artillery, and also for the distance between the target being fired at by the Artillery and the target that the Infantry have to fire at. But this means of finding the range is only suited to the moment when the Infantry are passing the Artillery during their advance. "Picking up the range" by watching the strike of the bullets should always be done; but this requires suitable ground for the bullets to fall on, and great care is required in making such observations, for reasons to be stated presently. In reality the only available means by which ranges can be estimated at all times is by the eye. This, however, requires much practice over varied ground and under different conditions to obtain even moderately good results. For instance the average errors of *trained* men are as follows: at 300 yards, one-tenth the estimated range; at 600 yards, one-eighth; at 1,200 yards, one-sixth. This being the case we must accept it as one of the factors we have to deal with, and make the necessary allowances for it. How this can be done will be explained presently. But a very good custom may here be mentioned. In the German service the best six men at range finding by eye, in each company, have the duty of guessing the range and calling out the estimate of it to the Company Commander entirely thrown on them. The Company Commander then uses the mean of the estimates as a basis for his orders.

When the range is once known then allowances must be made for any movements on our or the enemy's part. But the range being known, the duty of those looking after the men does not end with ordering the men to adjust the slide on the backsight to the engraved graduation for that range and to seeing that they do it.

The rifle is sighted for a temperature of about 60° F., a barometric pressure of 30 inches, a still atmosphere and a horizontal line of sight. If the temperature and barometric pressure differ from these data, then the range for a given backsight graduation alters; and further, a head or rear wind will make a bullet fall short, or go further respectively, while a side wind will drive the bullet to one side. The heating of the rifle

barrels and the condition of the fouling in the barrels will also have their effect on the proper elevation to be used. So that whatever elevation is ordered to be used it must be looked on as an approximation to the truth, and the fire must be carefully watched to see if any corrections are required to be made to the backsight elevations ordered to be used. Further, if a line of sight is inclined upwards or downwards the elevations used must be less than when the line of sight is horizontal. For instance, with the Martini-Henry rifle, if the line of sight is inclined upwards 40°, we must use the 500 yards elevation to hit an object 600 yards away; and if the line of sight is inclined 40° downhill we must use a still lower elevation. These statistics are only given to illustrate the necessity for officers to watch the effect of the fire of their men carefully in order to correct, if necessary, the backsight elevations being used.

The Evil of Uncontrolled Fire.—We have always to consider infantry fire under two aspects—viz., (a) Uncontrolled or independent fire; (b) Controlled fire. *Uncontrolled firing* takes place when each man chooses his own target, his own elevation, his own rapidity of fire, and his own times for opening and ceasing fire. *Controlled fire* is the exact converse of this.

It is almost needless to say that uncontrolled fire should be absolutely prohibited, as it invariably leads to confusion, disorder and demoralisation, while causing a waste of invaluable ammunition at a period when it is impossible to replenish it in sufficient quantities to make up for the consumption. Further, an uncontrolled fire in which each man chooses his own objective and backsight elevation, when in a state of great moral excitement and mental strain, is very inefficacious. An uncontrolled fire when once started under such conditions will probably not cease until the last round has been expended, and will very probably have been directed for the most part wildly into the air. The great fault of all shooting in the field, especially at the closer ranges, is that it is too high.

Individual Firing.—Thus confining our attention to controlled firing alone, we have to deal with it under two conditions:—

(a), Individual firing; (b), collective firing. Of these two the latter should be the general case in battle; the former should only be used in the final stages of battle, and in some special cases, as on outpost work, &c. But as individual firing at all ranges is held in such esteem throughout the whole Imperial, including in this term the Colonial, forces, it is necessary to thoroughly understand its capabilities.

The first thing I desire to impress on you, gentlemen, is the utterly false impression one is apt to get of individual firing from ordinary target practice, when firing a few rounds only over measured and known ranges, with the result of each shot being signalled back. Under such conditions the nearer we get to the target the better is the shooting. But in the field, ranges are not known exactly, the enemy does not signal back whether you have missed him or hit him above or below the point on him that you aimed at; the men are probably tired for want of sleep, parched with thirst, hungry for want of food, and fatigued after a long march under a hot sun, over bad roads, or by an advance by rushes under fire; if the advance has been rapid the men lose their breath, their chests heave, their arms get tired and the rifle cannot be held steadily, especially if a wind is blowing, and when the men are unnerved and excited by the danger arising from the fire of the enemy, which important cause of disturbance is always absent in peace practice. The nearer the enemy is approached the greater is the effect of this adverse condition of things, added to which is the painful effect of the recoil after 40 or 50 rounds have been fired, and the effect of the disorder, demoralisation, and excitement which occurs in all fighting and danger. The mass of the men will, under such circumstances, forget to adjust their sights to the range; they will use a full foresight if they use any at all: they will probably aim at the enemy's chest, and many will even discharge their rifles from the hip. Consequently the fire is usually much too high and decreases in efficacy as the range gets shorter, which is just the opposite to what we find on the ordinary ranges. It is very important to remember this, for it has frequently been observed that when men find that they apparently cannot hit an exposed enemy at what seems to be an easy range, they get discouraged after two or three rounds and then fire wildly. One well-known French writer asserts that in the field an average shot will fire at an isolated standing enemy, who is supposed to remain stationary, the following number of rounds to put him out of action; five to six rounds at 330 yards; 10 to 12 at 440 yards; 14 to 16 at 550 yards; and 30 to 34 at 660 yards. Another French writer estimates that three times the above amounts of ammunition are required at the same ranges!

Hence it is very important not only to remember but also to warn the men not to expect very much from their individual fire in the field, and that they should not be discouraged even by a series of misses. Even at target practice a good shot may miss a standing man at ranges over 400 yards and yet be shooting well.

Here I must remind you again, gentlemen, that we must accept

human nature as we find it, and make the best use of what we have. The problem, therefore, is: Accepting the fact that individual fire in the field is, as a rule, especially at long ranges, inaccurate, how can we reduce this inaccuracy and make the best use of the troops?

Major Mieg, of the Bavarian Army, offered a solution to this problem in about 1876, and his solution, made public in 1878, was adopted first by the German Army, and then by every European Army, but our own, *in toto*. We are gradually adopting these ideas, which I will now explain.

In the first place, to reduce the inaccuracy of individual fire as much as possible, it must be confined to such ranges at which the bullet does not rise more than the height of a man above the line of sight. The limiting range for the Snider rifle is, under such conditions, 350 yards. Then by using the 300 yards backsight to make up for the effect of the full foresight which the men *will* always use in the field, and by always aiming at the enemy's feet, he will be hit somewhere so long as he is anywhere inside of 350 yards distant. In this way the range need not be guessed nor the backsights touched when the enemy is once within 350 yards. Some writers advocate the use of the 200 and even the 100 yards elevation throughout these short ranges, with low aiming, to counteract the well-known tendency to fire high, especially when men are excited.

Such a fire is a *grazing fire* and is called a *fire of certainty*, relatively of course, to distinguish it from the collective fire at longer ranges, of which we are to speak of presently, and which is a *dropping fire* or a *fire of probability*. In a grazing fire we do not require to know the range; but it is essential to approximately know the range for a dropping fire if we desire even fair results.

Sub-division of Ranges.—Before passing on to consider the characteristics of a collective fire of probability, we must refer to the *sub-division of ranges* which is now usually accepted. These sub-divisions are as follows: 1. *Short*, up to extent of grazing fire, 350 Snider yards, 400 Martini-Henri yards; 2. *Medium*, from the short up to double the extreme short range, 700 Snider yards, 800 Martini-Henri yards; 3. *Long*, from the medium up to highest graduation of enemy's rifles, about, 1,700 Snider yards, 1,700 Martini-Henry yards; 4. *Extreme*, all ranges over the extreme long ranges.

In the *short* ranges, controlled individual firing is allowable, because the time has passed for concentrating the fire on particular points; these points have already been prepared for being assaulted by having been subjected to a heavy fire, and the assaulting troops have been directed on them, and each man has now to advance to his direct front and fire at the enemy immediately in his front.

Collective Firing.—But at ranges over the short ranges the men's fire must be directed on such points where the enemy's resistance is greatest, and for this purpose a *concentrated collective fire* must be employed. Suppose that the statement is correct that in the field a man has to fire 30 shots at 660 yards to hit an upright enemy. In making this statement we have to further suppose that the enemy will stand still to be fired at, which, however, he will not do; so that the soldier, if he misses in his first shot, will not have the opportunity of firing his 30 rounds. To overcome this difficulty we can make 30 men fire at the enemy and then one or more is sure to hit. Another advantage is gained in so doing—namely: That when one man fires 30 rounds, half his ammunition supply is gone, and he has taken some time to do this, whereas if 30 men fire, they have only expended one round each, and have obtained the desired result at once. This is the principle involved in concentrating collective firing on certain stated objectives. It is very important to remember this principle, especially in irregular warfare, when, as so often happens, the enemy are individually better shots than our own men. The peculiar characteristic of this kind of fire is that it covers a belt of ground at least 100 yards in depth on horizontal ground with dropping bullets. The mass of the bullets fired (70 per cent.) fall within this beaten zone, as it is called, of 100 yards in depth on a horizontal surface. This holds for all ranges beyond the short ranges. The cause of this spread of bullets is due to the fact that different men will not adjust their backsights to the same point, will not use the same amount of foresight and will not keep their sights upright; some will jerk the trigger, others will not have their rifles steady at the instant of discharge, etc. It is on account of this longitudinal spread of the bullets that a collective fire at the longer ranges is called a *fire of probability*; the object is to so cover the ground on which the enemy is with bullets, as to make it probable that some of the bullets will take effect. The efficacy of such a collective fire, supposing it well placed, depends on the drop of the bullet measured with reference to the line of sight. The less the drop the better the effect of the fire, and as the drop decreases as the range decreases, a collective fire also rapidly increases in efficacy as the range decreases.

(To be Continued.)

A Novel Rifle Competition.

In connection with the recent South African Wimbledon, his Excellency the Governor, and Lieut.-General Cameron, C.B., each gave £10 for prizes in a sectional competition of ten non-commissioned officers and men from each corps of the Army, Colonial and Volunteer Forces, in which the general plan was advance of a square or section as part of a fighting line attacking an enemy. The enemy was represented as debouching on the range to take up a position in front and as having taken up that position. The object of the competition was as a preliminary on the rifle ranges to company and battalion field-firing on unknown ground, and to inculcate the necessity of much more careful individual shooting on those occasions in order to obtain the highest results in collective and mass-firing without checking that steady rapid advance on the enemy which is essential on the field of battle. The enemy consisted in the first instance of a line of skirmishers, followed at a distance of 200 yards by a support and two guns with their detachment.

The skirmishers were represented by figure targets, six paces apart, and equal in number to the attacking section, and the support by a sectional target, 6 feet by 16 feet. The competing section was placed in extended order, lying down position, at six paces interval, 1,000 yards from the enemy's support; one man being told off to each figure. Three volleys were fired at the support, three each at the right and left hand guns, and finally in the first stage three at the skirmishers, five minutes being allowed for the twelve volleys. Hits were then counted, and for each man and also for the section recorded and signalled. The second stage consisted of one volley each at 700, 600 and 500 yards, advancing in quick time; any military position allowed, firing to be completed within twenty seconds from the order "Fire a volley." In the third stage, head and shoulder dummies were used, all firing off the knee. Three rushes were made of 60 or 70 yards between 500 and 300 yards; time for firing as before. The sliding bar at the back of the rifle might be used up to the end of the third stage.

In the fourth stage fixed sights only could be used, and the rushes were only of 40 yards, only fifteen seconds being allowed for each volley. The fifth stage consisted of three rounds of rapid independent firing, one minute being allowed for it. In the final stage, figure targets, 6 feet by 2 feet, represented the enemy retiring. After a charge of 80 to 100 yards the order, "Halt, commence firing," was given, and three rounds of rapid independent firing had to be completed within 21 seconds, the men standing. No sights were allowed. Each man fired in each stage at the dummy opposite him, each hit counting one, as they did on the screens. After each stage the men were faced to the rear till they commenced firing rounds. The winner of the Governor's prize was to be the section making the highest collective score, and the winner of the General's prize the person making the highest individual score.

Militia General Orders (No. 14) of 28th November, 1890.

No. 1.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

1ST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—No. 2 Troop. The surname of the 2nd Lieutenant whose appointment was notified in General Orders (2) 4th January, 1889, is McComb, and not as stated in that General Order.

1ST BRIGADE FIELD ARTILLERY.—To be Adjutant: 2nd Lieut. J. A. Ross, G.S., from No. 1 Field Battery *vice* J. Davidson, promoted.

No. 2 Battery.—2nd Lieut. Thos. McCrae, R.S.A., is confirmed in his rank from 20th September, 1890.

TORONTO FIELD BATTERY.—2nd Lieut. L. E. W. Irving, R.S.A., is confirmed in his rank from 16th July, 1890.

MAHONE BAY BAT. GARRISON ARTILLERY, N.S.—To be Captain: Lieut. P. A. Ernst, R.S.A., *vice* Edward James, who resigns.

To be Lieutenant, *prov.*: George Henry Alfred Strum, *vice* P. A. Ernst, promoted.

3RD BN. VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA.—To be 2nd Lieutenant: 2nd Lieut. G. A. Sicotte Hamilton, M.Q., from 14th Bn., *vice* J. E. Fidler, who resigns.

5TH BN. ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA.—2nd Lieut. M. A. Rafferty not having qualified or reported for duty, his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

6TH BN. FUSILIERS.—Paymaster and Honorary Captain David Seath to have the Honorary rank of Major, as a special case.

7TH BN. FUSILIERS.—To be Captain, *prov.*: John Mackenzie Moore, *vice* J. W. Cowan, resigned.

To be Lieutenant, *prov.*: Thomas John Coe.

19TH LINCOLN BN. OF INFANTRY.—To be Major, from 3rd January, 1889, as a special case: Captain and Brevet Major James Hiscott, R.S.I., *vice* G. C. Carlisle, promoted.

22ND BN.—No. 6 Co.—Lieut. Wm. Andison, R.S.I., is confirmed in his rank from 16th September, 1890.

32ND BN.—No. 8 Co.—Lieut. J. R. Wraith, R.S.I., No. 8 Co., is confirmed in his rank from 2nd November, 1890.

46TH EAST DURHAM BN. OF INFANTRY.—To be Major: Captain and Brevet Major H. A. Ward, V.B., from the Adjutancy, *vice* John McDermid, deceased.

Brevet.—Captain Henry Alfred Ward, V.B., Adjutant, to be Major, from 22nd August, 1889.

49TH BN.—*Brevet*.—Captain H. J. Lennox, K.S.I., No. 5 Co., from 31st March, 1890.

65TH BN. MOUNT ROYAL RIFLES.—Lieut. Arthur Lemieux resigns.

66TH BN. PRINCESS LOUISE FUSILIERS.—To be Captain: Lieut. C. C. Hole, R.S.I., *vice* H. F. W. Fishwick, who retires retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieut. C. L. Worsley, R.S.I., *vice* C. C. Hole, promoted.

67TH BN. CARLETON LIGHT INFANTRY.—No. 5 Co.: To be Lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. H. G. Fletcher, S.I. (1st B.), *vice* C. H. Ferguson, left limits.

To be 2nd Lieutenant: Private Frank Broadstreet Carvill, M.S., *vice* H. G. Fletcher, promoted.

71ST YORK BN. OF INFANTRY.—No. 4 Co.: To be Lieutenant *prov.*, James Hodge Hawthorn, *vice* R. M. Pinder, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, *prov.*: Andrew George Blair, *vice* Francis Brook Gregory, who resigns.

73RD NORTHUMBERLAND BN. OF INFANTRY, N.B.—No. 1 Co.: To be 2nd Lieutenant, *prov.*, Corporal Isaac Trenholme, *vice* M. Snowball, transferred to No. 2 Co.

75TH LUNENBURG BN. OF INFANTRY, N.S.—No. 3 Co.: Capt. A. H. Perfect resigns.

No. 4 Co.—To be Captain: Lieut. G. W. Hamm, R.S.I., *vice* John P. Ham, who resigns.

No. 5 Co.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieut. J. A. Langille, R.S.I., *vice* Elkanah Kedy, failed to attend annual drill.

76TH BN. OF RIFLES, VOLTIGEURS DE CHATEAUGUAY.—Quartermaster Alexis Henri Alfred Gagnier has been granted the Honorary rank of Major.

90TH WINNIPEG BN. OF RIFLES.—To be Adjutant, with rank of Lieutenant: Thomas Howard Billman, late Sergeant Major in the Permanent Corps, *vice* H. M. Arnold promoted.

No. 2.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of marks obtained		
				Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
<i>Royal School of Cavalry, Equitation.</i>						
Capt. and Adj. T. E. Howell, 1st Bn.	1		A	'80	'84	'81
Capt. E. Montizambert, 5th Bn.	1		A	1'00	'95	'96
<i>Royal Schools of Artillery.</i>						
2nd Lieut. T. McCrae, 1st Bde. F. Art.	1	Sp	A	'93	'94	'94
do L. E. W. Irving, Toronto F. B.	1	S	A	'81	'82	'82
<i>Royal Schools of Infantry.</i>						
Capt. W. McK. Kerr, 29th Bn	1	Sp	A	'78	'63	'70
Lieut. W. Andison, 22nd Bn	1	Sp	A	'70	'70	'70
do J. R. Wraith, 32nd Bn.	2	Sp	A	'79	'68	'73
Sergt. W. J. Evans, 22nd Bn.	2	S	B	'48	'53	'51
Corp. D. W. Collins, 32nd Bn.	2	S	B	'58	'64	'61

No. 3.—ASSOCIATIONS FOR DRILL IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

HIGH SCHOOL OF MONTREAL DRILL COMPANIES.—*1st Drill Company*.—To act as Captain: Acting 2nd Lieutenant N. Dawes, from 2nd Drill Company, *vice* J. Pitcher, left the school.

To act as Lieutenant: P. Sterneck, *vice* W. B. Macpherson, left the school.

To act as 2nd Lieutenant: A. Russell, *vice* A. Patterson, left the school.

2nd Drill Company.—To act as Captain: Acting Lieutenant A. Mussen, from 3rd Drill Company, *vice* T. Brown.

To act as Lieutenant: A. Lawrie, *vice* G. Drinkwater.

To act as 2nd Lieutenant: J. Savage, *vice* N. Dawes, promoted acting Captain, 1st Drill Company.

3rd Drill Company.—To act as Captain: O. Smyth, *vice* E. Cole, left the school.

To act as Lieutenant: W. Paterson, *vice* A. Mussen, promoted acting Captain, 2nd Drill Company.

To act as 2nd Lieutenant: E. Armstrong, *vice* E. Snowdon, left the school.

4th Drill Company.—To act as Captain: A. Campbell, *vice* J. C. Beers, left the school.

To act as 2nd Lieutenant: C. Gardner, *vice* T. Scrimger.

ELIOTT SCHOOL DRILL COMPANY.—To act as Captain: Acting Lieutenant William Forrest Angus, *vice* A. R. Mackay, left the school.

To act as Lieutenant: Acting 2nd Lieutenant Paul Barnard Earle, *vice* W. F. Angus, promoted.

To act as 2nd Lieutenant: Acting Colour Sergeant James Claud Hickson, *vice* P. B. Earle, promoted.

SEMINARY OF QUEBEC 2ND DRILL COMPANY.—The name of the gentleman appointed to act as Captain of this Drill Company in General Orders (13), 31st October, 1890, is Edgar Morin, and not as stated in that General Order.

Regimental and Other News.

Col. John Ivor Caradoc Herbert, arrived in Ottawa on Wednesday, to enter upon his duties as Officer Commanding the Canadian Militia. The local rank of Major-General will be conferred upon him as provided by law. He is this week the guest of Lord Stanley of Preston at Rideau Hall.

Toronto.

A meeting of prominent riflemen of Toronto took place last Friday evening to elect officers for the Toronto Off-hand Rifle Association. The result was as follows:—

President, A. Elliott; vice-president, G. Schofield; 2nd vice-president, Thos. Mitchell; executive committee, W. R. Pringle, W. H. Meadows, Dr. Gowans; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Graham, 71 Yonge street.

It will be noticed, from a glance at the above list, that the military as well as civilian riflemen are taking an active part in this form of shooting, which should have a beneficial effect upon their performances at next season's standing matches of the rifle associations. The Off-hand Association allow any rifle, military or sporting.

ANOTHER SMOKING CONCERT.

I have this week to report another very interesting event, in the shape of a smoking concert, in the Sergeants' Mess rooms of the Queen's Own Rifles. This was the programme:—

Piano Solo.....	Mr. Depew
Song..... "Trysting Tree".....	Harold Jarvis
Violin Solo.....	Bandmaster Bayley
Solo..... "Tootsy Wootsy".....	W. E. Ramsay
Cornet solo.....	H. L. Clarke
Song..... "Let me like a soldier fall".....	J. Boyce Mundie
Overture... Messrs. Depew, piano; Bayley, violin; Clarke, cornet; Smith, euphonium	
Song..... "Warrior Bold".....	J. Winter
Club Swinging.....	Master F. Smith
Recitation..... "Wreck of the Birkenhead".....	H. K. Cochin
Euphonium solo..... "Les Folies Burgis".....	F. Smith
Song..... "Old Brigade".....	A. L. E. Davis
Bugle Band.....	Fancy Drumming and selection

Owing to the illness of Sergt.-Major McKell, the chair was taken by Quartermaster Sergt. Burns who, at 8.15 p.m., on behalf of the Sergeants bid the assembled guests a hearty welcome, and called for the National Anthem as a fitting piece for opening the night's programme.

Mr. Depew is quite a favourite with Toronto audiences, and speedily won his way with this one, by the masterly manner in which he handled the instrument. The solo of Mr. Jarvis needs no note from my feeble pen as his reputation is known now all over the Dominion. Bandmaster Bayley proved conclusively that his knowledge of music is not confined to the band, but is given in a very fair share to the violin. On W. E. Ramsay's appearance everyone prepared to laugh, and while I tried to be stern and as fault-finding as possible, I can't but admit that during his repertoire I forgot all my criticisms and appreciated him better than ever. Mr. H. L. Clarke gave "Rule Britannia" with variations and had to succumb to an encore, which turned out to be "God Save the Queen," not a very rare tune was it, but the style in which it was played was extremely so, seeing that four verses were played each lower than the previous one, a task which was much appreciated by the audience. Mr. J. Bryce Mundie followed with "Let me like a soldier fall." An overture by Messrs. Bayley, Clarke, Depew and Smith came next. Mr. J. Winter gave "The Warrior Bold," with exceedingly good effect, but the great clouds of smoke were committing havoc with the throats of the singers, so much so that it was necessary to stop smoking for about two minutes, in order to give the smoke a chance to clear. The club swinging of twelve-year old Frank Smith was indeed very clever and Frank Jr., no doubt, will be a chip of the old block in this respect. Mr. H. K. Cochin, in his justly celebrated "Wreck of the Birkenhead," was well received, and in response to demands for an encore gave "The Veteran's tale." The solo part of the programme was finished by Bugler Davies with "Old Brigade," and the concert was brought to a close by the Bugle Band.

On behalf of the Sergeants, Col. Hamilton, who said he felt with just pride that he was once one of themselves, tendered a hearty vote of thanks to the performers, and was ably seconded by Lt.-Col. Miller.

The remainder of the evening was spent in the refreshment room at the amusement tables, and it was late in the wee sma' hours when the last guest wended his way homeward.

Among those present were noticed Col. Miller, Col. Hamilton, Capts. Macdonald, Mason, Bennett, Heakes, Gunther, Lieuts. Knifton, Bennett, Crean and Knight.

Many were the encomiums passed upon the appearance of the rooms since the paperhangers and painters had finished, but far more numerous were the expressions of regret at the absence of Sergt.-Major

Correspondence.

[This paper does not necessarily share the views expressed in correspondence published in its columns, the use of which is freely granted to writers on topics of interest to the Militia.]

DISCHARGES FROM THE PERMANENT CORPS.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—I noticed in an article which appeared in your paper some time ago, that Col. Walker Powell expressed surprise that there should be so many desertions from our permanent corps, when any man was allowed to purchase his discharge on payment of \$2 per month for the unexpired portion of his term of service. Perhaps Col. Walker Powell is not aware that the commanding officers of some of the permanent schools and batteries have been in the habit of refusing men this privilege (if such it is), when they have made application for the same. What have you to say on the subject? "MARS."

Kingston, Dec. 1st, 1890.

MILITARY RIFLE LEAGUE.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—In your issue of 27th Nov., I notice a letter signed "G. L. M.", in which he wonders "why the month of June is left out of proposed League programme for 1891." The reasons are: The Inter-Maritime match takes place early in June, in the Maritime provinces, and the district camps from the middle to the end of that month; so that it will be an impossibility to have any League matches in June. It was tried this year and resulted in postponement of matches.

Toronto, 1st Dec., 1890.

W. R. PRINGLE, Sec'y of League.

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Table with 2 columns: Amount, Commission. Rows include: If not exceeding \$4 (2c), Over \$4, not exceeding \$10 (5c), 10 (10c), 20 (20c), 40 (30c), 60 (40c), 80 (50c).

On Money Orders payable abroad the commission is:

Table with 2 columns: Amount, Commission. Rows include: If not exceeding \$10 (10c), Over \$10, not exceeding \$20 (20c), 20 (30c), 30 (40c), 40 (50c).

For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

Post Office Department, Ottawa. 1st November, 1889

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Until further notice we will sell to Volunteers at the following prices:—

Table listing rifle prices: Martini Rifles, Webley make (\$30.50), Snider (25.50), Martini Rifles, Turner make (31.50), Snider (26.00).

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Your choice of fancy or plain stocks at these prices.

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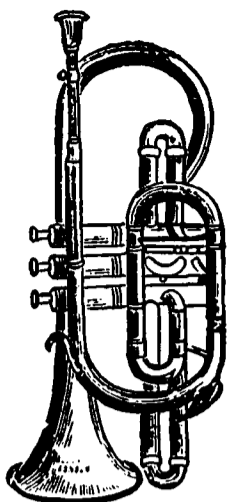
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The highest score ever made on the new Standard Target, viz., 44 points, was made with one of these revolvers, at the D. R. A. matches this season. Prices and full particulars promptly furnished upon application to THORN & SANSON, Importers of Military

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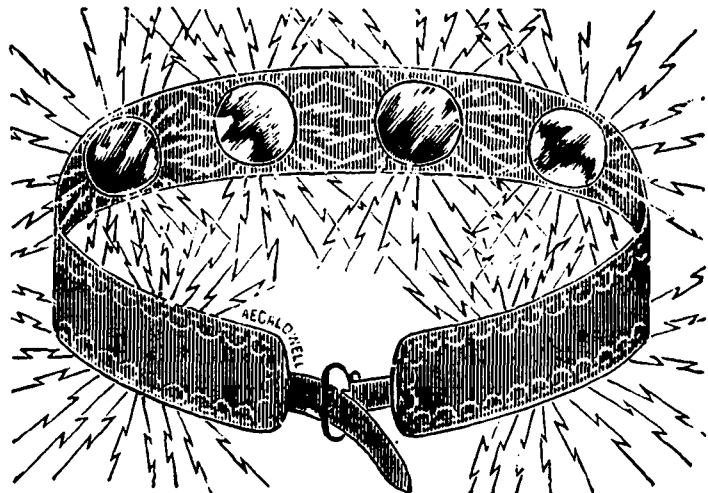
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2nd " "	50	5c.	55 "
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Jas. Weeks, Parkdale, Sciatica and Lame Back cured in fifteen days.

W. J. Gould, Gurney's Stove Works, City, not able to work for three weeks, cured in four days—Sciatica.

Mrs. J. Swift, 87 Agnes street, City, cured of Sciatica in six weeks.

C. C. Rockwood, 16 Bulwer street, City, cured of Lame Back in a few days.

Mrs. Geo. Planner, City, Liver and Kidneys, now free from all pain, strong and happy.

Miss Flora McDonald, 21 Wilton avenue, City, reports a lump drawn from her wrist.

Josiah Fennell, 287 Queen street east, City, could not write a letter, went to work on the sixth day—Neuralgia.

Mrs. Wm. Bennett, 14 King street west, City, after years of sleeplessness now never loses a wink—Butterfly Belt.

Mrs. S. M. Whitehead, 578 Jarvis street, City, a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Belt.

Mrs. F. Stevens, 140 Lisgar St., City. Blind with Rheumatic Inflammation—cured in three weeks by Actina, Butterfly Belt and Insoles.

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W. T. Brown, 73 Richmond street west, City, Varicocele, tried several doctors; all advised the knife. Cured in six weeks with Butterfly Belt and Suspensory.

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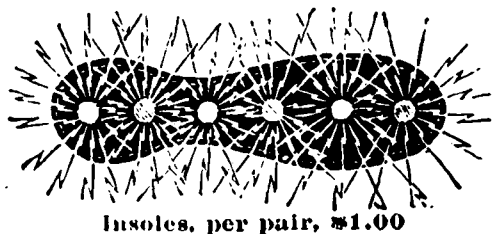
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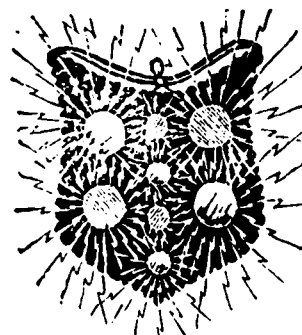
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