

# The Canadian Militia Gazette

THE POPULAR ORGAN OF THE ACTIVE FORCE OF THE DOMINION.

(Adopted as their official paper, by the Dominion Artillery Association, the Ontario Artillery Association, the Canadian Military Rifle League, and the Royal Military College Club.)

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## FIXTURES.

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## NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association, at Bisley, will open on Monday, 13th July, and will last the usual two weeks. The camp will be ready for occupation the preceding Saturday.

ANOTHER refusal of a place on the Bisley team has come in this week, being from Sergt. J. A. Waters, 6th Fusiliers. This makes the third, the other two being Staff-Sergt. C. N. Mitchell, 90th, and Pte J. E. Hutcheson, 43rd Battalion. All the first twenty have not yet been heard from, the time for receiving replies extending to the 25th inst.

TO PLACE the matter beyond doubt, we are requested to state that in this season's matches of the Canadian Military Rifle League competitors will not be obliged to shoot with

the same team on every occasion. Thus a man may shoot in the first match with say the second team of his corps, in the second match with the first or the third team, and in the third match with a civilian or any other team with which he can properly be connected. No man's score, however, can be counted with more than one team in any one match. In connection with the telegraphing, a further concession has been secured from the C. P. R. Co., this being a rate of 25 cts. per match for each team after the first and second from any one corps—that is, a corps entering say four teams would pay 50 cts. each for the first two, and 25 cts. each for the other two, for each match. We invite attention to the advertisement respecting entry fees, appearing in this issue.

THE programme of the recently formed North West Rifle League has been issued, and we have to thank the Secretary, Mr. K. Graburn, for a copy. The shoots are arranged to suit those of the senior League, but are to be more numerous—nine instead of five, the causes for shortening the programme in Old Canada not being existent in the North-West. The dates and ranges will be these: May 16, 200, 400 and 500 yards; May 30, June 13 and June 27, 200, 500 and 600 yards; July 11, 200, 400 and 500 yards; July 25, 200, 500 and 600 yards; August 8, 200, 400 and 600 yards; August 22, 200, 400 and 500 yards; September 19, 200, 500 and 600 yards. One sighting shot is to be allowed at each range. Two special prizes of \$10 and \$5 will be given to the teams making the first and second highest aggregates and not being winners of the League prizes.

It is announced that the Camp for No. 1 Military District is to be held at St. Thomas this year, which will be a disappointment to Windsor, where preparations were months ago set on foot to secure the comfort of the expected volunteers. But Windsor, or its County, went wrong politically at the general election, and St. Thomas has been favoured instead. Those who are accustomed to make protest against mixing politics with militia matters—as if the two could possibly be kept separate—will probably find in this change of site a new grievance, but inasmuch as Windsor's claim rested mainly on political influence, no fault can consistently be found if contrary influence of the same nature has now prevailed in favour of St. Thomas. The main question is, will the chosen site be as good as the intended one. Doubtless the Department thoroughly considered that point before coming to a decision.

THE Montreal Militia are receiving much attention, and useful service, from a writer, choosing the odd signature of "Cartridge Box," and who contributes a couple of columns of military matters to each Saturday's issue of the *Gazette*. He is no mere chatterbox, but makes serious and frank comment on the operations of the several corps, criticising with a freedom which must be positively dangerous—that is, if our experience is the regular thing. We reproduce in our regimental news from week to week safe passages from C. B's column.

In connection with Mark IV'S letter published in this issue we feel bound to say a word on behalf of the officers of last year's Bisley team. From knowledge of their character, we feel convinced that in the delicate task of choosing the eight to compete for the Kolapore Cup they were guided by their honest conviction as to the relative merits of the men eligible. Being only human perhaps, their judgment was at fault—as to that we cannot say. But while the choice of the eight continues to be left to the arbitrary decision of the officers, it should be without appeal or public criticism, as otherwise the independence of action desirable could not be secured, but favour might be expected to be shewn to those persons in a position to make most effective noise, if not honoured in the choice.

A SAD gap has been made in the ranks of the Royal Military College graduates by the death of Capt. H. B. Mackay, in Africa last Thursday. The deceased was the son of Mr. Huntly B. Mackay, of Montreal, and was thirty years of age. His career at the College was exceptionally brilliant. Graduating in 1881 at the head of his class, he had a choice of the three commissions in the Imperial service at that time offered as prizes to the most successful students of each class that graduated. Mr. Mackay accepted a commission in the Engineers, and went to Woolwich to complete his studies. He next volunteered for service under Sir Charles Warren in South Africa, and was next employed for some time at Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa, superintending the fortifications of that most unhealthy of all unhealthy military stations of the Empire. Here he suffered greatly from the fever, which, however, he fought until he had finished his task. Returning to England, Lieut. Mackay was sent to Ireland to take charge of a military school. He next volunteered for service in East Africa under the British East Africa Company, and was selected as the company's representative at the famous Central African kingdom of Uganda. On his way thither, however, he was detained at Zanzibar to superintend the construction of the first section of the railway which the company is building, and which they propose to carry through from Mombassa to Lake Victoria Nyanza. When engaged upon this work the native outbreak took place at Vitu, formerly a German station on the east coast, just north of the British Company's territory. It was on the transfer of this territory by the Germans to the British that the revolt against the Germans, resulting in the death of five or six German residents, took place. Capt. Mackay was sent with the British contingent of the Anglo-German expedition to punish the King

and restore the authority of the company. The expedition was successful, and Capt. Mackay returned to Mombassa. He had always since his West African experience suffered from the effects of the fever contracted on that coast, even during his short visits to Canada. He appears to have started home on sick leave, and to have died on the way.

WE publish this week, reproduced from the *Broad Arrow*, the first of a series of articles on "Discipline," to be contributed to that paper by Col. R. B. Hanna, late commanding at Delhi. Week by week as they appear we shall give our readers the benefit of the rest of the series, omitting only such parts as may not be applicable to the conditions of service here, and therefore not of general interest.

## DISCIPLINE.

(From the *Broad Arrow*.)

By Colonel H. B. Hanna, late Commanding at Delhi.

WHAT WE SOW IN PEACE WE REAP IN WAR.

### I. PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

"I rank discipline higher for the well-being of an army than any other consideration, very far above that of being present at many battles, for battles with respect to the soldiers can only be the TEST of discipline."—HOPKINS.

MEN may differ as to the duty of maintaining a standing army, but none, I think, will deny that, if an army exists, it should be efficient, and that the Government which should fail to make and keep it so would be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty. To the question, How is efficiency to be attained? but one answer is possible: by discipline. But what is discipline, and how can it best be promoted and maintained? Discipline is the result of two factors—the power to control others, the power to control oneself. It exacts first blind obedience, then willing accord. Its aim is the transformation of a multitude into a unity, that unity not a dead machine but a living organism. The man who, whether as captain of a company or as general of an army, achieves this end, is the true disciplinarian. My endeavour in these articles will be to show, first, how discipline is to be created in time of peace; secondly, how it is to be maintained throughout all the vicissitudes and temptations of actual warfare; and inasmuch as it cannot be expected to prevail among the soldiers of an army unless they see it embodied in their officers, I shall begin by sketching the chief characteristics of a good officer, by pointing out what pitfalls he should avoid, and what virtues he should foster.

But before entering on my main theme, I would say a few words on the theoretical and practical knowledge which I shall assume all our officers to possess, and which, in fact, they must possess if they are to be real leaders and chiefs, for though soldiers may love and even respect a man who is without it, yet in a crisis they cannot have that implicit confidence in him which contributes so largely to success. Such knowledge, with its outcome, professional skill, can only be attained by careful attention to physical training, in which I include shooting, drill, riding, swordsmanship, etc.; by the close study of military history and other professional subjects, and finally, by constant practice in handling troops. Officers have, in these days, frequent opportunities of taking an active part in the manœuvres of large bodies of men, which a few years ago were entirely denied to them. Our camps of exercise, a comparatively modern innovation, afford these opportunities, but to reap the full benefit from them officers should be encouraged to prepare careful criticisms of the manœuvres which they may have witnessed, or in which they may have taken an active part. Paradoxical

as it may seem, few of us discover how little, and yet how much we know of a subject, until we collate and reduce our ideas into writing. The exercise, too, directs the mind into a systematic and logical train of thought, which is of the utmost importance to officers in issuing either verbal or written orders. For, as Lord Lytton quaintly puts it into the mouth of "mine host": "If a man cannot write what he means for to say, I does not see how he can say what he means for to speak." So important, in my opinion, is this exercise as a means of professionally educating our officers, that after the manœuvres, I should insist on all field officers submitting detailed reports, in which they should bring to special notice all matters of interest, and point out any errors or shortcomings that may have come under their immediate observation. A staff officer of ability should then be nominated to examine these reports, and, under the orders of the officer commanding the camp should draw up a memorandum, which should be printed and distributed among the officers in camp. The soldiers take a much keener and more intelligent interest in these matters than is generally supposed. A well-digested report of this description would, therefore, be of great value to both officers and men, and would be much appreciated by all ranks. For want of some system of this kind, our camps of exercise are not as useful as they might be.

*Apropos* of the study of military history and professional subjects, it is doubtful if our studies are always directed into the right channel. We study with avidity the tactics of other nations, but ignore our own glorious military history and its teachings. In the mouths of babes and sucklings it is Von this and Von that. Before the Franco-German War it was Jomini, or some other French military writer; while Napier's "Peninsular War" lies neglected and forgotten on our shelves, a work which teaches the principles of discipline, and practical tactics and strategy, as no other book has taught them. What, after all, have we learnt from our neighbours, as far as infantry tactics are concerned? The attack in column is a thing of the past; groups are now condemned; and our friends across the Channel are adopting the "thin red line,"—practically the formation we have employed from time immemorial. If we ever take an active part in an European war, our tactics will undoubtedly be the tactics of the Peninsular War, the defensive-offensive. These tactics suit best our national character and the size of our army. Our troops would lie close, firing volley after volley into the ranks of the advancing enemy, and when within striking distance, one more volley, then "up guards and at them," and our foes would quickly vanish before "the smile of the British bayonet!" In Asiatic warfare the tactics would, of course, be very different. There it is seldom wise to await the attack; as a rule, the offensive should be assumed as soon as the artillery has prepared the way.

It is, however, not sufficient for an officer to attend camps of exercise, or to study military history; he should be constantly on the watch for opportunities of applying the principles which he has learnt from camps or books. Many of our reverses in the field have been due to the neglect of the first principles of war, principles which savages even, recognize and practise. It is to be feared that the recent disaster in Manipur may have to be attributed to some such cause. A carefully written history reviewing and criticising all our misfortunes and failures during the present century, would teach lessons of caution and prudence, which Englishmen, owing to their overweening confidence in their own courage and resource when confronted with danger (a fault with a good side to it), seem to have a special faculty for forgetting. I have always maintained, and acted on the opinion, that, even during peace, all movements of troops should be conducted as if in the presence of an enemy; in this way men and officers would not only learn how such movements must be carried out in time of war, but would

so thoroughly acquire the habit of attending to all the necessary precautions, that there need be no fear of their being neglected at a juncture when neglect would mean disaster. For example, a regiment moving in relief should be covered by an advance guard, a rear guard, and by flankers; on reaching its halting-place for the night, pickets should be thrown out and a proper system of patrolling enforced. Scrupulous attention to these duties will teach all ranks lessons which cannot be learnt on the ordinary parade-ground or in a barrack square, but only on the march through country whose physical features are always varying.

Before closing this introductory chapter, let me say a few words regarding the Staff College. Military men, even men of ability and experience, are apt to underrate the benefits accruing from a course of study at the Staff College. But who can doubt its value to officers when they have the opportunity of practically applying the knowledge so acquired? If I were selecting a staff officer, and the choice lay between two men, both strangers to one, but one of whom had qualified and the other had not, I should unhesitatingly choose the former. Whether the course is sufficiently practical, I am not prepared to discuss at present; but the College authorities must look to it that the officers that draft into the Army are not like the student who, when asked to move a brigade as a test of his acquirements, coolly answered that he had not been taught to direct less than one hundred thousand men! Sir Charles Napier mentions this as having actually occurred at Shorncliffe.

## QUERIES AND REPLIES.

### THE PRESENT ARMS.

Can you inform me whether the alterations made by the following "Army Orders" in drill books affect the Active Militia:—

No. 122, April, 1890.

No. 163, May, 1890.

No. 318, September 1890, (Vol. 1, Field Artillery Drill.)

I think if the above orders were acted upon it would save instructors a good deal of time and trouble teaching recruits, etc., with naturally stiff joints, the second motion of the "Present Arms," as laid down prior to above Army Orders being published.

J. MAHER, Master Gunner,  
"A" Battery, C. A.

Kingston, 6th April, 1891.

A. Not having been proclaimed in our General Orders the Army Orders above quoted are not in force here. The change in the second motion of the "present" was made necessary in England by the introduction of the magazine rifle with which the former procedure was impracticable.—  
EDITOR.

### THE 10TH REGIMENT VETERANS.

Q EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—In a War Office return of Regular troops in the various provinces of British North America in 1812, the 10th Regiment Veterans appears as being in Upper Canada, and stands at the head of the regiments of Infantry, taking precedence of the 1st and 8th Foot. Will you be so good as to let me know, through the columns of your valuable paper, the reason why the corps was called the 10th Veterans, and why it took precedence of the two regiments mentioned? and oblige.

Yours truly,

April 23rd, 1891.

A CANADIAN.

[If any of our readers can furnish the information, will they be kind enough to do so.—EDITOR.]

Probably no modern medicine has obtained wider notoriety, within a given time, than the really wonderful SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. To sufferers from lung troubles we say: take no other. As all druggists sell it, it is easily obtained.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

(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.)

## D. R. A. TEAMS.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—I notice a letter in your issue of the 9th, signed "Young Shot," advocating a change in the present system of naming the members of teams in the D.R.A. before the matches, and as another young shot I should like to give some of my views on the subject and against such a change.

Ottawa is not the place for a man to prove his ability to represent his corps in any team match, ample opportunity being furnished at the Battalion Association and P. R. A. matches.

Again, it would not be fair to the corps stationed at a long distance from Ottawa, who on that account cannot get more than ten and some even five men to attend the matches, to be pitted against Q.O.R., 43rd, Vics., etc., who have from 30 to 40 men each; the corps thus having a larger representation would therefore have an advantage of about 3 to 1 over corps stationed in more distant parts of the Dominion.

Young Shot imagines he would receive a great benefit from this change, which, in order to get, he must also change another rule, namely, allow coaching, which would be hardly the thing when we are competing for individual as well as team prizes.

He is also "deprived of half the incentive," and *relieved of any unnecessary anxiety to score.*

Surely the young shot needs no greater incentive than the record of such men as Mitchell, Ogg and others to go and do likewise, and to mark, learn and inwardly digest the host of little points he comes across every time he goes to the ranges.

Experience teaches, and we, the young shots, all get an experience at Ottawa, and the sooner Young Shot learns to stand on his own footing, the better for himself.

Speaking of men with lower scores on teams, than those made by others shooting at the same time, winning badges, there is no reason why a young untried shot who occasionally makes a good score should be given a badge over the head of a man who occasionally makes a bad score, or in other words, get a badge for a fluke.

If Young Shot bucks up and shows his determination to "win his spurs" or his bulls-eyes, he will not find that "combination of old shots" slow to take hold of him and give him all he is entitled to.

He has plenty of time, and if he strives manfully, and does not let his first appearance be his last, will one day fill the place of some old warrior, and bring honour and glory to his corps as his predecessors have done.

Hoping I have not trespassed too much on your space.

I am, yours,

YOUNG BLUENOSE . HOT.

Halifax, N.S., April 15, '91.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—I see in this week's GAZETTE a letter from Major Garrison of Halifax, on team matches in the D. R. A., at which I am very much surprised, as he admits that the teams are chosen by favouritism, and from his letter I should think he approves of it, as he says further down in his letter, "I am of opinion that the Dominion of Canada match as carried out at present, is a very fair test of the shooting strength of our battallions." Now, how can it be a "fair test," when he admits that the men on the teams get there by being favourites, instead of being chosen on their merit. I think that if the D. R. A. adopted the proposed change, he and many others would have less trouble to get their best shots to go to Ottawa, as they

would then have a chance of winning part of the team money, without being under any obligation to the chooser, as at present is the case. He also says, "it would be something new in rifle shooting." I should think this was a point in its favour, as all improvements must be new.

I have been thinking over what "Young Shot" has said, and must say I think he put it very mildly when he said, "it was one combination of old shots shooting against another" for in many instances it is favouritism (and that only) that gets your name on a team, thereby allowing you the privilege of competing, and under a just rule this should not be possible.

At present the success of a team depends on the ability of the chooser to select men who can make their largest score, in that particular weather, rather than the ability of the men themselves, and in this case would it not be better and more just to give the prize to the chooser instead of to their men who compose the team. Then let us look at the individual prize list of the D. of C. Match and see how many men of the winning team are in it, in some cases two or three, the remainder of the team being carried through by some bare (and perhaps fluke) score and the prize is given them, for they have not won it, in my estimation.

If I am not mistaken the association was formed and is assisted by the government to encourage rifle shooting in general, and not to assist pot hunters and cliques.

Then, let us look at the advantages to be gained by the change: 1st, the regiment sending the largest number of good shots will have the best chance of winning; 2nd, this will increase the attendance and entrance fees; 3rd, the best and most deserving men will win on their own personal ability; 4th, the value of the badges and prizes will rise accordingly. At present there is no special pride for a man to have a badge, as it may have been won for him by the other members of the team; 5th, the young shots would get all the assistance possible from the older shots, and this alone would approach nearer the object of the association than at present, for old shots now have nothing to gain and everything to lose by teaching and giving advice to young shots, and it is on the present young shots that the future success of the association must depend. I should like to ask of some of the dissenting members of the D. R. A. Council, to give their reasons for voting against the proposed change, which I see by your report was brought up but defeated. I must now close, thanking you for and hoping I have not taken up too much space in your valuable paper to riflemen.

ASSOCIATED MEMBER D. R. A.

Toronto, April 20, 1891.

## ALL COMERS AT THE D.R.A.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—Don't you think it is time that the D.R.A. opened its matches to "all comers." The writer happens to be so fixed that it is impossible for him to belong to a militia corps, but in his younger days learned to shoot a Snider in the militia and would like to go in for rifle shooting again. Keep say the Grand Aggregate and Bisley team competition open only to volunteers and have an "All Comers' Aggregate," the same as they do in the Old Country, and I venture to say that there would be at least one hundred new faces seen at Ottawa next September. I see great exertions are being made to encourage rifle shooting, and I think that the D.R.A. should do what they can to encourage civilians, as we are all liable in case of trouble and might as well learn how to use the rifle beforehand.

CURLIAN.

[NOTE.—At the meeting of 1890, there were fourteen matches open to all comers, including an aggregate for teams; and only two individual matches, besides the aggregate, were restricted to the military.—EDITOR.]

## THE KOLAPORE EIGHT OF 1890.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—In your issue of the 16th inst. just to hand, your correspondent Major Garrison makes a somewhat startling statement, in fact a grave charge against the Commandant and Adjutant of the Bisley team of 1890, namely, that the Kolapore eight were chosen by favouritism, or, in other words, that the team was not the best procurable out of the twenty members in the camp.

Surely Major Garrison will not refuse to make public his reasons for complaint in this very important matter, and let us know further, if possible, what occasioned so much half-suppressed grumbling and hard words, some of which I have heard uttered myself by returned members of the team of '90.

MARK IV.

Montreal, 20th April, 1891.

## PERSONAL.

Major J. H. Scott, of the 32nd Battalion, accompanied a Kincardine deputation to Ottawa on Departmental business last week, and did not forget to look in at the office of the MILITIA GAZETTE. Major Scott gave a good account of the condition of the 32nd.

Rev. C. L. Worrell, M.A., Anglican rector of Morrisburg, Ont., will succeed the late Rev. L. K. Jones as Professor of English Literature at the Royal Military College, Kingston.

Lt.-Col. S. L. Bedson has retired from the post of Warden of the Stoney Mountain (Man.) Penitentiary, in consequence of ill health, and is succeeded by Mr. G. L. Foster from the Department of Justice at Ottawa.

Capt. Hugh J. Macdonald, late of the 90th Rifles, and member-elect for Winnipeg, is to move the Commons address in reply to the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the approaching session. This will be the first parliamentary experience of Capt. Macdonald, who is the son of the Premier, Sir John Macdonald.

Sir Adolphe Caron has this week been on a visit to Baltimore, whither he went by advice to seek relief from the effects of a severe cold recently contracted.

A letter from General Middleton just received at Ottawa, shows that officer to be living quietly at Maseley, Eng., and to be in the enjoyment of his usual good health.

The Halifax correspondent of the *Dominion Illustrated* heartily commends the proposed appointment of Major B. A. Weston to the command of the Bisley team, and shows that officer to have exceptional qualifications for the position.

The following interesting examples of the effect of infantry fire in battle are borrowed from authentic military history: Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians at the battle of Czaslau, 17th May, 1732, and out of every 357 shots fired by the Prussians, only one Austrian was killed or wounded. In the campaigns of 1805 and 1806, when the Great Napoleon was victorious everywhere, only one man was killed or wounded out of every 3,000 shots; and in 1813 and 1814, 10,000 shots were fired to kill or wound one man. Bautzen was an exception, for there 714 balls were fired for one man *hors de combat*. At the battle of Vittoria, Wellington's army fired 500 shots for one man killed or wounded. In 1849, at Koeding, the Prussian infantry fired 77,248 cartridges, and put 473 Danes *hors de combat*—that is one hit out of every 163 shots fired. In 1859, Napoleon III. defeated the Austrian army at the great battle of Solferino. The Austrians fired 8,400,000 cartridges, and only killed and wounded 12,000 French soldiers, or one man out of every 700 shots. In the campaign of 1864 and 1866 the average was about 66 shots for one man *hors de combat*. In the battles of 1870-71, 250 shots were fired for every man killed or wounded.

## REGIMENTAL.

PTE. J. A. Armstrong, one of this year's Bisley team, has been promoted to be Pioneer Sergeant. Governor General's Foot Guards, *vice* Pioneer Sergeant F. W. Dawson, another prominent shooting member, who is retiring after very long service.

The matter of holding a military tournament has been under discussion in military circles in Toronto for some time. An informal meeting was held, and on Monday evening Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., met a number of representatives of each of the city corps at the Military Institute and considered the question. It was decided that such a gathering should be held. The preliminary details were, on the suggestion of Col. Hamilton, left to a committee composed of Col. Otter, D.A.G., Capts. McGee, Q.O.R., McLean, R.G., Merritt, G.G.B.G., Baldwin, 2nd Cavalry, Lieuts. Irving, T.F.B., and Evans, I.S.C. The committee will report upon the best place in which to hold the gathering, whether in or out of doors. The difficulty seems to be to get a building large enough and with a suitable floor for artillery driving, tent pegging and mounted combats of all kinds. Tournaments of this sort have become very popular in England and draw immense crowds. Col. Otter, who proposed the tournament, suggested a two nights' affair in the Shaw street rink, which would, of course, require to be re-seated and repaired. The idea has been received with a good deal of enthusiasm by the local military men. The contests will not be confined to members of local corps. Teams from a distance are expected to compete.

On the evening of the 17th inst., the sergeants' mess of the Dufferin Rifles, Brantford, gave their first smoking concert in their new mess-rooms. It was conceded by all present to be one of the most successful entertainments of the kind they had ever attended. Great care and taste had been shown in the selection of pictures and in the decoration of the room for the occasion. Plenty of entertainment had been provided, and a score of tables were seen struggling with cribbage, whist, *pe-lro* or *euchre*, while dominoes, checkers and other games were being played. There were plenty of pipes and tobacco, which were thoroughly appreciated. The musical and literary programme was well rendered and very enjoyable. Afterwards short speeches were made by Colonel Gilkinson, Major Jones, Doctor Heath, Capt and Adj. Wilkes, L. F. Heyd, Thomas Burnley, Capt. McLean, Capt. Leonard, A. H. Mellish, R. Reville and others. All of those making speeches paid a well deserved compliment to the sergeants for the excellent evening's enjoyment. The affair was brought to a close about twelve o'clock by the singing of the National Anthem.

A correspondent of the *News*, St. John's, Q., writes rather disparagingly of the half-breed leader Dumont as follows:—"Before Middleton's force was attacked at Fish Creek, Canada had firmly made up its mind that Dumont was a hero, and no matter what his conduct might be in the subsequent fighting, the public was not prepared to believe that it had been mistaken. The estimate of Dumont's character of course did not lose anything from the belief that the long resistance of Fish Creek was due to his dogged courage. This was firmly believed in the North-West field force at the time, and I myself, as one of the four war correspondents with the troops, helped to circulate the report, taking my cue from Peter Honrie, the interpreter, who said he had recognized and spoken to Dumont during the fighting. Up to the time of the capture of Batoche everybody had the same estimation of Dumont's pluck and prominence in the rebellion. But a few minutes after the little army advanced on Batoche some at least of the members of the force ascertained that there was more of the bullying braggart than the hero in Dumont's composition. I remember, as distinctly as if it happened yesterday, the indignation of one of the priests

who had been kept a prisoner in the church at Batoche by the rebels, when explaining the brutal conduct he and his companions had experienced at the hands of Dumont. Some of the officers and correspondents with the advance body had been eagerly questioning the good priests about the rebel chiefs, for from the opening of the campaign not a single shred of reliable information had reached General Middleton from Riel's camp, when some one chanced to enquire whether Dumont was a very brave man, and likely to fight to the last. The priest, if I mistake not it was the Rev. Father Fourmond, at once remarked that Dumont had shown himself anything but a hero at Fish Creek, and had fled from that engagement as soon as he found that he could not surprise the column, leaving some of his Indian allies, a mere handful, to their fate. The priest added that the Indians ever since that occasion had acted very coolly towards Dumont and the rest of the Metis."

#### THE QUEEN'S OWN.

The Queen's Own paraded on Wednesday night, 15th inst., 523 strong and headed by both Brass and Bugle Bands marched to Wellington street, where battalion and company drill was gone through.

Among the orders of the evening were: "The officer commanding has been pleased to make the following promotions: "E" Co., to be Sergeant in the Band with rank of Colour-Sergeant, Sergt. Caldwell. To be Sergeant: Corpl. C. D. Lennox. "G" Co., to be Colour-Sergeant: Sergt. Sanson, N.B., *vice* Thompson discharged. To be Sergeant: Corpl. Leacock *vice* Sanson promoted. To be Corporal: Pte. Cuff, H. W., *vice* Capp discharged. To be Corporal: Pte. Worthy, H., *vice* Leacock promoted.

The following having passed the necessary examinations are granted certificates as under: Corporals Certificates—A Co., Ptes. Egan, H. B.; Matthews, J. J. B Co., Ptes. Cramp, T. H.; Taylor, R.; Allum, T. C. C Co., Ptes. Collins, J. E.; Fraser, D. C. D Co., Ptes. Agar, E.; Morrell, M.; Porter, W. A.; Turner, J. K. B. E Co., Ptes. Blair, W. C.; Edington, R. A. F Co., Ptes. Tew, H.; Marsh, W. L. E.; Agnew, R. W.; Bedford-Jones; Parrott, W.; Forster, E. G Co., Ptes. Linton, M. W.; O'Callaghan, F.; Paine, W. E. F.; Smith, C. A. H Co., Ptes. Read, M. F.; Evans, W. B. J Co., Ptes. Ramsay, F.; Higginbotham, H.; Francis, C.; Lightbound.

Until further orders no company will be permitted to have more than 60 n. c. o. and men on its strength.

This last order will have a beneficial effect in every way as the regiment is growing so rapidly that it is almost an impossibility to obtain sufficient rifles and side-arms for drill purposes.

The new uniforms for the regiment have at last arrived and everyone is correspondingly happy.

BRECH BLOCK.

#### THE EIGHTH ROYAL RIFLES.

The sports given by the officers and men of the Eighth Royal Rifles, Quebec, on Tuesday evening, 14th inst., under the patronage of Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, Major-General Herbert, Commander of Her Majesty's Dominion Militia forces, and Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G., came off with great *eclat* and were a success in every particular. There were some two thousand spectators present, including a number of invited guests. The officers present belonging to the garrison and in uniform were, besides the patrons, Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, Commandant of "B" Battery; Lt.-Col. Turnbull, Commandant of the Royal School of Cavalry; Lt.-Col. Scott, late commandant of the Eighth Royal Rifles; Lt.-Col. Prower, Commandant of the Eighth; Major Crawford Lindsay, Commandant of the Q.F.B.; Capt. Streatfeild, A. D. C. to Major-General Herbert; Capt. Rutherford, Capt. Lessard and all the officers of the Eighth Royal Rifles.

Lieut.-Colonels Montizambert, Turnbull, Scott and Major Lindsay acted as judges, Capt. Rutherford starter, and Capt. Lessard official time keeper. The Committee of arrangements was composed of Capt. Dunbar, chairman; Lieut. Dunn, secretary; Capt. Wood, Lieut. Davidson and Sergts. Morgan, Goudie, Dewfall and Presho, and Corps. Davidson and Hawkins, who managed all the items of the programme with great skill. The course and body of the Drill Hall was kept clear of spectators, who had to go on the galleries, and there was not a hitch. The sports commenced with a one hundred yards race in heats. Five contestants entered, and the race was won by Corp. R. J. Davidson, with Pte. W. Bickell a good second. The time was fast.

The next item on the programme was the mile race and most interesting contest of the evening. There were five entries, Trooper J. McKendry, Q.O.C.H., Corporal Watson, Eighth R.R., Trooper Lamothe, R.S.C., Bandsman Pugh, "B" Battery, and Private Savard, Ninth Battalion. From the start to the finish Trooper McKendry led in the race and passed the running post an easy winner. The race for the second place was a good one between Lamothe, Watson and Pugh. Finally Corporal Watson surged ahead and came in second, followed by Trooper Lamothe a good third. The official time was 5.41 4-5.

The sack race was the next on the programme. There were five entries. It was won by Trooper Herbert Scott, Q.O.C.H., Bandsman Pugh, "B" Battery, passing the judge's stand a good second.

A heavy marching race was the next item, five members of the Eighth Royal Rifles entering, and had to run twice around the shed dressed in heavy marching order. Corporal R. J. Davidson proved the winner, and Private W. Hosack carried off the second prize, Private Norton being a good third.

A quarter mile race came next with four entries, viz., Private J. Walsh, Eighth R.R., Private W. Bickell, Trooper E. Bonham, and Private R. Von Iffland. The race was a very interesting one. At the word go all four contestants got away together in excellent style and ran a close race, Private J. Walsh passing the winning flags the first, closely followed by W. Bickell and E. Bonham.

A hurdle race, 220 yards, over 4 ft. 3 in. hurdles, was the next item. There were three entries, Corporal R. J. Davidson, Eighth R.R., Trooper J. McKendry, Q.O.C.H., and Private R. Von Iffland, Eighth R.R. This race was splendidly contested. Corporal Davidson came in first and Private Von Iffland carried off the second prize.

In a three-legged race three couples or six competitors entered and the race was won by Corporal Davidson and Pte. W. Bickell; Corporal Watson and Trooper McKendry second.

The obstacle race was the next and most amusing event of the evening. Eight contestants entered, who had to go through an intricate net work and next in and out a labyrinth of barrels, boxes, under canvas, through a bag, all to be gone through twice, besides running around the course. Bandsman Pugh, "B" Battery, proved the victor; Private G. Norton carried off second prize, and Gunner H. Morgan, "B" Battery, third prize.

Putting the sixteen pound shot was the next content. There were four entries. Gunner Kerr, "B" Battery; Trooper Boyd, R.S.C.; Gunner Conway, "B" Battery, and Private Bignell, Eighth R.R. Gunner Kerr proved the victor, throwing the shot 32 feet 7 inches; Trooper Boyd came next, 28 feet 10 inches.

A one mile bicycle race was the next item. There were five entries: G. Staton, W. Home, Dave Watson, Ulric Rousseau and Jos. Denis. The contestants all started together and on the first turn an accidental foul occurred by Jos. Denis running right into Dave Watson, knocking him over; then a collision followed between W. Home and Denis, and all three fell. Staton escaped and continued on, while

W. Home rose quickly from the ground and mounted his bicycle and was fighting hard for second place, which no doubt he would have won, when he again went down and gave up the race. Watson had his bicycle broken by the foul, and consequently could not try his luck the second time. G. Staton came in the winner, and Ulric Rousseau second. Time, 5 minutes 18 seconds.

The last but most interesting item on the programme was a tug-of-war between a picked team of the Eighth Royal Rifles and a picked team from "B" Battery, twelve men on each side. The following are the names of the respective teams:—Eighth Royal Rifles—Pts. John Malone (anchor), Jas. Malone, P. Bennett, J. Power, John Murray, A. Thompson, W. Hossack; Corps. J. Mullins, J. Hunter, T. Roache, J. McMahon, and Sergt. E. Hatch, with Col.-Sergt. Goudie as captain in command. "B" Battery team—Bombardier O'Hagan (anchor), Bombardier McCormack; Gunners Bussiere, Henderson, Kerr, Kehoe, G. Guimand, J. Guimand, Hudson, Turcotte, Hallett and Sergt. Rainbault, Staff-Sergt. Long, captain. The pull was to be for five minutes in case one or the other did not succeed in pulling their opponents across the line. Every preparation for a fair test was made, and General Herbert seemed to take great interest in the contest. Both teams were pictures of fine sturdy fellows, but if anything the Battery had the advantage in weight. At the word "go" the Eighth boys pulled with great steadiness, and so did the Battery men. Sergt. Goudie, who was captaining the Eighth, proved himself a shrewd commander, cool, calculating, and possessed of excellent judgment. He watched the Battery team and took in at a glance their weak points, and kept his men on the defence until he saw a chance; then he gave them the word pull and gained on the Battery inch by inch. When the pull had lasted two minutes and seventeen seconds, he saw his chance and told his men to haul away, which they did, hauling the Battery team away over the line amidst great cheering and excitement. After a rest, a second pull was called, and as the Battery team marched to their places, they looked determined to do better work, but the second pull was an easier victory for the Eighth than the first, and was won in one minute and forty-one seconds.

When the sports were concluded, Major-General Herbert distributed the prizes. Afterwards, Lieut.-Colonel Prower called for three cheers for the General, which were responded to with a will, and a tiger was added by all present.

On the 17th, after parade, Lieut.-Colonel Prower formed the battalion into quarter column, and calling Colour-Sergt. Goudie to the front, presented him on behalf of the officers of the regiment with a biscuit holder in the shape of an oaken bucket, with silver hoops, etc., and engraved with a suitable inscription, as a token of the appreciation of the trouble Sergt. Goudie has taken with the regimental "Tug-of-War" team.

#### MONTREAL.

The 5th Royals have received an invitation to attend the World's Fair at Chicago in 1892. The invitation comes from the Scottish directors at Chicago, and if it is accepted the corps will be their guests. Where the Scots will go on Dominion Day is not yet known, as they have three invitations to choose from up to the present time.

#### THE VICTORIA RIFLES.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Rifles Association

### LIEUTENANT'S UNIFORM FOR SALE.

RIFLE:—Full Dress Tunic, Full Dress Trousers, Mess Jacket, Mess Vest, Undress Trousers, Patrol Jacket.

90TH RIFLES:—Busby and Plume, Sword and Belt, Cross Belt, INFANTRY:—Scarlet Tunic, Undress Trousers, Mess Vest, Artillery Sword.

All of the above guaranteed first-class make and nearly new.

W. R. CURRIE,  
MOOSMIN.

## Canadian Military-Rifle League.

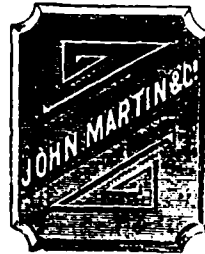
### ENTRANCE FEES.

The Entrance Fees for 1891 are \$10 per team of ten men, or where more than one team is entered, \$10 for the first and \$5 for each additional team of ten men, to be forwarded by cheque (with bank charges added) or registered letter, to the Treasurer, CAPT JOHN BRUCE, 57 ADELAIDE STREET E., TORONTO, before 10th MAY, 1891.

Score sheets will be forwarded on receipt of entrance fees.

First match takes place 16th May.

W. R. PRINGLE,  
Secretary.



MILITARY,  
POLICE AND FIRE BRIGADE  
OUTFITTERS.

MONTREAL, - - CANADA.

## THOS. MITCHELL,

CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOTMAKER,

170 Queen Street West, - - - Toronto

SEND \$6.00 FOR A PAIR OF OUR

**WATER-TIGHT SHOOTING BOOTS**

Indispensable for 200 yds. Kneeling.

## MARTINI & SNIDER RIFLES

VOLUNTEER SHOOTING REQUISITES.

Price List Sent Post Free. ADDRESS

**R. McVITTIE,**

66 Harbord St., Toronto, Ont.

### CITIZEN SOLDIERS AT HOME

Who relish a COMFORTABLE LUNCH at their offices can fill a  
LONG-FELT WANT by using



Lyman's Extract of Coffee

Made from the

**BEST MOCHA & JAVA.**

A 25 CENT BOTTLE MAKES TWENTY-FIVE CUPS.

was held at the Armoury last Friday evening, the president, Capt. Busted, in the chair. Lieut. Pope, the secretary, then read his report, from which the following is quoted:—

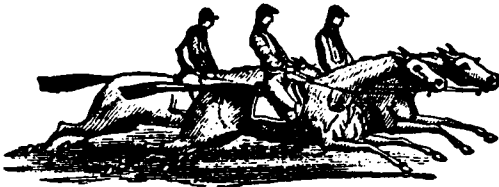
“The shooting season of the year 1890 has been an eventful one in the annals of Canadian rifle shooting, marking as it does the first year of the Canadian Military Rifle League matches. In reviewing and criticising the league as affecting the regimental shooting, I might state the following facts: 1st. That it has been the means of bringing out to the ranges many of the younger shots who otherwise would not have put in an appearance. On the other hand, the league matches have monopolized all spare Saturdays which could have been used as practice days. Also, that it has often been the complaint from the younger shots that they could not get any coaching or information from anyone, as all the older shots were shooting elsewhere on teams and were too much engrossed in their own shooting to be able to give any help to beginners. This is to be deplored, as I have known men to go out to the butts and make poor shooting, and who came away discouraged, vowing that they would not go out again. The regimental matches were held on the 19th of July and passed off very successfully, there being about forty members on the field during the matches

“In the P. Q. R. A. matches the Victoria Rifles came well to the front. It was remarked on at the time ‘that Montrealers did not appear well in the aggregates,’ but it must be remembered that all the shooting was done in the earlier parts of the day, and before the sun had got around to the targets; and to those who had not practised in such

a light it was nearly the same as shooting on a new range. If they had to shoot in the latter part of the day with the sun in their eyes the Montrealers might have showed them a thing or two. Nevertheless the V.R.C. proved that they could shoot well as a team, and had the proud satisfaction of carrying off the magnificent Carlslake trophy, which was shot for for the first time.

“The experiment of issuing cheap Snider ammunition, sold at one cent per round, was successfully tried during the past season, the association paying the extra cost incurred; and was the means of bringing greater numbers out to the ranges than heretofore.”

The report was unanimously adopted. Lieut.-Col. Henshaw, Major Radiger, and Captain Sims were unanimously re-elected honorary president and vice-presidents of the association. Major Starke was unanimously elected president for the coming year. Captain McPherson was re-elected vice-president. Lieut. Pope was re-elected secretary and Sergt. Reynolds assistant secretary. Colour-Sergt. H. Brown was elected treasurer, and Capt. Busted, Lieut. Rodden, captains of the teams. The delegates to the P.Q.R.A. and D.R.A. are Major Starke and Capt. Sims. The executive officer is Major Radiger. The delegates to the Montreal Amalgamated Rifle Association are Major Starke, Capt. Sims, Capt. Busted and Lieut. Pope. Major Starke, Capt. Busted, Lieut. Pope and Corp. Binmore were appointed a committee to draft new by-laws and report at the next meeting. A motion was carried that the secretary notify captains of companies that only shooting men be appointed as company delegates to the association.



## CARSLAKE'S Grand Derby Sweep \$75,000.00.

1st horse 6 prizes \$3000 each.....\$18000  
2nd do do 2000 ..... 12000  
3rd do do 1000 ..... 6000  
Other starters, 6 prizes, divided equally... 1000  
Non-starters..... 27000  
**15,000 TICKETS. - \$5 EACH.**

206 HORSES ENTERED - - 1,236 PRIZES.

Tickets numbered 1 to 2500—six of each.  
Drawing May 25th. Race May 27th.  
Result mailed to country subscribers.

**—GUARANTEED TO FILL.—**

Address GEO. CARSLAKE, Prop.  
Mansion House, 522 St. James street, Montreal.



## TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed “Tender for Indian Supplies,” will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 9th May, 1891, for the delivery of Indian Supplies, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1892, consisting of Flour, Beef, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted

Cheque in favour of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, on a Canadian Bank, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned, and if a contract be entered into for a part only of the Supplies tendered for, an accepted cheque for five per cent. of the amount of the contract may be substituted for that which accompanied the tender; the contract security cheque will be retained by the Department until the end of the fiscal year.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department for the proper performance of the contract based on his tender.

This advertisement is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,  
Deputy of the Superintendent-General  
of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa, March, 1891.



## MONEY ORDERS.

MONEY ORDERS may be obtained at any Money Order Office in Canada, payable in the Dominion and Newfoundland; also in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, India, Japan, the Australian Colonies generally.

On Money Orders payable within Canada the commission is as follows:

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:

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.



## North-West Mounted Police.

### RECRUITS.

APPLICANTS must be between the ages of Twenty-two and Forty, active, able-bodied men of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character and sobriety.

They must understand the care and management of horses, and be able to ride well.

The minimum height is 5 feet 8 inches, the minimum chest measurement 35 inches, and the maximum weight 175 pounds.

The term of engagement is five years.

The rates of pay are as follows:—

Staff-Sergeants.....\$1.00 to \$1.50 per day  
Other Non-Com. Officers... 85c. to 1.00 “

	Service pay.	Good conduct pay.	Total.
1st year's service,	50c.	—	50c. per day
2nd “	50	5c.	55 “
3rd “	50	10	60 “
4th “	50	15	65 “
5th “	50	20	70 “

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters and other artisans.

Members of the force are supplied with free rations, a free kit on joining and periodical issues during the term of service.

Applicants may be engaged at the Immigration office, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or at the Headquarters of the Force, Regina, N.W.T.

### FOR SALE.

A RIFLE FIELD-OFFICER'S OUTFIT complete with exception of sword. In good condition. CREAM & ROWAN,

85 King St. West, Toronto.



\$2000.00 a year is being made by JOHN R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from \$5 to \$10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving up your time and spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay \$100 for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, SEASON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.