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Notice.

The present volume of the CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE will not be completed until the end of the calendar year. This will be better than having the volumes end on the anniversary of the first publication; especially for those of our readers interested in the artillery and rifle competitions, as the detailed programmes, published mostly in the first half of the year, will not then appear in separate volumes from the results of the competitions, which take place in the latter half.

Topics of the Week.

Increased departmental responsibility consequent on his well-deserved promotion to the office of Deputy Postmaster General, may it be said cause Lieut.-Col. Wm. White to relinquish the command of the 43rd Battalion, Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, which he has held since the organization of the corps, in 1882. The regiment will learn of this with regret, for Col. White has been a general favourite with all ranks. His command is one to which any officer might be proud to succeed, the Rifles being in a thoroughly prosperous condition.

Our suggestion of last week, that the General Officer Commanding should, instead of addressing militia corps upon their merits or demerits after viewing them for an hour upon parade, reserve his remarks until they can be based upon performances at the rifle ranges as well, has led a correspondent to refer us to Par. 436 of the Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887. Here is a quotation: "City corps are to fire their allowance before completing the annual drills, the target practice returns to be handed to the Inspecting Officer when the corps is inspected." This, however, is one of those rules apparently made only to be broken. It is a very common practice to have the official inspections before the target practice has been performed. This is a pity, for a strict observance of the rule would induce many commanding officers to be more careful about having every man attend at the rifle range, to there get some insight of the most important part of his military education.

These be stirring times with the militia at the Capital. For the past few days the daily papers have at column length been regaling their readers with details of a passage now in progress between the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding and the other officers of the Governor-General's Foot Guards. To emphasize their protest against certain of the Colonel's measures, the officers have almost to a man tendered resignations of their commissions. Whichever side is in the right, it is plain that the Colonel must be supported by the law; otherwise the officers, who with good reason are proud of their connection with the

Guards, would have found a different remedy for their grievances. At the risk of offending military traditionists, we must confess that we have no admiration for the application, in our volunteer system, of rigid Old World rules placing absolute authority in the hands of any one man in an organization not maintained by hire, but by the devotion of its members to the service. The monarchy of the commanding officer should be limited, not absolute.

News from Wimbledon, where the shooting men of the empire commenced on Monday last their great annual competition, shows that the Canadian twenty are doing exceptionally well, so far. In the Alexandra competition, no less than seven won prizes, aggregating £32. Up to the time of publication, two ranges of the first stages of the Queen's prize competition had been fired, and the complete Canadian scores, which have been cabled, show that our team have made good average shooting, twelve obtaining inners and over for the 200 and 500 yards ranges. The highest score was 62, made by Sergt. Short of the G.G.F.G., and Sergt. Miner of the 71st, and Lieut. Vaughan of the 5th Royal Scots, follow close with 61 each. In subsequent issues, just as soon as the information is obtainable, we will publish a complete list of the prize-winning scores of the Canadians, and also other details of interest concerning the meeting.

An engineering officer of the Militia Department has been despatched to Montreal's new rifle range, at Cote St. Luc, with a view to preparing it for use this season. This move has led to the announcement in several papers that the Quebec provincial matches will now of a certainty be held there. No official decision to that effect has been arrived at, however, and we believe that in view of the improbability of having in proper time sufficient accommodation upon the new range, the council are still considering the advisability of holding the matches in Ottawa this year. Should this be decided upon, there would undoubtedly be at the matches a large representation of riflemen from Eastern Ontario, who would be glad of the opportunity of securing at Rideau range valuable practice for the Dominion matches, an advantage which should not be lost sight of by those who may see objections to holding the Quebec matches on a range a mile outside the boundaries of the province.

Though his name was mentioned in this connection last fall, the appointment just announced, and not yet gazetted, of Major-General Donald Roderick Cameron to be Commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, has been the surprise of the season. When then spoken of he was on the active list, a Colonel in the Royal Artillery, and when he retired at the close of last year, in order to obtain the step of rank not to be henceforth granted to retiring officers, all jumped to the conclusion that there was nothing in the rumour of his proposed appointment to the College. He is no stranger to Canada, having served in the North-West troubles of 1870, for which he wears the C. M. G. decoration; and to this early service, responsible no doubt for his

marriage to the daughter of Sir Charles Tupper, now High Commissioner for Canada in England, General Cameron must largely owe his present appointment, the duties of which he will enter upon in September. Having joined the Royal Artillery in 1856, General Cameron has had 31 years of service, in which he may be supposed to have acquired an education which will put to confusion the predictions of those who see nothing but disaster in store for the Royal Military College, because Major-General Oliver's successor has served in the Artillery rather than the Engineers, and because he has retired from the Imperial service at the commencement rather than at the expiration of his engagement in Canada.

The Militia Pastime.

At the last meeting of the council of the Manitoba Rifle Association it was decided that the annual matches should be held at the Stony Mountain ranges in August, the exact date not yet being fixed. Capt. Swinford, 90th Rifles, who has so ably filled the office of secretary to the association, asked to be relieved, as he expected to be absent from town all summer. His resignation was accepted, and Major Buchan, Mounted Infantry Corps, was appointed to the position.

The Toronto Rifle Association is ready and anxious to shoot telegraphic matches with other organization. Conditions preferred: Martini rifles, Queen's ranges, seven shots; no sighters; but any association desiring to compete on other reasonable conditions is not likely to have its challenge refused. Communications addressed to the secretary, Mr. G. M. Donnelly, 77 Colborne street, Toronto, will receive prompt attention. The association has a match with Bowmanville on for Saturday of this week, and from the number of keen shots in each body high scores may be expected.

The range at last being re-opened, the Toronto Rifle Association had a practice shoot on Saturday afternoon last. The weather proved very trying, the light being changeable and the wind gusty. The ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each, and the scores of 60 and over are given below. It may be of interest to note that the Toronto Rifle Association does not give newspaper notoriety to any score less than 60 out of the 105 possible, and the three score figure has therefore become the first goal of the young shots' ambition:

A. D. Crooks, Martini... 25 31 27 83	Jno. Knifton, Martini... 26 23 18 67
Wm. Harp, " 28 27 23 78	A. G. Ronan, Snider.... 28 26 11 65
Tom Mitchell, Snider... 28 30 20 78	R. Rennie, " 22 24 18 64
R. McVittie, " 30 22 19 71	W. G. Fowler, " 21 20 19 60
Geo. Thompson, " 29 20 21 70	Wm. Jack, sr., " 24 26 10 60
A. D. Cartwright, Snider 24 19 24 67	

The tenth spoon competition of the Ottawa Rifle Club, being their first at long range for this season, was held last Saturday afternoon. It consisted of seven shots each at 800 and 900 yards with Martinis. An unsteady rear wind such as experienced the preceding week, again prevailed, and added to the natural difficulties. The leading scores were:

Dr. Geo. Hutchison (dessert spoon)..... 24 24 48	J. D. Taylor..... 12 23 35
T. McJanet (tea spoon).... 26 16 42	F. C. Lightfoot..... 22 13 35
T. Carroll..... 19 22 41	H. McKay..... 28 7 35
W. E. Cooke..... 19 20 39	R. H. Brown..... 12 21 33
W. A. Jamieson..... 22 17 39	Lt.-Col. J. P. Macpherson.. 23 10 33
A. Pink..... 24 14 38	Major W. P. Anderson.... 22 10 32
J. P. Nutting..... 20 17 37	M. Rolfe..... 24 8 32
	E. D. Sutherland..... 5 25 30

On the 14th inst. the club will shoot over Queen's ranges with Snider rifles and Quebec ammunition of 1888, now on sale.

A very interesting rifle match, with Martinis, was shot at Bedford on the 4th inst., between teams from H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, the York and Lancaster regiment, and the Halifax Garrison Artillery. As will be seen from the following scores, the H. G. A. team was again victorious, their average score on this occasion being 86.75.

Halifax Garrison Artillery—

	200	500	600	Total.
Capt. Harris.....	30	31	29	90
Staff Sergt. Harris.....	30	31	29	90
Lieut. Dimock.....	28	29	31	88
Bomb. Fader.....	31	29	27	87
Sergt.-Major Spencer.....	32	30	25	87
Capt. Maxwell.....	31	29	26	86
Capt. Adams.....	31	26	26	83
Major Garrison.....	27	31	25	83
Total.....	240	236	218	694
York and Lancaster.....	228	211	193	632
H. M. S. <i>Bellerophon</i>	220	206	183	609

The Toronto Rifle Range.

At a meeting of the Council of the Ontario Rifle Association held recently, the trouble about the Garrison Common ranges was discussed.

Amongst those present were Wm. Mulock, M.P., president, in the chair, Lieut.-Col. Otter, Lieut.-Col. Allan, Major Delamere, Captain Bruce, Capt. Cooper, Captain Adam, Lieut. Lanskill, Lieut. W. S. Russell, Mr. Mowat and Capt. Mutton, secretary of the association. The following resolutions were adopted:

That the actual use of the ranges by this association is confined to three, or, at most, four days, each year, and the responsibility of this association should be limited to that period. But, inasmuch as the local corps have always practised on these ranges, and no other ranges or facilities for rifle practice have been provided, this council is of opinion that the Government should bear the cost of placing out in the lake the line of spar buoys that has been suggested and taking any further precautions that may be considered necessary for absolute safety. This council believes that the Government will not hesitate to incur this outlay, in view of the fact that the Government has never been at any expense whatever in furnishing rifle ranges and facilities for rifle practice for the local corps.

That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forthwith forwarded to the Minister of Militia, and that the Government be respectfully requested to give effect thereto at the earliest possible moment.

That the association leaves to the local corps and the militia authorities the regulation of practice of the local corps, and all responsibility in connection therewith, subject, however, to the right of this association, as lessees of the ranges, to lay down any terms or conditions which may at any time be thought necessary or proper.

The Metropolitan Rifle Association.

The annual business meeting of the Metropolitan Rifle Association—an organization whose prize competitions are open to civilians and militiamen alike, resident in the Fourth Military District—was held on Tuesday evening in the office of Capt. E. Waldo, Wellington street, Ottawa. The president, Mr. G. B. Pattee, occupied the chair. The annual reports and financial statement, both of a highly satisfactory nature, were read by Mr. E. D. Sutherland, assistant secretary-treasurer, who officiated by reason of the absence of the secretary-treasurer, Lieut. H. H. Gray, now with the Canadian team at Wimbledon. The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place, the list now standing as follows: Patron, Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia; vice-patron, McLeod Stewart, Major of Ottawa; president, G. B. Pattee; vice-presidents, Lieut.-Col. Bacon and Allan Gilmour, jr. (all re-elected); secretary-treasurer, J. D. Taylor; assistant secretary-treasurer, R. E. Watts; auditor, T. McJanet; managing committee, Major Todd, Capt. Sherwood, Lieut. Winter, Jas. Grant, J. A. D. Holbrook. It was decided to hold the annual prize meeting on Friday and Saturday the 24th and 25th August, unless the Quebec provincial matches are held in that week, in which case the Metropolitan will likely be on the 17th and 18th August. The meeting passed votes of thanks to the president, Mr. Pattee, and the other gentlemen who last year contributed to the prize list. Mr. Pattee has ever since its establishment been a generous contributor to the funds of the club, and though a very busy man, being a member of the extensive lumber firm of Perley & Pattee, has always found time to take an active personal interest in its business affairs, and up to within a few years has also participated in the shooting, his name figuring on the old lists amongst the top scorers.

The Hythe Question.

MR. EDITOR,—I have observed with some amusement the controversy *re* this important subject. For my part I agree with Major Peters, for I consider that he simply maintains that Canadians are possessed of brains and education enough to grasp the few rules regulating the flight of a bullet without going across the Atlantic for it. Moreover, as a rifle shot I know quite well that all the theory in the world won't make one without "practice." I am also aware that the "theory" necessary to strike an object can be obtained far more cheaply than by going to England's "Hythe." For my part I cannot see what there is to learn outside of the proper manipulating of the sights and gauging the wind.

If we consider that our schools of artillery are capable of imparting the mysteries of gunnery, I cannot see the force of surmising that our schools of infantry are incapable of imparting lessons in rifle shooting. If they are not capable of doing so they certainly ought to be, for I cannot see the object of keeping up such a force merely for the purpose of

acting as instructors in the manual exercise and march past. In spite of "Linch Pin" and the opinion of others, I agree with the Major. Give our infantry schools the ammunition and facilities, and we will have all the Hythe necessary. The Boers of South Africa and the "Dumont" tribe of the Northwest were never at Hythe, and they can shoot "some" you know. Give us, then, what every good rifleman knows is the only plan of obtaining the results required, i.e. a good liberal allowance of ammunition to all, and while Hythe and other European institutions are studying the theory we in Canada will be turning out "riflemen," even with *Canadian ammunition*, which some people say should also be imported from "Hythe."

FEU DE JOIE.

Regimental Notes.

Hamilton.

The members of the Battery looked healthy, sun-burned, and well set-up on their return from camp.

Major Van Wagner published an order recently, discontinuing battery drill until further orders.

Mr. Mulligan has received orders from the Militia Department to push forward the work of completion of the new drill hall with all possible speed. The work has apparently been at a stand-still for some time past, and everybody interested is glad to learn that there is now a prospect of the two city corps being able to get into quarters in a short time. The Thirteenth will be especially benefited, as they have been working at much disadvantage since the burning of the old shed. The boys will, I have no doubt, start out with renewed vigour, when they get comfortably housed once more.

The Battalion monthly parade came off on the evening of the 5th, Major Moore taking command by seniority in the Col.'s absence. The men were put through some field movements, the manual and firing exercises, and marched back to their quarters and dismissed. The Band turned out in full force—that man Robinson is indeed a jewel.

The orders published by the Adjutant, Capt. Stuart, are embodied below:—

Two months' leave of absence granted to Capt. Zealand to proceed to Wimbledon.

Men qualified for n. c. o.'s: Privates Healey, Skedden, Cross, Silk, Bathune, Claringhowl, Cleavis, Greenby, Waddell, Orr, Madgett.

Till further orders recruit drill every Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Regiment to parade for battalion drill Aug. 2nd, 8 p.m.

I notice with pleasure that Mr. W. O. Tidswell, lately transferred to F Co., has taken the initiative in ordering company firing practice for his men at 5.30, semi-weekly. This is a step in the right direction at this season of the year, and moreover denotes an amount of energy on the part of this popular and efficient young officer which is certainly most commendable.

Mr. Tidswell also purposes having company drill with bayonet exercise on every Monday night at 7.45. As he is noted as an expert with both the sword and bayonet, his company will be immensely benefited by his instruction.

GIRTH.

St. John, N. B.

During the absence of Lt.-Col. Blaine at camp Chatham, the command of the 62nd Fusiliers devolved on Major Tucker, and the usual drills were carried out. The Major always celebrates his terms of command by some pleasures for the men of the regiment; last year it was a supper, but on the present occasion a different programme was carried out. On Friday evening, 6th July, the battalion assembled in full strength, being joined by the St. John Rifle Company, the whole in review order, headed by both bands of the 62nd. The force marched through the principal streets of the city, and were halted on the south side of King Square, where arms were piled and the men dismissed. The band took up their position on the band stand and played until ten o'clock, the men meanwhile strolling in the vicinity, accompanied by male and female companions. At the sound of the bugle the men quickly fell in and were marched back to the drill shed to deposit their arms, afterwards reforming and proceeding to the 62nd Club Rooms, where Major Tucker had refreshments provided for officers and men. All ranks were delighted with their outing, and the large crowds of citizens that assembled along the route and on King Square shewed the interest taken by the people in St. John's crack corps. The marching of the men was very steady, especially when advancing through some of the streets in column. Major Tucker is to be congratulated on the success of his route march.

The 62nd have lately received some new officers who will strengthen the present list. Mr. Stirling served through the North-West affair with the Halifax battalion as a staff sergeant. Mr. Parks has for some time been in the Rifles as a non-com. officer, and was attached to the

74th during the recent camp at Chatham, and Dr. Hetherington has always taken an interest in the military, and holds a M. S. certificate. Dr. M. F. Bruce, who takes the post of Assistant Surgeon, will make a dashing and good-looking non-combatant, and is already winning favour from all ranks.

The writer had the pleasure of paying a visit to the camp at Chatham, and during a short stay found out that the officers were as well up in hospitality as they were attentive to their duties. All arms in camp were "hard at" their respective evolutions, and the steadiness of the different corps surprised all. The opinion of many who had seen camps in other parts of Canada is that New Brunswick can hold her own in rural corps with the Dominion. What a pity that officers in camp are not compelled to pay more attention to uniform. In fact, in some corps the word uniform is a misnomer, as no two officers are alike in dress; colour, braid and accoutrements alike seem to be decided individually, and it is a wonder that with such examples the men look as neat as they do. It seems rather absurd to publish orders for corps to turn out in review order when some officers have only one uniform, and that a dirty old faded patrol, battered sword, shabby belt, and any kind of forage cap.

GRENADE.

Montreal.

After the march out of the 6th Fusiliers last Friday evening a number of friends accompanied the officers to the residence of the commander, Lieut.-Col. Massey, when the Corporation Jubilee Cup was presented by the father of the council, Alderman Jacques Grenier, to the gallant Colonel. In making the presentation the Alderman complimented the regiment on having won the cup. The city, he said, had done much to encourage the volunteers by giving them the present site for the drill shed. Lieut.-Col. Massey replied, thanking the Alderman for his kind remarks. He spoke highly of the services rendered the city by the worthy alderman as chairman of the finance committee. Lieut.-Col. Martin, an ex-commander, Lieut.-Col. Lyman, Lieut.-Col. Gardner, and Capt. Elliot also spoke. Colonel Massey, in replying to the toast of his health, spoke very hopefully of the future and referred to many of the achievements of the Sixth. He regretted very much the serious delays which had occurred in getting the ranges in order, and though it was an outrage upon the volunteer corps of this city, for while it was true that there had been many difficulties in the way, he was of the opinion that these could have been surmounted.

Lieut. Robert H. Wilson, of the Prince of Wales Rifles, was last week the recipient of a handsome and costly present from his brother officers on the occasion of his approaching marriage. Lieut. Wilson, who is a doctor by profession, takes charge this season of the St. Lawrence Hall, Cacouna.

THE FIELD BATTERY.

The Field Battery was inspected on Friday last at its quarters on St. Helen's Island by Lt.-Col. Montizambert, Assistant Inspector of Artillery, and Commander of the Royal School of Gunnery at Quebec. The corps was under the command of Lt.-Col. Stevenson, the other officers present being Capt. Hall, jr., M.P.P., Lieuts. Hooper and Hogan, Surgeon-Major Fenwick, Assistant-Surgeon Fenwick and Veterinary Surgeon C. McEachran.

The visitors present included Prince Roland Napoleon Bonaparte, Lt.-Cols. Caverhill, Lyman and Massey, Surgeon Corsan, 5th Royal Scots, ex-Mayor Beaugrand and several ladies.

The inspecting officer first made a minute inspection of the accoutrements, guns and harness, awarding the battery prizes as follows: The cleanest and best kept gun—No. 4 subdivision, who won the prize last year. Cleanest lead harness—No. 3 subdivision, also the same as last year. Cleanest wheel harness—No. 1 subdivision, who repeated their performance of the previous year.

The battery then formed up in line and received the inspecting officer with a general salute. They then marched past in line at close interval, showing a straight, compact, unbroken front. They next halted in the same order, and afterwards they came to the front in open order, when the officers and non-commissioned officers went through the sword exercise in a creditable manner. The Battery was then handed over to Capt. Hall, Lieuts. Hooper and Hogan, who in their turn put the men through a number of field manoeuvres which were accomplished with celerity and smartness. At the conclusion Col. Montizambert requested Col. Stevenson to tell the officers and men that he was well pleased with them and glad to see that they had not lost any of their former efficiency. They had improved, and improved greatly.

The competition for the Gzowski cup was then held, resulting as follows: No. 1 gun—Sergeant Walker, 2 min. 65 sec.; No. 2 gun—Sergt. Lindsay, 3 min. 40 sec.; No. 3 gun—Sergt. Henney, 3 min. 16 sec.; No. 4 gun—Sergt. Kendall, 2 min. 31 sec.

After the inspection Col. Montizambert and the visitors were entertained by the officers at luncheon.

FROM THE BRIGADE CAMPS.

Some Interesting Additional Information from Sherbrooke, Gananoque and Chatham.

The *Montreal Star* says of the Sherbrooke camp that it "has been a very successful one in spite of rather unpropitious weather for the first few days, and the nature of the ground, which is not at all favourable for either drill or camping purposes. The 5th Cavalry make a very fine show, as do also the Shefford and Richmond batteries. The 11th, 54th, 58th and 79th battalions are the regiments of infantry in camp. The 58th turns out the strongest, but for neatness and steadiness the palm goes to the Richmond battalion, the 54th. On Thursday, the 5th inst., all the corps were inspected by the Adjutant-General, Sir Fred. Middleton, who appeared much pleased by the turn out. The behaviour of the men in camp has been excellent, which is in a great deal due to the many conveniences and amusements supplied by the Y. M. C. Association, keeping the men from town and the canteen. On Wednesday evening, the 4th inst., an address conveying the thanks of the brigade was presented by Capt. Blackwell of the 54th Battalion." The closing festivity was a ball given on Friday evening, 6th inst., by the officers of the 53rd Battalion, Sherbrooke, for the entertainment of the officers of the camp.

The Gananoque Camp.

(Communicated.)

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will endeavour to outline some of the interesting events of the brigade camp of Nos. 3 and 4 districts, held at Gananoque, Ont., commencing the 19th and terminating on the 30th June. The O. F. B., commanded by Major Stewart, with whom I left Ottawa on the 19th, at 10.45 a.m., by special train, had a very good run to Carleton Place, where they were delayed an hour, awaiting the arrival of two companies of the 42nd Battalion under command of Major Hollingsworth. These companies were not long in getting on board, and after another good run Brockville was reached about 3 p.m. We changed cars at that point and on the G. T. Railway took two hours to run to Gananoque Junction, a distance of 32 miles, arriving there about 5 p.m. Here an awkward event occurred, the engine that drew the cars from the Junction to the village—a distance of three miles—ran off the track, and before our train arrived at its destination it was one o'clock the next morning. I do not know what the men would have done for something to eat had not Major Stewart, with his usual foresight, brought a barrel of sandwiches along. As for water, there was none to be had on the cars, and I fancy that the horses of the battery must have suffered considerably; however, we soon got waggons and had our baggage taken to camp, a distance of half a mile or so, and you may be sure we were not sorry to see that our tents were pitched.

The next morning at 5 o'clock camp life, *en militaire*, commenced. The following were the hours for daily parades, etc.: 5 a.m., reveille; 6 to 8, early morning parade; 10 to 12, morning parade; 2 to 4, afternoon parade; 10 o'clock a.m., guard mounting; 7.45 p.m., retreat and piquet parade; 9 o'clock, tattoo; 9.30, last post; 10, lights out. Before proceeding any further in camp detail, I will endeavour to describe the location of the camp. Situated about 200 yards north of the River St. Lawrence on a beautiful flat, and a quarter of a mile from the village of Gananoque, nothing better could be desired. The camp faced the north. On the right were two guns of A Battery, then came the Ottawa, Durham, Gananoque, and Kingston Field Batteries in that order, then the 3rd Regt. of Cavalry, 4th Regt. of Cavalry, Prescott Troop of Cavalry, staff tents, etc., etc., then the infantry brigade, 16th, 47th, 49th, 42nd and 59th Battalions. The total number of men in camp was about 2,200. In front of each line of tents was a large parade ground, smooth as a billiard table, where the different battalions, under their respective commanders, performed daily parades.

At 7 a.m. on the morning of the 20th we were brigaded, and the Brigade Major (Lieut.-Col. Lewis), under the supervision of the Commandant, read us the standing orders and portions of the Militia Act. The parades for that day and the next were for squad and company drills. It was astonishing to see how quickly the men learned to perform the various turnings, etc., although I must confess there were a few notable exceptions. The drill was of the most practical character, purely parade movements being noticeable only by their absence. Unless men are well up in squad and company drill, it is only a waste of time putting them through battalion movements, and if a man knows his company drill it rests with his officers whether he performs his battalion move-

ments properly. Musketry instruction and target practice was taken in hand after the second day and well looked after by Col. Gravely, of the 40th. Capt. Galloway and Sergt. Peters instructed the men in aiming drill and volley firing. Sergt. Peters, a C School man, is a capital instructor. The firing at the targets was not very good. Each man was required to fire 20 rounds, 5 at each of the following ranges: 100, 200, 300, and 400 yds. In the 59th Bn., with which I served, we found it a very good plan to offer prizes to create an additional interest in the shooting.

On the afternoon of the 23rd we had our first brigade drill.

On Sunday the different denominations paraded for Divine service, and were marched by the senior officer present to their respective churches, the Commandant taking command of the Episcopalians.

On Monday and Tuesday we had the usual parades, etc., the marching of the men improving wonderfully. Tuesday evening, Mr. Taylor, M.P., gave an excursion down the river (on the steamer Geneva) for the officers in camp. Of course only a limited number could go, and it was decided that seven out of each battalion should represent their brother officers. At 7.30 p.m. the boat left the wharf, having on board about 150. Among the visitors present were the Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron, Major-General Sir Fred. Middleton, Capt. Wise, A.D.C., Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, and a great many prominent people of Gananoque, not forgetting a host of pretty young ladies. Music was supplied by the splendid band of the 47th Bn.

On Wednesday we had an inspection by the Major-General, who expressed himself well satisfied with the progress made. He visited the different battalions on their private parades, as well as the rifle ranges, etc. Thursday we had muster parade, which brought the cooks and orderlies to the front. Friday a grand march out, through the village and about a mile into the country, there we parted with A Battery, which proceeded by road to Kingston, a distance of 18 miles. On Friday evening a slight disturbance took place in the village, owing, I believe, to a hotel-keeper throwing some dirty water on the heads of a few soldiers the night previous. It, however, was soon quelled by the inlying piquet, and a few well-spoken words by our D. A. G., who, I might take the liberty to state, is a thorough soldier and gentleman, a strict disciplinarian, well liked and respected by all who served under him. On Saturday morning early tents were struck, and by noon Gananoque remained the quiet little village it was previous to the camp. From all asked how they liked the locality, the answer invariably was, "splendid," "cannot be beat." The residents of Gananoque were exceedingly kind, and did everything in their power to provide comfort and amusement for the troops.

No casualties occurred of any account, except a few cases of prostration by heat.

A great number of recruits filled the battalions.

Officers and men occasionally paid a visit to Clayton and were well received.

The 59th Glengarry boys on Friday evening indulged in races, jumping, etc., for which prizes were offered by the officers.

After the first few days, excursions arrived daily from east and west bringing lots of young ladies.

MARS.

Military District No. 8.

(From the St. John Globe.)

The *Advance* devotes a good deal of its space this week to the brigade camp at Chatham, under command of Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G. Our contemporary has published maps and diagrams of the camp and its surroundings, with interestingly written descriptive letter-press; and displays for the time quite a martial spirit. The camp is a great source of attraction and has been very popular. Chatham is a most hospitable place, and the people there have tried to lighten the labour of camp life with courtesies of many kinds, but despite the blandishments of pretty girls and the invitations of older citizens, no officer in any position of responsibility connected with the active duties of the camp allows himself to be called from his duties by any of the social attractions which abound in the Miramichi region. The close attention of the officers has a good effect upon the men, with the result that duty is well performed, and the visitor everywhere finds regularity, and neatness, as well as watchful superintendence, and good discipline, excellent order, cleanliness of camp precincts, and much more to please the eye and to interest the spectators. Our contemporary gives a variety of information respecting the movements, marching, massing, deploying, skirmishing, firing, wheeling. But not only does the material part of the mimic war arrangements command attention, but also the moral and religious, as the following paragraph will show:—

On Sunday there was a general church parade at 9 a.m. when service was held on the ground, just outside of the park enclosure and west of the brigade staff tents. Rev. Dean Forsyth, rector of Chatham,

preceded by the surpliced choir of St. Mary's, marched from the brigade orderly tent, a quartette from the I. S. C. Band, under Bandmaster Hayes, playing a processional march. The reading desk was composed of a bass, surmounted by a tenor, drum, and was conveniently placed beneath a shade-tree around which the different corps were formed in line, making four sides of a square, facing inwards. The singing, accompanied by the I. S. C. band quartette, embraced Hymns 166, 300, and 391—the first named being the familiar "Old Hundred," and the others "All Hail the power of Jesus' name," and "Onward, Christian Soldiers," respectively. The *Venite* and *Benedictus* were read, the *Te Deum* being omitted, as well as a portion of the Psalms of the day and the second lesson, such occasions demanding a more brief service than the regular one. The first lesson was read by Major Gordon, Brigade Major. The sermon by Dean Forsyth was one of the best ever delivered in a brigade camp in Canada, the preacher seeming, in its delivery, to have caught the inspiration of the position and its surroundings, his clear voice reaching the most remote of his audience.

The text was from Joshua 8: 13, 28, 30; the sermon was a really interesting one, and, of course, the occasion was "improved" to the extent of reminding the soldiers that it should be a part of their training "to learn that no duty of warfare is more important than to exemplify a godly and christian life."

On Dominion Day the "exercises" were of a character to command public attention and our contemporary, after an interesting description of them, says:—

The progress made showed clearly that both officers and men are paying attention to the points which were brought to their notice by the Brigadier on his first brigade parade—Friday last. The field movements of Dominion Day were executed with a regularity and precision that would hardly be expected at the end of the twelve days' drill, considering the fact that there are so many new men in the ranks. * * * Every day sees the different corps at drill either by companies, regimentally, or in brigade. Hard and faithful work is done and the men will all be the better for it. The good men will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have been able to perform their whole duty, and it will be a benefit to the other class—and they are few—to have been placed where they were obliged by well-enforced discipline to "face the music."

The total parade force in camp is 79 officers, 787 non-commissioned officers and men, and 157 horses.

The Russian Admiralty contemplates sending this season several engineers to the Caspian Sea, to become thoroughly expert in the use of liquid fuel. Over 100 steamers on the Caspian sea use nothing else but petroleum refuse.

More than 600 workmen are employed at the red sandstone quarries of Saverne in the manufacture of concrete for the fortifications of Metz and Strasburg. The Germans, who have for some time past been using this concrete for fortifications, have redoubled their activity since the experiments at Chalons.

Old Sam, as he is called, is a firm believer in witches and ghosts. He camped with P. T. and Harry one night in the midst of an old forest when the firelight flickered in fanciful shapes and shadows danced and chased about. Morning came and it was Sam's duty to attend to the horses. He was half an hour away. Harry and P. T. engaged themselves on Sam's old muzzleloader which he had loaded over night. It was their turn to penetrate a joke. They put in a charge of powder and then a wadding, punk or tinder gathered from one of the ancient forest trees of fir. Another charge of powder and another wadding of tinder. They repeated the operation till the gun was nearly full of powder and tinder in alternate layers. When Sam returned the gun was just where he had left it as regards position. They were ready to start on a tramp. Harry in handing Sam the gun dropped the stump of a cigar in the muzzle. They were hurrying towards the lake where ducks were quacking. Bang! went Sam's gun. Sam turned white, as one will at the accidental discharge of a fire-arm. He took it from his shoulder and looked at the cap. Bang it went again. He held it at arm's length and almost screamed something about both barrels. Then he said, "I guess the old thing's safe now." Bang she went again. "The devil!" said Sam, while his pale face was a panorama of horrors. He held the smoking gun high above his head and called on all the saints for help. Bang went the gun again. It was too much for Sam. "I dreamed the witches had my gun last night," he said, and threw it from him on the ground. Another report rang out from the brush pile in a few seconds. Sam started for camp on a run. The gun gave its voluntary reports a few times more and Sam still believes it is shooting away on that brush pile. He is afraid of guns now and gets away as fast as possible when he sees one.—*Forest and Stream.*

Modern Tactics.

(By Capt. H. R. Gall—From Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine.)

(Continued from Page 398.)

THE fire of the actual assailants never becomes "really" effective at all, not even within the traditional 300 yards of an intrenchment, an impossible distance for any troops advancing over the open to be expected to halt, and direct their fire with marksman-like precision at the heads of the defenders crouched low behind their earthworks. The time will be better spent in getting over the ground anyhow than in halting to fire at an inadequate target.

Artillery firing shrapnel with well-timed fuses may aid a frontal attack greatly up to within almost rushing distance of a position, and long-range oblique fire from troops posted behind the flanks of the assailants may be utilized to the utmost to distract the defenders' attention during the earlier stages of the advance, but the bayonet will, in future, as of yore, decide the issue of a stubbornly-contested fight.

As these pages are written chiefly for the use of students reading for examinations, and as any formations not recognized in the *Field Exercise* may tend rather to distract than to aid them in this object, the writer has not attempted to do more than point out the principles of attack formations, exemplified by the latest experience of actual civilized warfare.

CHAPTER XIII.—THE TACTICAL USE OF CAVALRY.

The employment of large bodies of cavalry on the field of battle is clearly a thing of the past. The Prussians sacrificed a division of cavalry at the battle of Gravelotte, and gained their object. Had success happened not to have attended its sacrifice, it would have been difficult to justify it. Great honour is therefore due to those brave squadrons.

Cavalry, if it fights infantry, and cannot surprise it, or fall upon it retreating and short of ammunition, or when greatly disorganized, must be prepared to fight on foot. This is surely what Napoleon meant in 1811, when he wrote to the French Minister of War—"The cavalry regiments of the 'ancien régime' carried small arms which they used, not as carbines, but as muskets. I desire you therefore to form a council of cavalry officers to come to some decision in this matter. I cannot accustom myself to see 3,000 *elite* cavalry (Cuirassiers) at the mercy, in the event of a surprise, of a few light troops, or liable to be checked on the march by a handful of bad shots posted behind trees or houses."

Modern fire-arms have caused a less frequent use of cavalry in the actual shock of battle; still its presence on the field will always have the effect of obliging hostile infantry to keep closer than they otherwise would, and thereby give opportunities for its own artillery and infantry to fire at a better target.

The *role* of enterprising cavalry hovering about the immediate vicinity of a battle-field is most important. Acting against lines of communications and supply, cutting telegraphs, destroying railroads, bridges, etc., watching from a flank the movements and dispositions of an enemy, reporting the effect produced by their own artillery-fire, and looking out generally to make a sudden and opportune swoop.

For reconnoitring purposes, in pursuit, and during a retreat, cavalry is still absolutely essential.

The action of cavalry is purely offensive. The blunder made by the Russians at Balaklava will never be repeated. When called upon to charge, no matter what the objective may be, cavalry, guns, or infantry, the charging squadrons should go at their opponents hammer and tongs, so regulating their pace as to deliver their onslaught at the highest rate of speed compatible with the cohesion which can only be obtained by absolute uniformity of time and pace. This cohesion need not in any way interfere with the independence of squadrons, which is necessary to enable cavalry to be rallied, as well as to manœuvre over rough ground against their opponents' flanks while protecting their own.

"La force de la cavalerie est dans son impulsion; mais ce n'est pas seulement la vélocité qui assure son succès; c'est l'ordre, l'ensemble, et le bon emploi de ses réserves." These are Napoleon's own words, to which Jomini adds: "If an army be deficient in cavalry, it rarely obtains a signal success, and also experiences great difficulties in its retreat."

Cavalry combined with horse artillery, if skilfully manœuvred, will still play an important part in action. When acting against cavalry the batteries should be massed, and their fire concentrated as much as possible so as not to impede the movements of their own squadrons. The fire of the guns should first be directed on those of the enemy; but as soon as his cavalry appears on his first line, until marked by their own cavalry, then their fire should be directed against the second and third lines of the enemy. Horse artillery must gallop forward and obtain a position on a flank before a charge is delivered. Cavalry seldom venture to attack well-placed and well-served guns.

(To be continued.)

Militia General Orders (No. 13), of 6th July, 1888.

No. 1.—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

General Regulations.—Paragraph (11) of General Regulations of the Military College at Kingston, as published in the *Canada Gazette* of 30th October, 1875 (second line, par. 2 of General Regulations, Royal Military College of Canada, February, 1888, pamphlet form), has been amended by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, dated 15th June, 1888; by substituting "three" for "five." The paragraph as amended will read as follows:—

"Only persons who are British subjects and who have resided, or whose parents have resided, in Canada for three years immediately preceding the date of examination, shall be eligible as candidates for admission as cadets, and all such persons shall be eligible. Short periods of absence in Europe for purposes of education to be considered as residence."

No. 2.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

Permanent Corps.—An exchange having been authorized from 15th February, 1888, between Lieutenant James Alexander Bremner, Infantry School Corps (on duty with "A" Company), and Lieutenant and Captain Joseph Charles Gaspard Drolet of the company of Mounted Infantry at Winnipeg, these officers are Lieutenants in the respective corps into which they have exchanged from date above given (15th February, 1888): Lieutenant Bremner, company of Mounted Infantry, Winnipeg, and Lieutenant and Captain Drolet, Infantry School Corps, doing duty with "A" Company.

3rd Prov. Regt. Cav.—"C" Troop.—To be Lieut., prov., Staff Sergeant Herbert William Kent, vice R. A. Morrow, who resigns.
To be 2nd Lieut., prov., D'Arcy Edward Strickland (formerly a cadet R.M.C.), vice J. E. Hammond, deceased.

8th Regt. Cav.—B Troop.—To be Capt., Lieut. G. W. Fowler, C.C., from D Troop, vice W. Langstroth, who retires retaining rank.
D Troop.—To be Lieut., 2nd Lieut. A. J. Markham, S.C., from C Troop, vice Fowler, transferred to and promoted in B Troop.
E Troop.—To be Lieut., Lieut. David Sears, S.C., from C Troop, vice Frederick Gass, left limits.

British Columbia Brig. Gar. Art.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel, Major Edward Gawler Prior, R.S.A., vice Wolfenden, retired.

Montreal Brig. Gar. Art.—To be Major, Capt. F. M. Cole, R.S.A., vice Turnbull, promoted.
To be Capt., Lieut. J. A. Finlayson, R.S.A., vice Cole, promoted.

3rd Bn.—To be Major, Capt. Geo. R. Starke, V.B., vice J. P. Edwards, who retires with rank of Captain.
To be Capt., Lieut. C. W. Meakins, R.S.I., vice Starke, promoted.

11th Bn.—No. 5 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Colour Sergeant Robert Evans, vice Rogers, promoted.

13th Bn.—To be 2nd Lieuts., prov., Quarter Master Sergeant Albert Pain, vice Hendrie, resigned.
Private Harry Blois Witton, vice Tidswell, promoted.
Private Thomas Hobson, vice Bowman, promoted.
Lieut. C. A. Chapman resigns.

21st Bn.—No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Colour Sergeant Percival Charles Ponting, vice Alex. Black, who resigns.

23rd Bn.—The headquarters of this battalion are hereby changed from "Ste. Marie" to "Lambton."

27th Bn.—No. 4 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Sergeant James Bryson, vice Jos. Williamson, who resigns.

29th Bn.—No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., William Mackenzie Kerr, vice Daniel McLennan, left limits.

No. 3 Co.—To be Capt., prov., Joseph Alexander Laird, vice Jonathan Cook, who resigns.

No. 4 Co.—To be Capt., prov., Andrew McCulloch, vice J. P. Martin, left limits.
To be Lieut., prov., Sylvester Moyer, vice W. E. Rothwell, left limits.

No. 6 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Henry Sharlach, vice W. R. Jaffray, left limits.

32nd Bn.—No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Alexander Bethune Stennett, vice Holden, appointed Adjutant.

No. 5 Co.—To be Lieut., 2nd Lieut. Adam Weir, R.S.I., vice Anderson, promoted.
To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Sergeant John Andrew Hogg, vice Weir, promoted.

33rd Bn.—No. 1 Co.—To be Capt., Robert Crockett, M.S., from retired list of captains, vice John Robertson Miller, who retires retaining rank.
To be Lieut., prov., Dudley Holmes, vice Beck, appointed Quarter Master.
To be 2nd Lieut., prov., James Henry Wells, vice C. C. Ross, left limits.

No. 7 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Pte. Edmund George Courtice, vice Russell.

34th Bn.—No. 6 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., John Perriton, vice Alex. Henderson.

42nd Bn.—No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., from 16th June, 1888, Sergt. William Thomas Wodden, vice H. M. Shaw, who resigns.

45th Bn.—To be Paymaster, with honorary rank of Captain, Walter S. Russell (formerly 2nd Lieut., prov., No. 1 Co.), vice W. T. Scott, left limits.

47th Bn.—Paymaster Martin Strachan, having relative rank of Captain, to have honorary rank of Major, from 22nd June, 1884.
Quarter Master George Thompson, having had relative rank of Captain from 10th September, 1874, to have honorary rank of Major, from 10th Sept., 1884.

49th Bn.—No. 1 Co.—Adverting to No. 4 of General Orders (12) 15th June, 1888, read "Sergeant William Thomas Watts, G.S.I." instead of "Sergeant William Thomas," and omit "provisionally."

No. 3 Co.—Adverting to No. 4 of General Orders (12) 15th June, 1888, omit "2nd" in the appointment of Lieut. Ketcheson.

51st Bn.—No. 6 of General Orders (9) 9th May, 1888, is amended by substituting "Captain" for "Lieutenant," as the rank granted to Adjutant Donald McFee.

54th Bn.—No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Frederick Wilson, vice Booth, promoted.

No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Colour Sergeant John Vincent Thomas Brooks, vice Henry J. Mackay.

Lieutenant Peter Samuel George Mackenzie, having "failed to qualify" within the time allowed, his name is removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

58th Bn.—No. 7 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Bugler Gilbert Armatage, vice Edwards, resigned.

2nd Lieut. Thomas Pickett having left limits, his name is removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

61st Bn.—No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Alfred Blais, vice Joseph Spenard.

To be Assistant Surgeon, Joseph Gaudiose Paradis.

62nd Bn.—To be 2nd Lieuts., prov., William Charles Sterling, vice Manning, promoted;

George Alfred Herington, vice Vroom, promoted.

William Parks, vice Lordley, promoted.

To be assistant Surg., Murdock Fraser Bruce, M.D. (formerly 2nd Lieut., prov.), vice M. L. Macfarland, who retires retaining rank.

63rd Bn.—To be Capt., Lieut. Harold St. Clair Silver, V.B., vice Bishop, appointed Quartermaster.

To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. E. A. Bent, S.I., vice Silver, promoted.

To be paymaster, honorary Captain J. G. Corbin, from Quartermaster, vice J. S. Mitchell, deceased.

To be Quartermaster, with honorary rank of Captain, Wm. Bishop, M.S. (formerly Captain in this Battalion), vice Corbin, appointed Paymaster.

73rd Bn.—No. 1 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., George Frederick Doherty (2nd Class B), vice Sheridan, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieut., prov., MacDougall Snowball, vice Adams McLellan, who resigns.

No. 3 Co.—To be Lieut., 2nd Lieut. William McKnight, S.I., vice James Chapman.

To be Qr.-Mr., Robert Murray, jr., vice Alex. Cantley, left limits.

79th Bn.—No. 4 Co.—To be Capt., Lieut. W. J. A. Galbraith, R.S.I., vice Jos. R. Galbraith, who retires retaining rank.

To be Lieut., prov., Moise Emilie Bessette, vice W. J. A. Galbraith, promoted.

2nd Lieut. W. A. Kimpton having left limits his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

No. 6 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Staff-Sergt. William Jardine Bulman, vice Robert Laurie, left limits.

81st Bn.—No. 1 Co.—To be Capt., from 15th June, 1888, Lieut. Alfred Rochon, S.I., vice E. Gauvin.

83rd Bn.—No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Joseph Brissette, vice J. O. Beaulieu, who resigns.

85th Bn.—No. 6 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., J. R. Foust, vice Léon Jolivet, who resigns.

To be assistant-surgeon, Antoine B. Pillet, M.D., vice Charles V. E. Marsil, who resigns.

86th Bn.—To be Major, from 15th June, 1888, Capt. H. G. S. Dixon, M.S., from No. 5 Co., vice Dame promoted.

No. 4 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Gilber Goudie, vice G. A. Desmarais, left limits.

No. 5 Co.—To be Capt., prov., from 15th June, 1888, François Joseph Amateur Demers, vice Dixon, promoted.

To be Lieut., prov., from 15th June, 1888, Gustave Desy, vice Dixon, promoted captain.

To be 2nd Lieut., prov., from 15th June, 1888, J. A. Narcisse Demers, vice Phillips.

To be Paymaster, from 15th June, 1888, with honorary rank of Capt., C. Jérémie Coulombe (formerly Capt. of No. 6 Co.), vice J. E. Pichette deceased.

87th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Sergt. J. Arthur Bédard, vice Joseph Savard, left limits.

No. 4 Co.—To be Capt., Lieut. Luc Routhier, S.I., vice Alphonse Routhier, who retires retaining rank.

No. 6 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Corpl. Ernest Lepage, vice Charles A. Dubeau.

95th Bn.—No. 1 Co.—To be Lieut., 2nd Lieut. F. J. Clark, R.S.M.I. (1st B.), vice Eugene Clementi-Smith, left limits.

To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Francis Vershoyle Young, vice Clark, promoted.

BREVET.

To be Major, Captain Samuel Hughes, V.B., Adjutant 45th Battalion; from 5th July, 1888.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieut. A. B. McClean, R.S.I., No. 2 Co., 42nd Bn.; from 16th June, 1888.

Lieut. S. M. Fraser, R.S.I., No. 6 Co., 7th Bn.; from 30th June, 1888.

2nd Lieut. Adam Weir, R.S.I., No. 5 Co., 32nd Bn.; from 12th June, 1888.

Lieut. J. R. Foster, R.S.I., No. 4 Co., 74th Bn.; from 14th June, 1888.

2nd Lieut. J. D. B. Mackenzie, R.S.I., No. 2 Co., 73rd Bn.; from 23rd June, 1888.

2nd Lieut. Angus Beaton, R.S.I., No. 5 Co., 82nd Bn.; from 22nd June, 1888.

[No. 3—"Certificates Granted"—forming part of the M. G. O. of 6th July, will appear next week.]

No. 4.—RESERVE MILITIA.

Regtl. Div. of Monck, Ont.—Lieut.-Col. Agnew P. Farrell retires, retaining rank.

Regtl. Div. of Richelieu, Que.—No. 6 Co.—To be Lieut., Joseph Paul Hus, vice Zephirin Gauthier, deceased.

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By order,

A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 25th June, 1888. }



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For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

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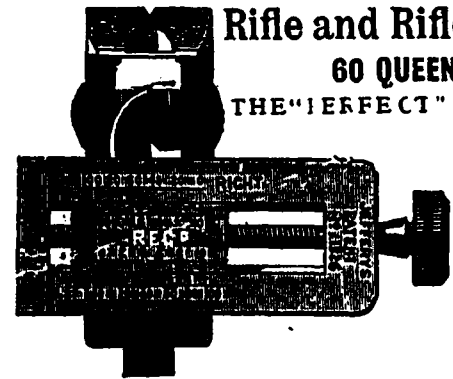
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