

# 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.

C. M. R. League shoots..... May 16, 30, July 11, 25, August 8  
 N. W. R. League shoots..... May 16, 30, June 13, 22, July 11, 25,  
 [Aug. 8, 22, Sept. 19]

## THE CARSLAKE TROPHY.

The Executive Committee of the P.Q.R.A. have decided in view of the difficulties presenting themselves of placing 15 men on the teams for the Carslake trophy, both by city corps and those from a distance, to restore this match to its original status of 10 men per team, thus foregoing for the present the desirability of encouraging a greater number of competitors in all team matches. The programme issued last week announced the change to fifteen, but objections immediately raised resulted in the above decision.

## THE BISLEY MEETING.

The results of the first week's shooting at Bisley are contained in the English papers just to hand, and show that the Canadians from the outset did very well, especially the new men on our team. The prizes won were as follows:

### THE ALEXANDRA—500 AND 600 YARDS, 7 SHOTS.

Best score: 33, 33, 66 £30.

6th, Pte. Windatt, 45th.....	33	31	64	£10
8th, Pte. Ellis, G.G.F.G.....	34	30	64	10
47th, Lieut. Wilson, 33rd.....	33	28	61	4
56th, Sergt. Binmore, Vics.....	29	31	60	4
88th, Lieut. Knifton, Q.O.R.....	27	32	59	3
201st, Lieut. McAvity, 62nd.....	27	30	57	2

325 prizes. Forty-six 55's were counted out.

### THE DAILY GRAPHIC—200 YARDS, 7 SHOTS STANDING.

Best score, 32—Cup.

43rd, Staff-Sergt. T. Mitchell, 10th.....	28	£3
47th, Sergt. Marris, 13th.....	27	3
99th, Col.-Sergt. Henderson, 62nd.....	26	2

126 prizes. All the 26's came in.

### THE MARTINS CUP—600 YARDS, 7 SHOTS.

Best score: 34—Cup and £15.

22nd, Staff-Sergt. Ogg, 1st B.F.A.....	31	£3
24th, Staff-Sergt. McVittie, 10th.....	31	3
36th, Col.-Sergt. Henderson, 62nd.....	31	2
44th, Lieut. Wilson, 33rd.....	30	2
48th, Staff-Sergt. Armstrong, G.G.F.G.....	30	2

111 prizes. Twenty-one 29's were counted out.

### THE ST. GEORGE'S—600 YARDS, 7 SHOTS.

Best score: 34—£30.

8th, Lieut. Davidson, 8th R. R.....	32	£10
42nd, Pte. Windatt, 45th.....	30	6
60th, Staff-Sergt. T. Mitchell, 10th.....	30	5

205 prizes. Twenty 28's were counted out. The first sixty in this match receive badges.

### THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Best score: 34—Cup.

8th, Sergt. Horsey, 45th.....	33	£5
26th, Staff-Sergt. McVittie, 10th.....	31	3

113 prizes. Thirty 29's were counted out.

### THE GRAPHIC—200 AND 500 YARDS, 7 SHOTS.

At 200 yards the seven shots were required to be fired within two minutes, the target not being lowered between shots.

Best score: 35, 31—66—Cup.

2nd, Staff-Sergt. Ogg, 1st B.F.A.....	31	34	65	£5
168th, Lieut. Pain, 13th.....	32	29	61	2
182nd, Capt. Milligan, D.F.B.....	27	32	59	2

Staff-Sergt. Ogg won also three sketches in frame, worth £10 10s.

### THE QUEEN'S, FIRST STAGE.

Best score: 28, 34, 31—93.

30th, Lieut. Davidson, 8th R. R.....	27	32	29	88
56th, Pte. Ellis, G.G.F.G.....	30	27	30	87
188th, Col.-Sergt. Henderson, 62nd.....	28	28	27	83
208th, Sergt. Horsey, 45th.....	28	30	25	83
229th, Lieut. McAvity, 62nd.....	32	30	21	83

Two 82's were counted out of the 300 entitled to shoot in the second stage.

372nd, Pte. Kambery, 5th R.S.....	81	£2
383rd, Staff-Sergt. Armstrong, G.G.F.G.....	81	2

## IX. — DISCIPLINE IN WAR.—PART II.

(From the *Broad Arrow*.)

"Discipline is necessary for health, for safety, for combination, for keeping up numbers, seeing that the loss of men killed or taken singly in consequence of plundering or drink is inconceivable."—SER CHARLES NAPIER.

Of all military sins professional jealousy is the worst. Under its ignoble influence, men neglect their most obvious duties, are guilty of acts which I must stigmatise as crimes, and utterly defeat the object for which discipline exist—the welding together of a multitude of men into an organic body, inspired by one spirit, moving towards one goal. The officer, whatever his rank, who in time of war fails to give to his chiefs the most loyal support, is no better than a traitor. No matter whether he be the greater military genius, no matter whether, as he thinks, his strategy would be the more successful, his duty is to co-operate honestly: and experience has proved that second-best plans efficiently

and heartily carried out, are better than the best possible plans marred and maimed by open disobedience, or by slack and half-hearted execution. We need not go back to ancient history for examples of armies defeated, and empires shaken to their foundations, by professional jealousy; the present century teems with such instances. The jealousy which existed among Napoleon's marshalls in Spain contributed largely towards Wellington's successes. Had they loyally stood by one another in carrying out their master's plans, the small English force operating in the Peninsula must speedily have been overwhelmed. The British Army itself was by no means free from this stain; the jealousy between Picton and Crawford was notorious, and a source of trouble and annoyance to their great commander. Jealousy between our leaders in the Afghan War in 1838 helped to bring about our humiliating and disastrous defeats, and led, in the end, to the destruction of our whole army in the gloomy passes beyond Jellalabad. Nor did the evils resulting from this jealousy perish with the army it helped to ruin. The heavy blow which our Afghan reverses struck at our prestige in India was one of the causes of the Sepoy mutiny, which, in its turn, has bequeathed to the present day a heritage of difficulties and dangers, springing out of the hatred which that fearful conflict sowed between Englishmen and the native races of India—a hatred practically unknown before 1857. Nor was jealousy absent in our late Afghan war, though, fortunately, the evils flowing from it were not so great as in 1838. As a matter of fact, this insidious poison is, more or less, present in every army, and if not steadily checked permeates all its ranks, and splits it up into numerous cliques, rendering it incapable of that complete and rapid combination in which its strength consists. Numbers cannot save from defeat where unity is wanting.

Professional jealousy may be cured in its early stages, if the men in whom it has begun to show itself can have their eyes opened to the meaning of this passion, and the magnitude of the consequences which may flow from its indulgence: for few young men, conspicuously at least, place their own vanity or interest above duty to their country and loyalty to their comrades. But if the disease has once taken firm hold on any portion of an army it should be cut away, lest it corrupt the whole body. If the offenders are officers holding important commands—the higher the rank the greater the evil—remove them at once: they are utterly unfit to occupy any important post, and half-measures in such a case would be worse than useless. If the offenders be staff officers remand them to their regiments, and if regimental officers, detail them for some duty where they will be harmless, and have time to consider their ways.

But, after all, human nature is good rather than evil, and it would be unfair to leave this subject without reversing the medal, and show how nobly officers have stood by each other, and with what generosity some have preferred a comrade's reputation or advancement to their own. I could give many instances, but two must suffice, the one of recent date, the late Afghan war, the other drawn from the great days of the Mutiny, when loyal co-operation and unwavering trust in each multiplied a hundred-fold a handful of soldiers, whilst insubordination and distrust neutralised the enormous advantages enjoyed by the rebels. In the latter case, Outram, on the 16th September, 1857, in a divisional order, waived his right to command the Lucknow relieving force in favour of Havelock, "in consideration of the strenuous and noble exertions which he (Havelock) had already made to effect that object," a sacrifice which Holmes justly says has no parallel in military history. Yet it is wrong to speak of the action as though it were an isolated one. It was but the final triumph of a life of self-sacrifice.

"This is the happy warrior; this is he  
Whom every man in arms should wish to be."

Sir Donald Stewart, in the Afghan war, acted a somewhat

similar part. Not only did he make no attempt to supplant Sir Frederick Roberis in the honour of relieving Kandahar, but he used every exertion in his power to equip and despatch one of the most efficient forces ever put into the field. Although in a critical position himself, he did not hesitate to denude his own army of its finest troops, and he placed at Sir Frederick's disposal the pick of his transport. This unselfish conduct ensured the success of the operation, and, like Outram's abnegation, should be immortalized in the pages of history.

I will end this essay by placing before my readers the highest results of discipline, embodied in deeds which shed a lasting lustre on the English race and name, the deeds of obscure men, performed under circumstances which left no loophole for the satisfaction of personal ambition, and but little chance of fame; indeed in the one case, so far as I know, the name of the hero has not been preserved. Both the acts which I shall narrate took place in Delhi on the fatal 11th of May, 1857; and the two together saved English rule in India. Every English man has read the story of how Willoughby and his handful of followers defended the great Delhi magazine against overwhelming odds, whilst defence was possible; and how, when all hope of success had vanished, they destroyed what they could no longer hold. From that band of heroes, all worthy of remembrance, I will take one—Conductor Scully, since it was to him that the duty was assigned of blowing up the place as soon as it should become clear that the enemy must prevail. For four hours this brave man stood, port-fire in hand, watching the progress of the attack. To have been in the midst of the fray, fighting, sword in hand against the ever-growing host of assailants, would have been easy work compared to that silent, motionless watch and waiting. Yet Scully did not flinch, and when, at 3.30 p.m., Willoughby, seeing that the enemy had planted ladders against the walls and were swarming up them, gave the signal to fire the train, he applied the port-fire and died where he fell, carrying with him as his sole reward the knowledge that the magazine was utterly destroyed, and that the vast stores of ammunition it contained would never serve to hurl rebel bullets into English ranks. This was the first fatal blow struck at the Mutiny; and whilst Scully was standing waiting for the signal to meet death, at the telegraph office not far away, a young clerk, almost a boy, sat at his instrument, deaf to the yells of the murderers pressing ever nearer, hearing only the voice of duty in his own breast, flashing to Umballa, to Lahore, to Rawal Pindi, to Peshawur, news of the hopeless struggle raging around him: "Click! click! The sepoys have come in from Meerut, and are burning everything. Mr Tod is dead, and we hear, several Europeans. We must shut up." The mutineers burst in; the last click died away; and in the performance of his duty the signaller was slain.\* That was the second great blow struck at the Mutiny. The first crippled its offensive power; the second warned the authorities of the Punjab, and saved that province to become the ark whence a few weeks later the small army went forth which was to reconquer the provinces already lost, and re-establish British sway in India. The results of those two deeds, so far as we know them, were great indeed; but their influence, which we can not trace, was greater still.

They were no cowards, those men that fought against us at Lucknow, at Delhi and a hundred other different places during that terrible struggle; but they lacked the unity and the self devotion, trained to resist the promptings of all personal hopes and fears, which discipline alone can give. The English had both: and in the steady obedience of Willoughby's little band, standing together to the last, and in the simple performance of duty unto death of that nameless hero of the telegraph office, the mutineers must have recognised a spirit higher than their own, and in the very hour of victory must have felt a foreboding of coming defeat.

**THE RIFLE.**

The annual matches of the Stadacona Rifle Association will be held at Levis, Q., on the 6th and 7th August. The attractive programme prepared offers \$575 in cash prizes. It is hoped that a number of riflemen outside of those of Quebec City will attend, and all who do so may be sure of a hospitable welcome from the members of the Stadacona

**THE 86TH BATTALION'S ANNUAL MATCHES.**

The annual rifle matches of the 86th Battalion of Infantry of Yamachiche took place at Maskinongé on the 15th and 16th July. There were six regular matches. Heavy wind lowered the scores, which were as follows for the prize winners :

1st match (open to all members who had not taken a prize at any former meeting), 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots at each distance—Pte. Eug. Poitvin, 41; Capt. Eug. Godin, 36; Lieut. Daveluy, 31; Pte. J. A. Heroux, 30.

2nd match, open to all members, 200, 400 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each distance—Pte. E. Poitvin, 73; Lt.-Col. Dufresne, 73; Pte. E. Villemere, 71; Capt. E. Godin, 60; Maj. M. P. Sylvestre, 60; Maj. H. Dixon, 59.

Ladies' match, 400 and 600 yards, 5 shots—Pte. Ed. Villemere, 46; Lt.-Col. Dufresne, 44.

4th match, 200, 400 and 600 yards, 5 shots, Lt.-Col. Comte D'Orsonnens' cup—Won by Lt.-Col. Dufresne.

5th match, 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots, Ant. Paré's cup—Won by Lt.-Col. Dufresne.

6th match, 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots, open to members who had not taken a prize in the present meeting—Pte. A. Paré, 36; Jos. Marchand, 31.

In the Grand Aggregate Major Dixon's cup was won by Lt.-Col. Dufresne.

**NORTH-WEST RIFLE LEAGUE.**

The fifth competition of the League matches took place on the 11th inst., when some very good shooting was done. The Mounted Police at Prince Albert put on a total of 417, the team at Portage La Prairie 416 and the Battleford contingent 410, the rest of the teams figuring very well. The totals to the 11th inst., as furnished by Mr. K. Graburn, Secretary, are as follows :

1. Portage La Prairie.....	1,766
2. Edmonton Association.....	1,751
3. Saskatchewan Association, Prince Albert.....	1,715
4. Mounted Police, Prince Albert.....	1,705
5. Regina Association.....	1,634
6. Winnipeg R.R. Co.....	1,632
7. Brandon Association.....	1,552
8. Moosomin ".....	1,482
9. Battleford " (4).....	1,403
10. Manitoba R. " (4).....	1,390
11. Calgary " (2).....	648
12. "F" Co. 90th Batt. (2).....	624

**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.]

**THE CARSLAKE TROPHY.**

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—I notice in your last issue a letter signed "Toronto" commenting on the action of the P.Q.R.A. for having raised the number of the team from "ten" men to "fifteen" in the shooting for the above prize.

I may state that this change was made without consulting the donor, who, when he heard of it, expressed his disapproval of such a change, saying that he thought it injudicious to increase the number so soon. Mr. Carslake's stipulation when he presented the trophy to the P.Q.R.A. was, that teams should not consist of less than ten men, and that it should be open to all. Increasing the team to fifteen men means that it will not only prevent many out-

side regiments from participating in the contest, but will also prevent some of the Montreal corps from competing; and will otherwise lessen the number of individual entries to the meeting.

Hoping others will take up this matter and protest against the change, I am,  
Yours, &c.,  
MONTREAL.

P.S.—I quite concur with your correspondent about widening the sights of the Snider rifle. The regulation width between the uprights I believe is 26-100, and I see no reason why it could not be increased to 30-100. It is bad enough that we are compelled to shoot with such an out-of-date rifle as the Snider, but it is like adding insult to injury to restrict men to a narrow gauge sight.

[Since the above was received, the P.Q.R.A. executive have made the change desired by our correspondent with respect to the Carslake trophy.—EDITOR.]

**QUEBEC RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

The Annual Prize Meeting of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association will be held at the Cote St. Luc Ranges, near Montreal, on

**TUESDAY, 11th AUGUST,**

and three following days. Entries close on 6th August, and any received after that date will be subject to an extra charge of twenty per cent.

An attractive prize list has been prepared, including the Corporation Cup, the Martin Challenge Shield for Nursery Teams, the Carslake Trophy, and the Houghton Cup, besides medals, badges, prizes in kind and about

**\$1,900 IN CASH.**

The usual adequate provision of tents and blankets will be made for those desiring to camp on the grounds, and arrangements have been made for a first-class caterer.

For entry forms, programmes, etc., apply to T. C. ELLIOTT, Assistant Secretary, P.O. Box 1367, Montreal.

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**Province of Quebec Lottery.**

**NEXT BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS.**

15th July, 5th and 19th August, 2nd September.

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**WORTH - \$52,740.00.**

**CAPITAL PRIZE,**

**WORTH - \$15,000.00.**

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**ASK FOR CIRCULARS.**

**LIST OF PRIZES.**

1 Prize, worth \$15,000.....	\$15,000
1 " " " 5,000.....	5,000
1 " " " 2,500.....	2,500
1 " " " 1,250.....	1,250
2 Prizes, " 500.....	1,000
5 " " " 200.....	1,000
25 " " " 50.....	1,250
100 " " " 15.....	1,500
200 " " " 10.....	2,000
500 " " " 5.....	2,500

**APPROXIMATION PRIZES.**

100 Prizes, worth \$5,000.....	\$5,000
100 " " " 1,500.....	1,500
100 " " " 1,000.....	1,000
999 " " " 5.....	4,995
999 " " " 5.....	4,995

3,134 Prizes, worth.....\$52,740

S. E. LEEBARK, Manager,  
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THE SNIDER AMMUNITION.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—Perhaps you may have noticed the number of "drop-shots" we have had on the range this season with the "91" ammunition. Have you had any complaints on this point from other parts of the Dominion? The "88" ammunition appears to be far superior.

Yours,  
"RIFLE SHOT."

Ottawa, 30th July, 1891.

THE DRILL AND DRIVING COMPETITION.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—In reading this year's circular for "Drill and Driving Competition," Gzowski Cup, I notice that the words of command laid down, vary considerably from the ones given in the Field Artillery Manual. At first I thought that these alterations had been made purposely for the sake of clearness, or to assist those who are not familiar with drill, but on further examination I fail to see that any advantage is gained by the substitution. Moreover, these commands are wrong, not being in accordance with the Red Book, and I must say that it jars one terribly to hear a No. 1 say, "Trot march," or "Halt," after "Form the order of march," etc, etc. These errors occurred in last year's conditions, and I thought they would have been rectified before this. When once accustomed to using these commands it may be difficult to get rid of them. I might also point out that the position of the two side "gates" could be more accurately defined.

Yours, &c.,  
"X."

Kingston, July 15th, 1891.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCORE.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—In the telegraphic report of the last League match a team of the 20th Battalion, Georgetown, is credited with making 881 points at 200, 500 and 600 yards, with the Snider Rifle, or an average of

81 1-10 point per man. While acknowledging the possibility of such a score I declare it very improbable that a team from a company at Georgetown should, with the Snider Rifle, beat the records of the Bisley Team by three (3) points per man, the competitors in the Kolapore using the Martini and only averaging 84 7/8 points per man.

I, therefore, demand that inquiry be made at once by the Executive of the League as to whether the conditions of the matches have been complied with as regards range, size of bulls-eye, marking, register keeping, range officers' vouchers, etc.

It was generally understood last season that there were more scores made on paper than at the range, and many battalions only entered this year on the assurance that the checking of scores would be so complete that no fraud would be allowed. But the above average will show any marksman that there must be some mistake in the marking or registering of the scores (if not the Georgetown men are remarkable shots), to bring their team forward where their merit would not place them. There are some other scores reported which, in my opinion as a practical marksman, are just as improbable as the above mentioned scores. Thanking you for your valuable space.

W. BISHOP, MAJ.,  
Capt. 63rd Halifax Rifles Team.  
Halifax, N.S., July 27, 1891.

Five Thousand Dollars for One Dollar.

At the last drawing of the Province of Quebec Lottery, on the 15th instant, Mr. Wm. Boag, Chief Clerk of Albion Hotel, drew the second capital prize of \$5,000.00. He presented himself yesterday morning at the Lottery's Head Office with the lucky ticket, which was cashed at once.—  
*The Montreal Gazette, July 18th, 1891.*

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“ 60, “ “ 80.....	40c.
“ 80, “ “ 100.....	50c.

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“ 20, “ “ 30.....	30c.
“ 30, “ “ 40.....	40c.
“ 40, “ “ 50.....	50c.

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