

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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NOTE AND COMMENT.

RESPECTING the rumoured possibility that the camps for the year may not be held until the fall, an Ontario officer writes: "I hope that such will not be the case. September would be a most inconvenient time, the larger number of the farmers not having finished harvest, even in early seasons. I remember the last time we had a camp in September; it was the hardest job possible get out the men, the ranks being filled with a poor lot of substitutes."

THE *Broad Arrow* publishes an appreciative review of the Annual Report of the Militia Department. Pleasure is expressed that "the District Staff continue to hammer away and show up the many shortcomings which still hamper the really splendid force." Col. Panet is complimented upon his report as Deputy Minister, which is characterized as "well drawn up" and "decidedly progressive." His recommendations, as well as those of Col. Walker Powell, Adjutant-General, Lt.-Col. Irwin, Inspector of Artillery, and Major-General Cameron, Commandant of the Royal Military College, are cordially endorsed. "On the whole," says *Broad Arrow*, "the report on the general state of the force is far more satisfactory than it has been; and we may safely say that, although there is still much to be done, the improvement is entirely due to the unceasing persistency of the successive general officers in command."

NOW THAT it is so much the custom to belittle the "March Past," the following argument in the other direction, taken from the *London Times'* report of the Eastern manoeuvres, will prove interesting:—"Theorists sneer at marching past, which, they say, takes up valuable time and is a relic of the pigtail and pipeclay days. They ask whether battles were ever won by marching past? Practical soldiers, and especially those who have had much to do with the Volunteers, takes a different view. Of course, too much time may be spent on marching past as on any other thing, and assuredly a battalion might march perfectly and be very inefficient in the field. On the other hand, marching past is a great steadier, and with the present tactics an occasional steadying is needed. It is, moreover, a test of drill and discipline. Above all, it renders the service popular, and the men like to be gazed at and applauded as they go past the saluting point. This is especially the case with the Volunteers, and I am convinced that with the great majority of the force Easter Monday would lose much of its attractions if the final march past were discontinued."

THE suggestion lately made by correspondents that commanding officers should be compelled to retire after a reasonable service, and thus make promotion steady, seems to meet with general favour. It seems a bit hard on the commanding officers, but the change would certainly tend to heighten the interest of the junior officers in their corps.

THE *Broad Arrow* deals in this interesting manner with Mr. Goldwin Smith's remarks respecting military affairs in his recently published book, "Canada and the Canadian Question": "As regards the desire that a Canadian officer should eventually command in Canada, nothing could be more natural. Mr. Goldwin Smith apparently forgets the great number of Canadian gentlemen who have risen to distinction in the Imperial Service within the last thirty or forty years. At this moment no less than sixty-eight graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada hold commissions in the Imperial Army, twenty four of whom are in the corps of Royal Engineers and fourteen in the Royal Artillery. It is from these highly-educated men that the Canadians hope some day to secure their military commanders. Mr. Goldwin Smith may be right in saying that Canada will never contribute to Imperial armaments at her own expense, but she will pay for her own defence; and were England threatened with any European combina-

tion against her, as the writer once heard an eminent American gentleman say: 'There would not be ships enough in the United States and Canada to carry volunteers to her aid.'

TO TURN SWORDS INTO PLOUGHSHARES.

An Imperial commission has lately been appointed to consider the condition and prospects of the British soldier, with a view to securing employment for men upon going into the Reserve, and for soldiers of good character receiving their discharge. Respecting the latter class the *United Service Gazette* recommends for consideration the advisability of offering special facilities to enable those who might desire it to make a new home in one of the colonies, and in the article dealing with the subject the following occurs:—

"It would cause no excessive burden to the taxpayer were such men and their families forwarded free of cost to themselves to one of our colonies, preferably to Canada, as being at the same time the nearest and one well adapted to their tastes and requirements. In cases of national emergency numbers of these men would doubtless volunteer for further service, and would form a veteran corps of the greatest value, ready to go anywhere and to do anything. There would be no difficulty, we should judge, in making such arrangements with the Dominion Government for exclusive and advantageous terms upon which land would be granted to such an eminently desirable class of emigrants. Gratitude and instinct as well as personal interest would keep these men firmly attached to the mother country, and one of our important chains of communication would be by so much the stronger. That the vast proportion of Canadians are thoroughly loyal we feel perfectly convinced, but the number of inhabitants is at present out of all proportion to the extent of the Dominion's territory. The straightforward and energetic efforts made by her Government to place before intending emigrants the advantages offered them should have the result of speedily modifying this disproportion."

The scheme as outlined above is very nice in print, but even Canadian soil is not fertile enough to enable men without capital or knowledge of farming to set up for themselves in the manner proposed.

PERSONAL.

Major-Gen. Sir Francis de Winton, K.C.M.G., who has lately arrived in England from Mombasa, will not return to East Africa. Sir Francis, who for the last year has been chief of the British East Africa Company, has suffered somewhat in health, and intends remaining in England for some time.

Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia, is still suffering from the effects of the cold contracted in the election campaign, and on Wednesday made his appearance in the House for the first time for several days.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, noticing the hundredth birthday of that distinguished Canadian, Sir Provo Wallis, says: "The veteran Admiral of the Fleet, who on Sunday last attained his one hundredth birthday, received some scores of telegrams and letters, and was, we are told, able to read them all himself with much pleasurable satisfaction. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Mayor and Corporation of his birthplace, among others, sent hearty congratulations and wishes for his continued good health. At the request of his medical adviser, the rejoicings at Funtington were of a quiet nature, so as not to unduly excite the aged seaman, and all visitors have been forbidden. The old officer, who, although he is confined to his bed, possesses all his faculties, and takes great interest in the forthcoming exhibition, is happy in the company of Lady Wallis, herself

over eighty years of age, and an old servant who manages the household."

Lieut. Viscount Kilcoursie, Grenadier Guards, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lord Stanley of Preston, Governor General of Canada, in the place of Lieut. Hon. E. Stanley, Grenadier Guards, who has resigned the appointment. Lieut. Kilcoursie is expected to arrive in Ottawa this week.

DISCIPLINE—II.

(By Colonel H. B. Hanna, late Commanding at Delhi.—From the Broad Arrow.)

II.—CHARACTERISTICS OF GOOD OFFICERS.

"My experience is that nothing can be, or ever has been, done without enthusiasm either in a body or some individuals."—SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR.

The chief characteristics of a good officer are reverence for lawful authority, impartiality, firmness, sympathy, enthusiasm. Out of reverence for lawful authority spring, first, cheerful obedience; secondly, the careful use of power. Impartiality inspires trust in subordinates; firmness commands their respect; sympathy gains their affection; enthusiasm fires their souls. Reverence for authority is so universally accepted as essential to an officer's character, that I shall do no more than place it at the head of his distinguishing virtues; impartiality and firmness, as finding most scope in the position of a commanding officer, will be dwelt upon in a later section, whilst in this I will speak of sympathy and enthusiasm, qualities which are equally necessary in all officers, and yet are not always valued as they should be.

Some ignorant people even confound sympathy with weakness, and hold it to be incompatible with discipline, whereas it is the very essence of all sound discipline. No stricter disciplinarian than Sir John Moore ever lived, yet no general could have sympathised more truly with his men, or have been more warmly beloved by them than this noblest of our soldiers. Many other commanders have possessed this inestimable virtue in a very high degree. No modern commander appreciated so thoroughly the value of its mysterious power, or could, for his own purposes, wield it with greater skill, than Napoleon Bonaparte, while in Wellington it was apparently absent; a terrible defect in his character, which, able man as he was, he must have keenly felt at times. Sir Frederick Roberts has it strongly, and it has stood him in good stead on more than one occasion, as it always will those who possess the gift and know how to use it rightly. Sympathy is by no means absent in an Englishman's character, but his natural reserve prevents its often coming to the surface. This reserve originates sometimes in false pride, sometimes in shyness; in the latter case time will often eradicate it, and good example will do much towards overcoming it, to whichever source it may be due. That example should be set to the junior by the senior officers, since the latter are primarily responsible for the discipline of a regiment, and it is by their influence that the characters of their young subordinates are mainly formed or marred.

Let them teach the young officer to feel and show a true and hearty sympathy for those placed under him, and to take pride in acquiring a moral influence over them. To do this he must know his men; must join in their sports and amusements; must display a willingness to aid and advise them on all occasions, and never grudge the time and trouble this will cost. A smile or cheery word will go a long way with most men, and even the brutal and surly may be favourably influenced by a kind and genial manner. All these things, and others, will quickly sow the good seed from which mutual respect and affection between an officer and his men are born.

In many regiments the sympathy I advocate does exist in a very high degree; but in others I regret to say there is a

lamentable absence of it on the part of the officers towards their men; nay more, not only is sympathy absent, but open contempt has taken its place. The flippant way in which many officers speak of their men is to me most painful. Within the last few years the generic name of "Tommy" for British soldiers has crept into the service, and I have no hesitation in saying that it has done, and is still doing, much mischief to discipline, for the free use of a contemptuous nickname of this kind must needs alienate the men from their officers, and is most pernicious to the officers themselves, especially the young ones. The word Tommy is in these days on almost every subaltern's lips, and not unfrequently one may hear gentlemen totally unconnected with the army talking of our soldiers in this light and airy way; gentlemen whose well being and the safety of whose families depends upon the presence of British soldiers. Indeed, it has come to such a pass that officers, in the hearing of the men themselves, do not hesitate to speak of them as "Tom-mies." They seem to overlook the fact that the army is made up of all sorts and conditions of men. Serving in the ranks are gentlemen of birth and education; every trade is well represented; skilled mechanics, especially in the Royal Engineers, may be counted by hundreds; clerks and generally well-educated men are not wanting; doubtless a certain percentage of rascals too! but even a blackguard may very properly resent being called "Tommy" by a slip of a boy just fresh from school. The name is hateful to me. As a volunteer I have lived for months with British soldiers, and have fought in the ranks with them, shoulder to shoulder, and I know that they deserve respect, not insult. The kindness and devotion which, under the most trying circumstances, they have often shown to their officers and comrades would fill volumes. One instance will suffice. In the New Zealand war of 1860, a column, in retreating, had left to the mercy of the enemy two badly wounded officers. Three men, however, voluntarily remained with them, at the risk of their own lives. All night the small party lay concealed in the bush; the weather was bitterly cold, and the men stripped themselves to their shirts to provide covering for the wounded. At break of day they rose and carried the officers on their backs safely into the British camp. The three men were, I believe, decorated with the Victoria Cross, and no deed ever deserved it more. I think those two officers can never have talked flippantly of "Tom-mies." And the case is by no means an exceptional one. Many a brave soldier has laid down his life in defence of an officer or comrade, and so dying, has earned a claim on men's respect for the body to which he belonged.

By professional enthusiasm I mean the passionate love of and pride in a soldier's career, which, nourished by a careful study of the lives of the men who have done most to shed lustre on it, bears fruit in the ardent desire to emulate their great example. Such enthusiasm lends interest to the driest details of an officer's daily life, and lifts him above its discomforts and annoyances. It shows itself in his every word and deed, communicates itself to those around him, rousing the sluggard, strengthening the weak, lending zeal to the careless, hope to the despondent, and quickening in all the sense of personal dignity, by ennobling in their eyes the work they have to perform. Unfortunately few of our officers are really enthusiastic in professional matters. For shooting, lawn-tennis, polo, cricket, hunting, they show plenty of energy and intelligence. I am not quarrelling with healthy recreations of this kind, for I believe that they have been the making of many of our young officers, but what I do wish to see is a little of the zeal displayed by them in their amusements directed towards their profession.

This zeal necessarily carries with it the desire to rise. What good soldier does not look eagerly for opportunities to display his hardy-acquired skill? But such personal ambition need not exclude a generous desire for the ad-

vancement of other men, if only those men be worthy of good fortune. I would say to every young officer: "Cultivate the ambition to rise in your profession; it will give you an incentive to exertion. To satisfy this ambition, carry out your duties earnestly, thoroughly, punctually, and you will soon earn the reputation of being a man to be relied on, a reputation which will always ensure you employment. Do not fancy the fruit is going to drop into your mouth without any exertion on your part. Climb the tree and pluck the fruit boldly; and the higher you climb the sweeter it will taste, when plucked, but never refuse, even though it may retard your progress a little, to lend a helping hand to the comrade climbing at your side, not forgetting, however, that the public weal must take precedence of private friendship. And do not be discouraged by slow progress, especially in the early stages of your career. If men younger, and perhaps not as well qualified, pass over your head, do not be disheartened; if you be a true soldier, your day will come. In all conditions of life there must be disappointments; accept them as inevitable, and think as little about them as possible. If you can't get what you like, try to like what you can get. Successful or disappointed, stick manfully to your work. Remember the saying of the old heathen philosopher who, when a friend was condoling with him because, though he so well deserved of the Gods, they did not shower their favours on him, as on others less worthy, answered: "I will continue to deserve well of them." (Present address of the Gods—Horse Guards, and Simla!) And don't pick and choose your work. Make yourself generally useful. No duty is derogatory to a soldier, somebody must do it, and you may as well do it as somebody else. Enthusiasm, combined with sympathy, is a sovereign force to move and sway men's hearts. The officer who possesses both, may mould his men into any shape he pleases. Led by him, no danger will appal and no disaster unsteady them; in his company, they will undergo privations without murmuring; at his bidding they will fight manfully against overwhelming odds, and, in retreat, obstinately dispute every inch of ground.

(To be Continued.)

A NOVEL PRIZE LIST.

A Militia Rifle Association has just been formed in Great Britain with the object of improving the shooting of the rank and file of the militia force, and their suggested programme is so applicable in many respects to our own militia that we quote the paragraphs:—

YOUNG SOLDIERS' PRIZE.—To be awarded, in money, to the eight recruits, including, if desired, one recruit officer, of the corps or battalion making the highest aggregate score in individual practice in the 14 days recruits' musketry course preceding the annual training. At the conclusion of the practice the first eight recruits in order of merit, including one recruit officer if required, will be selected; and the battalion whose first eight recruits make the highest score will be declared the winners.

RANK AND FILE.—Prizes will be awarded, in money, to every battalion or corps, disposable at the discretion of the commanding officer, who will furnish a report as to how the money has been expended, and who will bear in mind that the object of the association is to offer encouragement to the indifferent shots.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS NOT ON PERMANENT STAFF.—Prizes will be awarded, in money, to every corps or battalion, to the three non-commissioned officers (sergeants or full corporals) making the best practice in the opinion of the commanding officer in the annual course. A report of the mode in which the money is expended to be made to the association.

PERMANENT STAFF.—A challenge cup will be awarded to the battalion which, in the opinion of the Commandant of the School of Musketry, Hythe, makes the best practice in the annual course. The practice may be carried out when most convenient to the battalion. The cup will be entrusted to the sergeants' mess of the winning battalion, the name of which will be engraved upon it annually.

BEST SHOT OF THE PERMANENT STAFF.—A silver cup and a purse of money will be awarded annually to the warrant or non-commissioned officer of the Permanent Staff making the highest score in twenty one rounds at 200, 500 and 600 yards, with Wimbledon

targets; seven shots at each distance, and fired at any time during the year.

SERGEANT INSTRUCTOR OF MUSKETRY OF BEST SHOOTING BATTALION.—A silver cup will be awarded annually to the Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, of the battalion pronounced by the Commandant of the School of Musketry, Hythe, to be the best shooting battalion for the year, in the annual course.

COLOUR-SERGEANT OF BEST SHOOTING COMPANY IN EACH BATTALION.—A prize in money will be awarded annually to the colour-sergeant of the company in each battalion which makes the highest figure of merit in the course.

OFFICERS' CHALLENGE CUP.—A silver challenge cup will be offered for competition, and held from year to year, by the team of five officers of the corps or battalion making the highest aggregate score in individual firing.

BEST SHOT OF OFFICERS.—A silver cup will be awarded annually to the officer on the active list of the Militia making the highest individual score in twenty-one rounds at 200, 500 and 600 yards, with Wimbledon targets, seven shots at each distance. To be fired during the annual training if possible.

MILITIA CHALLENGE SHIELD.—A shield will be offered for competition, and held from year to year by that corps or battalion which, in the annual course, is proclaimed by the Commandant of the School of Musketry, at Hythe, to have made the highest figure of merit. No battalion or corps firing less than 200 men will be considered eligible for this prize.

UNITED SERVICE CHALLENGE CUP, BISLEY.—The selection and organization of a team of eight to represent the Militia in this competition has been entrusted to a sub-committee.

Except where otherwise mentioned, all competitions will be carried out on the regimental ranges, during the recognized preliminary drill or training of the battalions, and in the course established for the Militia by the School of Musketry, Hythe. The decision of the Commandant of the School of Musketry will in every case be considered final.

An annual subscription from each battalion or corps, calculated at the rate of 5s. per company, is required to qualify for participation in the proposed competitions.

A subscription of 5s. per annum and upwards, or a donation of £5, will qualify an officer on the active or retired lists of the Militia, to become a member of the Militia Rifle Association, carrying with it the right to attend and record his vote at the annual meeting, and to receive the printed annual report of the Association.

REGIMENTAL.

At Belleville, on the 26th ult., the officers and men of the 15th Battalion attended St. Andrew's church, the pastor of which is their honoured chaplain, and presented a good appearance, neat, clean and attentive. The growing national spirit, the many advantages of the new armouries and gymnasium, and the prestige of the battalion have induced many fine young fellows to join the loyal ranks of the citizen soldiers, and the calibre and discipline of the men is yearly improving. It was more than a pleasure to hear the volume of sound which "rose like an anthem, rich and strong" as the familiar hymns were sung in unison. Rev. M. W. Maclean preached a sermon both eloquent and practical from the text in Proverbs, "My son, give me thy heart!" He showed how the affections govern the actions and character of men and how important it is to have them set upon the right objects, how necessary it is to have the will power to say "yes" and to say "no" on the proper occasion, how manly it is to be a good soldier of the Lord, as well as of the Queen, and how helpful each can be to one another as a radiating centre of influence. Citizen soldiers should live for their country and preserve peace as well as die for their country, and their chain of responsibility and united discipline subordinate self.

COL. OTTER'S EFFICIENCY COMPETITION.

The regulations for the general efficiency competition among the corps of the second military district have been issued by Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.A.G. The Queen's Own Rifles, Royal Grenadiers, 13th Hamilton, and the 38th Dufferin Rifles, Brantford, are the competing corps. In connection with the competition, Col. Sir Casimir Gzowski, A.D.C., has offered a handsome silver challenge cup, to be given to the corps making the highest number of points on the following subjects:

Attendance—Average attendance per company under

arms or on duty at not less than 24 drills during the year, at each of which drills one officer and three n.c.o. must be present. Evening drills to count for one, afternoon two and day four. Certified parade states in detail, signed by the officer in charge of the company, to be sent weekly to the brigade office through the c.o. F.o. and staff only to count at battalion parades. Bona fide practice of bands and bearers to count when certified to by an officer. Recruit drills not to count. Maximum marks—200.

Armouries—Cleanliness and general arrangement of arms and accoutrements, shortages taken into account, but not decorations—100.

Books, forms, returns and correspondence—Correctness, system and regularity. To include the state of company and battalion books, and all official forms, returns and correspondence, departmental and individual.

Dress—Cleanliness, correctness and fitting of uniforms and accoutrements of officers, n.c.o. and men; also cleanliness of instruments and tools, with general appearance and outfit of pioneer, ambulance, etc., corps—100.

Drill and manœuvre—In battalion to be decided on a parade or parades in daylight and in the open air. An average of two officers and 30 n.c.o. and men per company per corps to be under arms, with three mounted officers, a surgeon, band, buglers, pioneers and bearers—300.

Musketry—Aggregate score of each company up to 42 n.c.o. and men (staff-sergeants excluded), with rifles issued to the corps or of same length and pattern bearing the Government viewer's mark. Government allowance of ammunition, $\frac{3}{4}$ to be fired at fixed targets 200, 400 and 500 yards, $\frac{1}{4}$ at skirmishing 200 to 500 yards—if only 5 rounds be available for skirmishing, the practice will be advancing from 500 to 200 yards; if 10 rounds then 5 advancing and 5 retiring. O.R.A. targets to be used in all firing. (Skirmishing figures may be obtained from the brigade office.)

A figure hit in skirmishing to count 5; a hit on remainder of target 2. Firing to take place between 1st May and 31st October.

In case a company should not be of the strength of 42 n.c.o. and men, then a number of points equal to the average of points made per man by the remainder to be deducted from the aggregate company score for each n.c.o. and man short of the strength of 42.

Special score sheets to be produced, duly certified to by an officer, that each individual has made the score claimed, with the date thereof. Only scores made by an individual at the three ranges on the same day to be counted.

In case of ties, h.a.s. to count—200.

TORONTO.

The Grenadiers will celebrate the Queen's Birthday at Woodstock if satisfactory arrangements for transport can be made.

The long looked for drill shed is now in course of erection.

The Allan Rifle Association are to give special attention this year to long range and Martini shooting.

The Garrison Common was very busy on Saturday last, it being the first rifle practice of the season. There were about one hundred and ten each of the Grenadiers and Queen's Own, and some twenty or thirty members of other corps.

DEATH OF CAPT. FORBES MICHIE.

On Monday afternoon Forbes Michie, of the firm of Fulton, Michie & Co., died at the family residence, 177 John street. On Thursday evening deceased complained of feeling unwell, and he was seized with a paralytic stroke the following morning. For two days before his death he was unconscious, during which time the medical men in attendance held out no hopes of recovery. Deceased being Captain of G Company in the Royal Grenadiers was buried

with military honours, the funeral taking place on Wednesday.

Capt. Michie was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, 35 years ago, and came out to Canada and settled at Fergus when about 20 years of age. On the death of his uncle, James Michie, seven years ago, he came to Toronto, and with his brother went into the business in which he was engaged at the time of his death. He was a member of the Board of Trade, the St. Andrew's Society, the National Club, and the Argonaut Rowing Club. He was a popular officer in the Royal Grenadiers, and served in that battalion through the North-West Rebellion. The vicissitudes of that campaign impaired Mr. Michie's constitution, and it is believed his death has been hastened many years as a result.

Deceased was a very popular man amongst his employees. The general public knew him as a whole-souled gentleman, who never let a deserving case of charity leave him empty handed. In conjunction with his brother, George S. Michie, he endowed Victoria University to the amount of \$500.

VETERANS OF RIDGEWAY.

With the object of celebrating in a fitting manner the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fenian Raid, a meeting of those who took part as members of the militia corps was held on Monday evening, 5th inst., at Upper Canada College.

Among other proposals was one to hold a parade to and demonstration in Queen's Park, on June 2nd, and to place on the Volunteers' Monument a copper plate with the names of those who fell at Ridgeway inscribed thereon. A committee was then appointed to elaborate a scheme and report at the next meeting on the 18th May. The meeting then organized an association to be known as "The Veterans of '66," with the following officers:—President, Lt.-Col. Otter; Treasurer, Capt. G. M. Adam; Secretary, Lt. Fahey.

THE QUEEN'S OWN.

The strength of the parade Wednesday, 29th April, was 528, exclusive of K Company and 70 recruits. Previous to marching out Lt.-Col. Hamilton briefly addressed the men, and stated that owing to the scheme of Lt.-Col. Otter being impracticable for the present, the officers were of the opinion that the next best thing would be a trip across the lake to Niagara, and hoped that the regiment would uphold its reputation on this trip as they had done in the past. Column of route was then formed and the regiment marched to Wellington street, where, after a few battalion movements were practised, company drill was indulged in for the remainder of the evening.

After the parade the Colonel invited shooting representatives from the different companies for the object of discussing the proposed rifle ranges. He stated that there were three spoken of and he would suggest that the men go and see for themselves, as, no doubt, anything like unanimity among the shooting men of the battalion would tend to influence those looking after the interests of the volunteers. The three ranges were: 1st, at Mount Dennis, the location of which was fully described in these columns a few weeks ago; 2nd, at Hogg's Hollow, about six miles up Yonge street, Toronto Street Railway and Electric Railway running within half a mile of the range; 3rd, Port Credit, or one and one-half miles this side of Port Credit, reached by Grand Trunk Railroad suburban trains. A party went out to inspect the Hogg's Hollow range, and, judging from their report the remark of the man who fell out of the balloon is quite applicable. It is crossed some three or four times by a branch of the Don and is anything but flat, hills and mounds being in abundance. As regards the Port Credit range, a native remarked a short time ago that as there was always lots of boating going on, the same objections as are raised to the present one would be raised out there. Some say that Toronto is getting too populous for an inland range,

but those in the immediate vicinity of Mount Dennis do not think so, as I am led to believe that about 200 people residing all around there have signed a petition praying for the location of the range at that place.

Rifle practice started Saturday last and about 300 members of the different regiments and associations were up. No less than five members of this year's Bisley Team were present, namely, Lt. Knifton, Lt. Cartwright, Staff-Sgt. McVittie, Staff-Sgt. Mitchell and Pte. Windatt.

BREECH BLOCK.

THE LATE CAPT. MACKAY.

Capt. W. G. Stairs, Welsh Regiment, has written to the *Montreal Gazette* the following tribute to the memory of his late comrade:—

Will you allow me, as an old comrade of the late Capt. Huntley Brodie Mackay, Royal Engineers, an old Montreal boy, to write these few lines to express on behalf of his Canadian brother officers in the Imperial service the deep sympathy we feel for his relatives and friends in Montreal and other Canadian towns at the loss of a man who has been such an honour to his Queen and to Canada.

As soldiers we all feel proud to remember that we have been trained up through the same ranks at Kingston as Capt. Mackay was; and as Canadians we have watched his career in the army, in South, West and East Africa, with pride, and have felt that the honour of our country was in the hands of one that would uphold it, come what may.

Brave, manly, and a keen and brilliant soldier, he has been cut down in the very prime of life by the deadly fever of Africa, far away from his home and friends.

The loss to Canada is one that will not easily be replaced; but his friends have the one consolation that throughout his life and up to the very day of his death at Mombasa he upheld the watchwords of his old college—"Truth, Duty, Valor."

MONTREAL RIFLE RANGERS.

On Thursday last the survivors of the old Montreal Rifle Rangers met in the City Club and sat down to their annual dinner. It is needless to say that the veterans enjoyed the reunion. Their first captain—now Lt.-Col. Lyman—was in the chair, and there were thirteen other stalwart members at the table. The Rangers form an historical group in Canadian military history, and were organized in 1854, before the volunteers of Great Britain were organized under the law which governed and united them afterwards. The Rangers contributed many officers to the Montreal volunteer force, organized afterwards. Old-time Montreal residents remember with pleasure what a stirring lot of young men they were in the day of their organization as active volunteers. The absent members who have passed over to the silent majority outnumber the members alive to-day, and their memory was duly honoured.

The company's pay-roll for 1856 was handed round the table for inspection, and proved quite interesting, with its long array of signatures, mostly now of absentees. It bears the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and 64 of the privates of the old corps, and the sum total on the list is £162 10s.

Of equal interest was a very neat *reprint*, in pamphlet form, entitled "Rules and Regulations of the 1st Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Montreal (Montreal Rifle Rangers), adopted 16th May, 1856." Following the Rules is a list of the members of the corps at that date, the names of deceased being marked with an asterisk.

The following is a list of the Rangers present at the dinner:—Captain Theodore Lyman (Lt.-Colonel), Ensign J. W. Hanson (Lt.-Colonel), T. F. Blackwood (Captain), Wm. Farrell (Captain), R. G. Starke (Lieutenant), George W. Stephens (Lieutenant), Robert Forsyth, Robert L. Gault, William Haldimand, James Maclean, Malcolm Morison, Richard Thomas, Walter Wily, J. H. Wood.

Militia General Orders (No. 6) of 24th April, 1891.

(Continued from last issue.)

No. 5—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained		
				Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
<i>Royal School of Cavalry.</i>						
2nd Lt. T. McComb, 1st Regt	1	S	A	71	79	77
do W.A.C. Baldwin, Q.O.C.H.	1	Sp	A	84	79	80
do G. B. Lawrence, do	1	Sp	A	83	80	81
Sergeant B. Bennett, 1st Regt	1	S	B	64	79	74
do P. Skerritt, 1st do	2	S	B	56	73	68
do D. Clouston, 3rd do	1	S	B	75	76	76
do W. D. Ryan, King's Troop	1	S	B	92	73	79
Corporal D. T. Standing, 2nd Regt	1	S	B	89	78	81
do C. H. Pratt, 2nd Regt	1	S	B	87	70	75
do C. F. Eddy, 2nd do	2	S	B	65	65	65
do H. Smith, 2nd Regt	2	S	B	53	75	68
do F. MacDonald, 4th Regt	2	S	B	58	58	58
Private J. Foster, Cav. School Corps	1	S	B	95	87	89
do M. Baird, 2nd Regt	2	S	B	61	70	67
do A. Weston, 3rd Regt	2	S	B	50	60	57
do R. D. Whitley, 3rd Regt	2	S	B	57	67	64
do L. Raymond, 6th Regt	2	S	B	51	71	69
<i>Royal Schools of Artillery.</i>						
Sergeant W. L. Johnston, Toronto F. B.	1	S	B	73	80	78
do C. L. Peterson, Winnipeg do	1	S	B	82	86	85
Gunner S. A. London, Montreal do	1	S	B	90	80	84
do H. F. Grundy, Gananoque do	2	S	B	51	68	61
do J. Brothers, Ottawa F. B.	1	S	B	73	77	75
do R. W. Kennedy, Ottawa F. B.	1	S	B	75	74	74
<i>Royal Schools of Infantry.</i>						
Capt. E. Cruikshank, 44th Bn.	1	S	A	80	80	80
do P. J. Gillies, 58th Bn.	1	S	A	71	79	75
Lieut. W. C. V. Chadwick, 36th Bn.	1	S	A	82	86	84
do D. Lussier, 84th Bn.	2	Sp	A	61	65	63
2nd Lieut. J. D. Laidlaw, 13th Bn.	2	Sp	A	58	61	54
do M. Beattie, 20th Bn.	2	Sp	A	57	58	57
do A. C. Mackay, 42nd Bn.	2	S	A	50	54	52
do E. D. Sutherland, 43rd Bn.	2	Sp	A	71	62	66
do G. K. Addie, 53rd Bn.	1	Sp	A	75	76	76
do J. L. Desaulniers, 86th Bn.	1	S	A	63	78	70
Sergeant P. O'Reilly, G.G.F.G.	1	S	B	68	77	72
do J. P. Carroll, 15th Bn.	2	S	B	84	66	75
do W. Macklem, 36th Bn.	2	S	B	50	63	56
do T. E. Campbell, 36th Bn.	2	S	B	54	56	60
do J. Jackson, 49th Bn.	2	S	B	52	78	62
do G. Comerford, 49th Bn.	2	S	B	42	77	56
do J. C. Logue, 50th Bn.	1	S	B	66	75	70
Corporal J. Esdale, G.G.F.G.	2	S	B	57	74	64
do S. J. Thompson, 1st Bn.	1	S	B	66	75	71
do A. Plante, 9th Bn.	2	S	B	55	78	64
do A. Belanger, 9th Bn.	2	S	B	43	75	56
do J. Cruse, 14th Bn.	2	S	B	66	60	63
do T. H. Corrie, 20th Bn.	2	S	B	65	62	63
do E. Grand, 42nd Bn.	2	S	B	66	61	63
Lance Corp. J. Burnaby, "C" Co. I.S.C.	2	S	B	63	67	65
do J. Thompson, do do	2	S	B	68	70	69
do W. Johnston, 10th Bn.	2	S	B	58	74	66
do R. Loughheed, do	2	S	B	59	58	58
Private A. D. Millar, G.G.F.G.	2	S	B	63	58	60
do C. Campbell, 10th Bn.	2	S	B	73	66	69
do J. M. Fawcett, 12th Bn.	2	S	B	61	64	62
do J. H. Sanders, 13th Bn.	2	S	B	59	60	59
do N. Lefebvre, 17th Bn.	2	S	B	45	77	58
do M. Colquhoun, 35th Bn.	2	S	B	54	61	57
do F. Lewin, 35th Bn.	2	S	B	63	61	62
do T. H. Kenny, 43rd Bn.	2	S	B	70	62	66
do R. S. McIlwraith, 43rd Bn.	1	S	B	76	79	78
do S. Nettleton, 43rd Bn.	2	S	B	63	75	68
do T. W. Dinsmore, 46th Bn.	2	S	B	77	63	70
do N. E. Johnston, do	2	S	B	61	63	62
do J. J. Thomas, 54th Bn.	2	S	B	68	71	69
do F. Rudd, do	2	S	B	54	70	61
do A. J. Lowry, 55th Bn.	2	S	B	65	70	67
do C. W. Robert, 57th Bn.	2	S	B	52	50	56

No. 4.—ASSOCIATIONS FOR DRILL IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL DRILL COMPANY.

To act as Captain: W. Gibsone.

To act as Lieutenant: P. Turner.

To act as 2nd Lieutenant: F. O. Judge.

By command.

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.

Gleanings.

The English United Service Institution will publish their proceedings monthly in future, instead of "semi-occasionally," as heretofore.

It is pointed out that the difficulty of obtaining recruits for our army is accentuated by the difference in the terms offered by the respective Governments of Great Britain and the United States. While an English soldier gets 6d. a day clear, the United States pay \$13 a month, or nearly 2s. a day, give him good food, exact a less severe discipline, and make provision for helping a soldier after his service is over. The higher rate of wages ruling does not sufficiently account for the difference. The United States Government welcomes ready drilled Englishmen into the army, and those offering to enlist are asked no inconvenient questions.—*United Service Gazette.*

Apropos of the future increase of the effective of the French army and of the Minister of War's demand on the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies for further appropriations, Senator Barthélemy St. Hilaire, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, said to the Associated Press correspondent: "It becomes more and more evident that France is on the high road to bankruptcy. The wastefulness of our great departments of Government is something frightful. Then, again, our military system is so expensive, and keeps on growing more so every day, that it seems almost a helpless task to try to stop this suicidal financial policy. France will never abandon Alsace Lorraine without a struggle which, when it comes, will be a deadly one. France must win or be effaced from the map of Europe like Poland. She will fight to the last man."

The Council of the Scottish National Artillery Association have issued the programme of the competitions to be held at Barry Links, near Dundee, from the 15th to the 30th of July. The fortnight will be divided into four periods, detachments marching into camp on the 15th, 17th, 22nd and 25th. The competitions are eleven in number, and the sum offered in money prizes amounts to £520. The various contests, with the amounts to be awarded in prizes in connection with each, are: the 64-pounder R. M. L. gun competition (plugged shell), £67 10s.; the 16-pounder R. M. L. gun (plugged shell), £58 10s.; the 40-pounder B. L. Armstrong gun (shot) competition, £76. An aggregate prize and badge will be awarded to the best scorer, subject to camp and drill points, in the three above competitions. An important competition is that for fire discipline, with 16-pounder, 40-pounder and 64-pounder batteries. Sixteen rounds will be fired at unknown distances, the time allowance being fifteen minutes for the 16 and 40-pounder, and twenty minutes for the 64 pounder, and the prizes £60 and £30. Another fire discipline contest, with shrapnel shell, with the same time allowance as the above, forms part of the programme, for which £45 and £30 are offered in prizes; twelve rounds will be fired, and the points made in the last six will count. Prizes will also be awarded for shift and parbuckling competitions, of £15 and £30 respectively, and also for proficiency in repairing and packing disabled ordnance. Prizes for carbine shooting, and for officers with revolvers, will also be given. The programme of the 1891 meeting, above outlined, does not differ in any very important particular from that of last year.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "We understand that the recent trials of the Zalinski pneumatic torpedo thrower at Shoeburyness, undertaken by the British ordnance officials for the Victorian Government have successfully demonstrated the extraordinary accuracy of this description of ordnance. At 4,000 yards range-fire, successive projectiles were thrown into a rectangle only $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards wide. Whether the trials were satisfactory in other respects, we have not yet been able to learn; but it is necessary to point out that trials in the United States have already shown that this machine is at present utterly useless for ship purposes, and that its *métier* is practically confined to the coast defence in certain clearly defined and very limited circumstances. It is, in fact, as a competitor with the Brennan torpedo that the greatest interest attaches to it."

The journal *XIX. Siecle* (Paris) has lately published the obituary of a *vieux de la vieille*, one of the old soldiers of the first Empire, who, like the traditional donkeys are never found dead—even in France. At Bois-Colombes, near Paris, lately passed away a certain Captain Gaude, Knight of the Legion of Honour, at the age of 88 years. His record of military service commences in 1812, at the disastrous passage of the French army in the retreat from Moscow. Then aged 10 years, he was a fifer of the Grenadier corps, in which his own father held a lieutenant's commission, and who fell in the same fight. The son, on his safe return to France, remained with the colours until the event of Waterloo, and naturally became then sick of soldiering. He claimed and obtained his decoration and pension for meritorious services in the field, and until his death the other day, loved to prate about the times when he played in the game of war.

In replying to a toast March 4, Lord Wolseley said: "I regret to find, Mr. President, that you drew some distinction in your remarks in proposing the toast between the combatant and non-combatant portion of the army. That is a distinction not known in the army. We talk of officers belonging to the administrative branches of the service, but all have the same privileges and rights, and we never think of drawing, and I hope we never shall draw, any distinction between the combatant and non-combatant branches of the army." Here is a hint for our services by which they may well profit. The occasion calling out these remarks was a banquet given by the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin, and Lord Wolseley paid a high tribute to the members of the medical profession in the British Army and spoke of the Deputy Surgeon-General, Sir Robert Jackson, as "not only a good friend, a good comrade, but one of the best and bravest soldiers I have ever known." We have had a recent experience of the character of our own Army Medical Service, in connection with Indian outbreak in Dakota, and it has been such as to still further emphasize the unselfish devotion to duty by which they honor a noble profession. The combination of a good doctor and a good soldier is one hard to improve upon.—*U. S. Army and Navy Journal*.

Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir Provo William Parry Wallis, G.C.B., was born at Halifax on the 12th April, 1791. For many years this venerable officer stood second only on the list to the late Sir George Sartorius, who was a Midshipman at Trafalgar, and died in 1885 at the age, if we remember rightly, of 94. Sir George was a captain of 1814. Sir Provo Wallis was five years his junior, his commission as captain (equal to colonel in the army) dating the 12th August, 1819—seventy-two years since! The next oldest naval officer is (retired) Admiral Sir William Fanshaw Martin, Bart., G.C.B., "Rear Admiral of the United Kingdom," an honorary distinction which will cease with Sir William's life, as did that of "Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom" with the late Sir Michael Seymour. Sir W. F. Martin is in his 90th year, and his captain's rank dates from 1824—67 years ago! There are ten years between him and the

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.



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