

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE.

The Popular Organ of the Active Force of the Dominion.

VOL. VII. No. 22.
Price Five Cents

MONTREAL JUNE 2nd, 1892.

\$2.00 a Year.
\$1.50 in advance.

HON. GEO. A. KIRKPATRICK.

In presenting to our readers a portrait of the new Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, we remind our readers of the long service of Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick in the active force, and especially of the warm and unremitting interest he has shown in rifle shooting in general and the Dominion Rifle Association in particular. As its President for several years he had to shoulder a large amount of the responsibility of its actions; but the executive officers of those years have every reason to be proud of their management. At the various annual competitors' meetings, when all grievances—real and supposed—are discussed and ventilated, Col. Kirkpatrick's knowledge of the details of the Association work, and unflinching courtesy to all, did much in helping to make the meetings pass off pleasantly, while at the same time productive of many valuable hints and ideas.

He held a commission in the active force for many years, his latest service being the command of the 47th "Frontenac" battalion. He resigned a year or two ago, and is now on the retired list of Lieutenant-Colonels. In his recent appointment to the second most important post in the Dominion, he has the hearty congratulations of the members of the Militia.



HON. GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK,—LIEUT.-COL. R.L.

officers, as in other professions, must keep themselves up to the highest modern standard by study, as well as by a constant practical application of the theoretical knowledge which study imparts. Such being the case I find it somewhat difficult to advise a body of officers on any particular points, about which they can learn almost everything from the several text books of the day. Cavalry training and the use of the cavalry arm have been so elaborately discussed of late years that there is but little left to be said on the subject. Still, there are various details connected with the duties of cavalry which occur to me as I now address you, and a brief reference to these may not be entirely unprofitable. We all know that one of the most important functions of cavalry is to gain early and accurate informa-

tion regarding the numbers and dispositions of the enemy, and to prevent him, if possible, from acquiring like information. So fully is this recognized that the practice of outpost duty is very rightly looked upon as an essential part of each regiment's training.

Yet, I venture to affirm that however conscientiously this duty may be performed on the parade ground, it can never impart the lesson which it is meant to teach in the same practical manner as a few days' experience at a camp of exercise; for there we find many of the same conditions as in actual warfare, the one element which is wanting, the list of casualties, being partially supplied by the vivid imaginations of the Chief Umpire and his staff of assistants. It follows then that for purposes of practical instruction, it would be desirable to have frequent camps of exercise. This, however, is not feasible, as such camps are a source of expense, not only to the State, but in some respects to the regiments which attend them; the alternative being that our Cavalry must prepare them-

selves in cantonments for the work they will be called upon to perform in war. Does our present system of instruction enable both officers and men to learn their duties in so thoroughly efficient a manner as will ensure their being up to every move in the great game of life and death called "outpost duty?" If not, then I would earnestly recommend every officer to do what lies in his power to vary the instruction he gives to those under his command in such a manner that the grave responsibilities of "outpost duty" may be appreciated by all ranks. In speaking of "outpost duty," I do not refer only to the work of observing the movements of an enemy and of regarding his advance, but to the many special duties which devolve on cavalry in time of war. For instance, the officer commanding a

LORD ROBERTS ON CAVALRY.

At the conclusion of a recent review at the cavalry camp at Meerut, India, Lord Roberts gave an instructive address to the officers of the Division. After touching on purely local topics, he spoke as follows:

THE EDUCATION OF OFFICERS.

Gentlemen, the existing conditions of military service necessitate that

brigade of observation on the flank of an army gains secret intelligence regarding the enemy, which is of vital importance should be made known to the commander of the force with the utmost despatch. He selects as his messenger an officer, a non-commissioned officer, and two or three troopers, who are not only bold riders and admirably mounted, but who enjoy a reputation for self-reliance and courage. The distance to be traversed is believed to be about forty miles, and it is known that small parties of the enemy's horse were patrolling a portion of the intervening country the day before. This is a difficult task, but one which cavalry might at any time be called upon to undertake during a campaign. Do we thoroughly prepare them in time of peace for such a duty? That only the death or capture of every member of the party would prevent the message from reaching its destination as quickly as stout hearts and fleet horses could convey it might be confidently predicted; but how infinitely more satisfactory it would be if the officer forwarding the information could rest assured that each of his messengers had been carefully taught beforehand the various precautions and ruses necessary to the successful performance of the appointed task.

A CAVALRY RAID.

Again, the commander of a body of cavalry receives orders to make a raid into an enemy's country. The distance to be traversed is considerable, and the time available is short. While keeping the primary object in view, which we will suppose to be the destruction of an important railway bridge, it is necessary to detach one party to the right and another to the left of the main road to destroy two smaller bridges, and for all three parties to meet later on at some given point. After the combined party has effected its object, the commander determines to attempt with a bold dash the capture of a large convoy of the enemy's supplies and ammunition, which is expected to be at a certain place on a certain date. To carry out each detail of such an operation at the proper moment, and in the most effective manner, it would be necessary for every officer and man of the detachment to be thoroughly acquainted with his work as a cavalry soldier. I would say, therefore, while continuing to practise the duties which cavalry will be called upon to perform on the battlefield itself, let us not lose sight of the many opportunities which are open to this branch of the service before the hostile lines stand face to face, and which, if properly taken advantage of, may in no small degree affect the final issues of the struggle.

CAVALRY DRILL.

At the commencement of his career the cavalry soldier should be thoroughly grounded, as at present, in the first principles of his profession; but, when once these preliminaries have been mastered, the drills should be made as instructive and interesting as possible. The steadiness of a regiment on parade would not suffer, I feel sure, if, in addition to being trained in the field movements laid down in the drill book, it were exercised whenever opportunity offered in the more important duties I have just referred to, or in work of a similarly practical nature, such as the rapid entrenchment of a railway station, village, or bridge, and its defence until reinforcements arrived. Every inducement should be held out to all ranks to learn how to scout boldly and intelligently, for on this most important duty the success of all cavalry action mainly depends, and I have sometimes thought that an annual challenge cup might be offered to the party, consisting of, say, one officer and twenty men, which conducted the best raid of reconnaissance, much in the same way as the chart and compass race is carried out by the enterprising members of the Behar Light Horse at Mozufferpore, and by the Calcutta Light Horse in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. I believe that such a competition would bring out more *esprit de corps* even than polo tournaments, and young officers might perhaps be tempted to spend their spare cash on horses instead of polo ponies. Whether this suggestion is acted on or not, I certainly think that cavalry should be taught how to convey a message to some distant point through an enemy's country; and to ensure full advantage being derived from such instruction, it is essential that, as at a camp of exercise, the conditions under which the troops are practised should as far as possible be assimilated to those obtaining in real warfare.

ONTARIO ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

The following is the prize list for 1892 :-

R.M.C. Cup, value \$50.....	
R.C.A., Firing competition, 9 pr. M.L.R., 1st. \$7, 2nd. \$6, 3rd. \$5.....	\$ 18
Cobourg G.B. Firing competitions, 1st. \$10, 2nd. \$8, 3rd. \$4, 4th. \$3.....	25
Field Batteries Firing, Aggregate scores, 1st. \$20 and Gzowski Cup, 2nd. \$20, 3rd. \$15, 4th. \$10, 5th. \$5.....	70
Individual scores, 1st. \$10, 2nd. \$8, 3rd. \$6, 4th. \$5, 5th. \$4, 6th., 7th., 8th., 9th., each \$3, 10th. to 15th., each \$2.....	62
Driving competitions. Three best drivers in each Battery, \$5, \$3, \$2.....	10
General efficiency, 1st. \$45, 2nd. \$35, 3rd. \$25, 4th. \$15, 6th. \$10.....	130
Short Course efficiency, N.C.O., \$7, Gunner, \$5.....	12
Officer's Firing, Challenge Cup value \$100.....	
	\$417

THE FLAG INCIDENT.

A recent issue of the St. John (N.B.) *Gazette* has the following sensible remarks on the action of a few Montreal artillerymen in ordering down foreign flags in that city on Her Majesty's birthday :-

The Boston *Herald* of yesterday contains a despatch from Montreal adorned by the following sensational head lines :-

AMERICAN FLAG INSULTED.
CANADIANS FORCED TO LOWER THE STARS AND STRIPES.
Flagrant Offence by Militiamen at Montreal—The Colours Were Flying For Decorative Purposes—An Informal Investigation Already Begun—Culprits to be Punished.
* * *

The *Herald* forgets that Canada is not yet a part of the United States and therefore it is an insult to every loyal citizen for a resident of the country to haul up the flag of the United States in this free country. In the past our people have been much too sentimental on the flag question. Our neighbourly feeling permitted citizens of the United States, resident in Canada, to fly the flag of their nation side by side with our own Union Jack. Unscrupulous persons took advantage of this friendliness and claimed that the people of Canada were only too anxious to enter into political union with the United States. Since this matter has been made plain to the people of Canada the United States flag is only hoisted from the United States consulate—where it properly belongs. If the pulling down of the stars and stripes in this country is an insult to that flag, then it has frequently been insulted. It is not a great many years ago since it was forcibly lowered and by militiamen too, from the house of a violent anti-confederate in this city. Then ex-Alderman Robertson mourns the loss of a Yankee flag which he hoisted on his grounds at Westfield on another Dominion Day. The men of Canada are tired of this display of the stars and stripes and now that the question has been so forcibly brought to the attention of our people, owners of Yankee flags will keep them in their coverings and not unfurl them. The Union Jack, battered as it may be, is good enough for Canada yet awhile, and this all traitors must understand.

GUARDS' RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The third weekly spoon competition of the Guards' Rifle Association took place on Saturday last. The spoon in the first class was won by Staff-Sergt. Armstrong. The following are the scores of 70 and over :-

Staff-Sergt. Armstrong (tea spoon).....	85
Lieut. Galwey.....	83
Sergt. Nutting.....	81
Col.-Sergt. Watts.....	81
Sergt. Short.....	80
Col.-Sergt. Mailleue.....	79
Drum Major Donaldson.....	78
Lieut. Tyrill.....	77
Pte. Ellis.....	76
Pte. Brammer.....	76
Corp. Rogers.....	76
Corp. Carroll.....	75
Pte. Tink.....	74
Pte. Clayton.....	74
Pte. White.....	73
Pte. Wiggins.....	72
Pte. Johnson.....	71

The following men won ammunition, as under : - Col.-Sergt. Watts, Drum Major Donaldson, Pte. Brammer and Pte. Brammer, 40 rounds each; Pte. White, Corp. Rogers, Sergt. Hogan, Lance-Sergt. Mailleue, 30 rounds each; Staff-Sergt. Cawdron, Pte. Clayton, Pte. Dawson, Pte. Haycock, 20 rounds each.

CANADIAN MILITARY-RIFLE LEAGUE.

The first of this season's series of matches was fired on Saturday last, 28th May, and was a great success. According to the official returns received by the Secretary 107 teams competed, with results as follows:—

1.—12th Battalion, 1st team.....	848
2.—45th Battalion.....	831
3.—Amherst Rifle Association.....	822
4.—82nd Battalion.....	818
5.—2nd Battalion, 1st team.....	818
6.—Halifax Garrison Artillery.....	811
7.—1st Brigade Field Artillery.....	807
8.—P. E. I. Garrison Artillery.....	801
9.—8th Battalion, 1st team.....	799
10.—Kentville (N.S.) Rifle Association.....	799
11.—Charlottetown Engineers.....	799
12.—63rd Battalion, 1st team.....	790
13.—20th Battalion.....	789
14.—95th Battalion, No. 2 Co'y.....	788
15.—21st Battalion.....	787
16.—13th Battalion, 1st team.....	787
17.—43rd Battalion, 1st team.....	784
18.—6th Battalion, 1st team.....	783
19.—62nd Battalion, 1st team.....	781
20.—Saskatchewan Prov. R. A.....	774
21.—26th Battalion.....	773
22.—2nd Battalion, 2nd team.....	772
23.—Governor-General's Foot Guards, 1st.....	768
24.—Levis Rifle Association.....	764
25.—43rd Battalion, 2nd team.....	762
26.—37th Battalion, 2nd team.....	761
27.—"B" Battery, R.C.A.....	758
28.—96th Battalion R.A.....	756
29.—59th Battalion.....	750
30.—Halifax Garrison Artillery, 2nd team.....	749
31.—Halifax County R.A.....	746
32.—13th Battalion, 2nd team.....	746
33.—Carleton County R.A.....	741
34.—57th Battalion, 1st team.....	739
35.—No. 1 Co., Infantry School Corps.....	739
36.—50th Battalion.....	739
37.—Royal Military College.....	737
38.—7th Battalion, 1st team.....	730
39.—8th Battalion, 2nd team.....	729
40.—Prescott Rifle Association.....	728
41.—63rd Battalion, 2nd team.....	725
42.—3rd Battalion, 1st team.....	724
43.—69th Battalion.....	720
44.—66th Battalion, 2nd team.....	717
45.—77th Battalion.....	714
46.—Orillia Rifle Association.....	707
47.—43rd Battalion, 3rd team.....	704
48.—2nd Battalion, 3rd team.....	704
49.—5th Battalion, 1st team.....	702
50.—Cobourg Rifle Association.....	684
51.—44th Battalion.....	680
52.—Montreal Garrison Artillery, 1st team.....	679
53.—71st Battalion.....	679
54.—12th Battalion, 2nd team.....	677
55.—No. 4 Co. Infantry School Corps.....	675
56.—78th Battalion.....	672
57.—Gov.-Gen. Foot Guards, 2nd team.....	662
58.—P. E. I. Garrison Artillery, 2nd team.....	650
59.—6th Battalion, 2nd team.....	650
60.—15th Battalion.....	649
61.—21st Battalion.....	644
62.—39th Battalion.....	641
63.—13th Battalion, 3rd team.....	629
64.—43rd Battalion, 4th team.....	628
65.—2nd Battalion, 4th team.....	628
66.—Gov.-Gen. Foot Guards, 3rd team.....	625
67.—8th Battalion, 3rd team.....	622
68.—13th Battalion, 4th team.....	620
69.—9th Battalion.....	613
70.—"B" Battery R. C. A., 2nd team.....	595
71.—57th Battalion, 2nd team.....	589
72.—Montreal Rifle Association.....	588
73.—69th Battalion, 2nd team.....	587
74.—Grand Trunk Rifle Association.....	584
75.—Halifax Garrison Artillery, 3rd team.....	582
76.—Macleod Rifle Association.....	581
77.—No. 4 Co. I.S.C., 2nd team.....	578

78.—33rd Battalion.....	559
79.—St. John Rifle Company.....	559
80.—Brantford Rifle Association.....	558
81.—55th Battalion.....	555
82.—Montreal Garrison Artillery, 2nd team.....	555
83.—3rd Battalion, 2nd team.....	553
84.—Charlottetown Engineers, 2nd team.....	549
85.—Governor-General's Body Guard.....	537
86.—66th Battalion, 2nd team.....	535
87.—77th Battalion, 2nd team.....	524
88.—Levis Rifle Association, 2nd team.....	518
89.—95th Battalion, No. 1 Co'y.....	516
90.—5th Battalion, 2nd team.....	513
91.—Fort Saskatchewan Rifle Association.....	505
92.—78th Battalion, 2nd team.....	501
93.—25th Battalion.....	493
94.—Gov.-Gen. Foot Guards, 4th team.....	485
95.—22nd Battalion (3 men short).....	483
96.—Gov.-Gen. Foot Guards, 5th team.....	466
97.—1st Battalion.....	465
98.—55th Battalion, 2nd team.....	461
99.—Halifax Garrison Artillery, 4th team.....	449
100.—Rimouski Rifle Association.....	444
101.—No. 3 Co. Infantry School Corps.....	435
102.—Assiniboia Prov. Asso. (2 men short).....	410
103.—40th Battalion.....	396
104.—33rd Batt., 2nd team (2 men short).....	277
105.—1st Batt., 2nd team.....	250
106.—72nd Batt., (4 men short).....	245
107.—62nd Batt., 2nd team (7 men short).....	101

The highest individual score—95 points—was made by Corporal Hawkins, 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec; his shots ran as follows:

200	400
4 5 5 4 4 5 4 31	5 4 5 4 5 3 5 31
500	
3 5 5 5 5 5 5 33	Total, 95.

Other 95's were made by

	200	400	500	Total.
Staff-Sergt. Armstrong, 1st Brigade Field Artillery.....	28	35	32	95
Sergt. Gordon, 22nd Batt.....	31	34	30	95

The following scored 90 points and over:

Gunner McEachran, Halifax Gar. Artillery.....	93
Capt. Crockett, 82nd Batt.....	92
Lieut. Van Loon, 37th Batt.....	92
Capt. Longworth, P. E. I. Garrison Artillery.....	92
Sergt. Douglas, 8th Batt.....	92
Staff-Sergt. Simpson, 12th Batt.....	91
Gunner Cooke, Montreal Garrison Artillery.....	91
Capt. Corbin, 63rd Batt.....	91
Staff-Sergt. Mitchell, 45th Batt.....	91
Sergt. Thompson, 12th Batt.....	91
Staff-Sergt. Crowe, 1st Brig. Field Artillery.....	91
Capt. Garland, 90th Batt.....	91
Capt. Panton, 20th Batt.....	90
Sergt. McNeil, 2nd Batt.....	90
Capt. Knifton, 2nd Batt.....	90
Pte. Rymal, 20th Batt.....	90
Sergt. Davison, Charlottetown Engineers.....	90

The above figures are compiled from the official score sheets.

The unusual degree of wet weather that has of late visited many parts of the country prevented several teams from shooting on the 28th; this occurred at Charlottetown, Fredericton, Lindsay and Winnipeg. The Charlottetown men fired on Wednesday, 1st inst., and made excellent scores. At Kingston two teams each from "A" Battery, R.C.A., and from the 14th P.W.O. Rifles had entered, but the range could not be used.

Very few "possibles" were made considering that one of the ranges was 400 yards. None at 200 and only one at 500 are reported; the latter was made by Sapper Anderson, of the Charlottetown Engineers. At 400 yds. full scores appear to the credit of Capt. Rennie and Pte. Clark, both of 2nd Batt., Staff-Sergeant Armstrong, 1st Brigade Field Artillery, Corporal Cox, Kentville R.A., and Pte. Bell, 57th Battalion.

24TH MAY IN WINNIPEG.

Though it would appear that No. 10 district is almost forgotten by the powers that be, it is very doubtful, taking into consideration the available forces, that a more creditable military spectacle was to be seen in any of the other military districts than was witnessed by some eight or nine thousand of the population of Winnipeg on the Queen's Birthday. The paucity of numbers composing the force, some 400 strong, was compensated for by their efficiency and desire to do their best, as well as by their soldier-like turn-out, and the mimic sham fight proved an enjoyable and thoroughly appreciated treat to the inhabitants of the Prairie City. The Winnipeg Troop of Cavalry, mounted on fine horses, the large majority probably never in the ranks before, elicited general praise. The troop is composed of a fine set of well-grown young men, who require but a little encouragement to make them a first class militia troop. The Artillery, laboring under the same disadvantages with regard to horses, presented an excellent appearance, and went through the several manoeuvres most creditably. The 90th Rifles astonished their friends, as a large number of the men comprising the Rifles were comparatively raw recruits, but not alone did they do well in the mimic fight, but their steadiness and form in marching past evoked general applause. The Mounted Rifles, very weak numerically, showed up well, acquitting themselves as soldiers whose sole work is military training, as expected to do. If the vacant command to this school is conferred on an experienced officer, whose knowledge of men and manners adapts him for filling a somewhat difficult position, there can be no doubt but that the permanent force here would accomplish all that the authorities desire. The D.A.G., to whose exertions the success of the day was largely attributable, complimented the several commanding officers, and lunched at the Clarendon with the officers of the local corps, which ended a red letter day in Winnipeg military history.

GRENADIER.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, 30 May, 1892. — The Queen's Birthday was very quietly observed in this city. The only military turnout was that of "B" Battery, who proceeded to the Drill Hall, were drawn up in front of the building and fired a royal salute of twenty-one guns and a "feu de joie."

"B" Battery will go into camp at Levis in the end of June. Their annual inspection took place on the 25th instant and as expected the result was very satisfactory. Lieut.-Col. T. D. Irwin was the inspecting officer. In the morning a careful inspection was made of the men, horses and harness as well as the barrack rooms, canteen, recreation room, hospital, etc. In the afternoon the Battery paraded on the "Hog's Back" under command of Major Wilson. Several movements were performed including the march past in quick and double time, manual and firing exercises, etc., on completion of which the Battery were put through some big gun drill.

The annual match of the 8th Royal Rifles for the Regimental Badge and prize of \$10 was fired on the St. Joseph range, Levis, on the 24 inst., and was competed for by the three best shots of each company. Sergt. R J Davidson of "D" Co. won the match with a score of 84 points, which was considered good in view of the weather and wind. Sergt. Davidson is a brother of Lieut. Davidson of Bisley fame.

A commanding officers' inspection of the 9th Battalion was held on Monday evening last in the Drill Hall by Lieut.-Col. Amyot. The band of this corps were to have performed on the Terrace on Thursday evening, but owing to the very unfavourable state of the weather had to leave shortly after commencing.

The annual inspection of the 8th and 9th Battalions took place on Thursday afternoon the 26th inst. The morning was cloudy and threatening and at noon showery with thunder. At about one o'clock the weather cleared up and the afternoon, with the exception of being a trifle too hot, was all that could be desired. The troops thus escaped the rain, which enabled a good inspection to take place.

At about 230 the 8th Royal Rifles, headed by their pioneers, brass and bugle bands and signal corps, left for the Plains, marching in column, followed shortly after by the 9th Battalion, the former under command of Lieut.-Col. J. Elton Prower and the latter of Lieut.-Col. Amyot.

The streets were lined with spectators, and thousands were on the Plains to witness the inspection. That part of the field reserved for the troops was kept clear by a detachment from the Royal School of Cavalry under command of Sergt.-Major Dingley and Staff-Sergt. Widgery. As on former occasions, their duties were well performed.

The Brigade was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Amyot, drawn up in line with the 8th Battalion on the right. The inspecting officers were received with the usual salute and made an inspection of the line, after which the brigade marched past in quick and double time, etc., on completion of which the real work of the day began.

The inspection was made in accordance with general orders lately issued, and proved one of the most thorough as well as practical ever passed by militia corps in this district. Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, R.C.A., accompanied by Captain Rutherford of the same Corps, inspected the 8th Battalion, and Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G., with Lieut.-Col. Forrest, District Paymaster, and Lieut. Forrester, R.S.C., inspected the 9th Battalion.

The 8th Royal Rifles held the eastern portion of the Plains. A careful inspection was made of the clothing, arms and accoutrements, after which the Battalion was put through several movements by Lieut.-Col. Prower and Majors G. E. Allen Jones and G. R. White, with explanations in detail. They were then formed up and advanced in skirmishing order. The right half Battalion was extended and advanced, supported by the left half. This was well done, as well as the volley firing by half companies. The charge at the end of the field completed this part of the inspection, after which followed independent company drill. Each officer was called upon to drill his company and give the detail. This took up considerable time, but nevertheless was recognized as being a very good thing. A great number of the spectators watched this part of the inspection, among whom were noticed many ex-officers of the Regiment. This completed the afternoon's work on the field and the Corps marched back to the Drill Hall headed by their respective bands. The roll-call by the District Paymaster, Lieut.-Col. Forrest, brought the work to an end.

Lieut.-Col. H. J. Miller, late commanding officer of the 8th Royal Rifles, now a resident of Montreal, came down for the occasion and was present and witnessed the inspection. He expressed

himself as being much pleased with the manner in which everything passed off.

On Friday noon Lieut.-Col. Montizambert made an inspection of the regimental books of the 8th Royal Rifles, and in addition to finding the company books in very good order, also found the regiment provided with several other books,—all kept in a manner to reflect great credit upon Captain Ed. Montizambert, the energetic and popular Adjutant.

R. M. C., No. 47.

TORONTO.

DOMINION DAY CELEBRATION.

A public meeting was held in the Pavilion, on Friday evening last, to discuss the advisability of celebrating in a fitting manner the 25th anniversary of Confederation. The meeting, while not very large, was exceedingly enthusiastic, and the speeches all struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the audience. I should not have said all, because the irrepressible E. A. Macdonald was on hand to decry any attempt at celebrating this event, and to urge that the day should be spent as a fast day. Needless to say, this annexationist was hissed from the platform, and his utterances only stimulated those present to assist by every means in their power in the carrying out of whatever programme laid out by the Citizens Committee and the City Council.

Chairman Saunders, I believe, is partial to a parade of the city regiments; certainly, provided the men could be dismissed at an early hour, as were the 13th and "Kilties" on the 24th May, thus having the entire afternoon and evening to themselves, I think that a splendid showing could be made by our force. Let the parade be called for, say 8 o'clock and the review take place at High Park, and if the Council would grant an appropriation to give the men their dinners either there or in the Exhibition Buildings, there should not be any doubt as to the success of the day.

Counting the Queen's Own, Royal Grenadiers, 48th Highlanders, 12th York Rangers, Toronto Field Battery, Governor-General's Body Guard and No. 2 Company I.S.C., we have in the neighbourhood of 2,000 men, and there is no doubt that while there is quite a bit of work to be done, still nothing should prevent the day being made even more pleasant and enjoyable for the men than if they were out of the city. It is quite probable that the 13th Battalion of Hamilton could be induced to come down again.

Should a larger demonstration be attempted, I should like to see the scheme made feasible whereby this force could go into camp on the even-

ing of Thursday, 30th June, remaining there Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd July, and if the Niagara camp could be postponed for two or three days, we could count on a considerable augmentation to the city force.

Toronto citizens are always keen to have the Q.O.R. and Grenadiers stay at home on the Queen's Birthday; a chance now remains to see how sincere they are in that desire by backing it in a manner to warrant either of these plans being carried out, and to prove that their loyalty is not expressed in words alone. I feel certain that the volunteers would do their part towards celebrating a day which should be hal- lowed to all good and true Canadians.

"BREECH-BLOCK."

MONTREAL ECHOES OF THE 24TH.

If the General had waited until he had visited the Drill Shed and ascer- tained how the men were mustering for the parade, the whole proceedings would not have turned out such a fizzle.

Does the leader of the Royal Scots Band call that good marching music for a Highland regiment. Where did he get his cadence and time from?

What did the General mean in his report of last year when he said "the Scots were too slow? See page 57.

On dit that the P.W.R. and Sixth were much disgusted at not marching out with the rest of the brigade.

By the way, does the "Brigadier" remember a previous occasion when a line was ordered to advance while the Rifles were at the order with fixed bayonets?

A prize is to be offered to any mem- ber of the militia force who will invent an adequate punishment for the quill- driver who wrote the article in *Grip*.

Has the officer commanding "A" Company, Royal Scots, found out the difference between a general officer of the British Army and a Knight of Pythias.

Does the *new* Drum Major belong to the Vics or the 6th?

The thanks of the whole Montreal Brigade are due the General for his lecture. It is the first time any General or other officer thought the Montreal officers worth lecturing to.

Wanted—A common meeting, read- ing, or smoking room for the officers of the Montreal District.

"SNAP SHOT."

THE NEW INFANTRY DRILL BOOK.

(*Volunteer Service Gazette*)

(*Continued from page 150.*)

5. *Strength.*—The firing line crushes and overwhelms the enemy with bullets. If too many men were placed in it they would not only interfere with each other's freedom of movement and independence of action when firing, but increase uselessly the chances of loss.

At points where it is intended to drive the attack home, as many men should be placed in the firing line as the ground will permit, consistently with the efficient use of their rifles.

The gaps caused by casualties in the firing line must be filled up from the supports, and when they are expended from the reserves—

The strength of the supports and firing line should, at the outset, be about the same, and that of the reserves about equal to the firing line and supports together.

The second line will be ordinarily about one-half the strength of the first; but opposite to those points in the hostile position which it is intended to assault, it may be equal in strength to the first line, or even stronger.

The third line will ordinarily be about equal in strength to the second line; with a large force it may be stronger.

6. *Flanking movements.*—The incidents of a battle constantly offer opportunities for these either in large or small degree, and com- manders of fire units must always be looking out how they can best help their comrades' advance by the adoption of large or small flanking movements.

7. *Distances.*—The distances between the three bodies composing the first line depend upon the ground and the weapons of the enemy; they will vary as the attackers be- come exposed to the different kinds of fire, and will be fixed by the officers in immediate command. They should rarely during any stage of the advance exceed 400 yards be- tween each.

The proximity of supports and reserves to the firing line is necessary for the efficient execution of the attack, but the nearer they are in open ground the greater will generally be their loss; nevertheless, these distances must be greatly diminished at all risks, as soon as the firing line begins to suffer serious loss. Before the assault, unless it is clear the resistance is feeble, all available supports and reserves of the first line should join the firing line.

During the earlier stages of the attack, the second line may be about half a mile from the first, but at the critical moment it must be at hand to support the assault. Success will materially depend upon the manner in which

the second line is brought up and thrown into the fight.

The third line should be about half a mile from the second in open ground.

8. *Intervals.*—Thirty paces, at least, will be preserved between battalions and brigades, and sixty between divisions, unless orders are given to the contrary.

9. *The Front.*—With the exception re- ferred to in General Rule 5, the front allotted to an attacking force should not, as a general rule, exceed that which the troops composing its first line would cover were they deployed.

10. *Fire Discipline.*—Commanders should concentrate their fire on one point at a time in preference to directing it over a wide area. They should cause their men not only to aim at such of the enemy's troops as may be facing them, but also at times on those to the right or left, for oblique fire is very effective. An enemy placed behind cover which only conceals his immediate front may thus be made to suffer severely

To ensure the fire being under control during the advance, independent firing will be deferred as long as possible. Special care should be taken that ammunition is not wasted in the preparatory stages; but when decisive ranges are reached, ammunition must be freely used.

The demoralization of the enemy by fire or other means is a necessary preliminary to a successful assault.

The physical strength and endurance of the attackers are highly tried by the fatigue in- separable from a long advance under fire, and the assault is consequently delivered under unfavourable conditions. These can only be counter-balanced by absolute obedience to orders and strict fire discipline.

11. *Directions.*—A certain part of the hos- tile line or position will be apportioned to each body of troops in the firing line. It will be the duty of their respective com- manders to see that true direction is main- tained, and that the attack is delivered within the assigned limits.

12. *Movements to be explained.*—Before assuming formations for attack, an officer commanding any body of troops will explain to those under his command the points in the enemy's position he intends to assault, and the manner in which he purposes to carry out the attack. He will draw attention to all peculiarities of ground, indicate how they can be turned to account during the advance, and prescribe which part of the force is to direct.

He should also point out any ground that might favour the enemy in threatening the flanks of the attacking force.

(*To be continued.*)



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 24th May, 1892.

GENERAL ORDERS (16).

Special General Order.

By an Order in Council dated the 14th of May, 1892, His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to approve of the following titles being conferred on Permanent Corps of Active Militia.

1st. The Cavalry School Corps to be known henceforth as the "Canadian Dragoons."

2nd. The Infantry School Corps to be known as the "Canadian Regiment of Infantry."

OTTAWA, 3rd June, 1892.

GENERAL ORDERS (17).

Redistribution of Military Districts.

1 By an Order in Council, dated 11th May, 1892, His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to approve of the following changes in the existing military districts.

1. That No. 12 District (Prince Edward Island) be incorporated in and form part of No. 8 Military District.

2. That the part of Algoma, west of the River Nepigon, be removed from No. 2 and added to No. 10 Military District.

3. That the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac be added to No. 4 Military District.

4. That No. 5 Military District comprise the following Counties viz :

Argenteuil	L'Assomption.
Napierville,	Laval,
Huntingdon,	Montcalm,
Vaudreuil,	Joliette,
Soulanges,	Maskinonge, Three
Beauharnois,	Rivers
Laprairie,	Berthier,
Two Mountains,	St. Maurice,
Terrebonne,	Chateauguay,
Hochelega,	All the Montreal Regi-
Jacques Cartier,	mental Division.

5. That No. 6 Military District comprise the following Counties, viz :

Nicolet,	Sherbrooke,
Arthabaska,	Compton,
St. John,	Wolfe,
Iberville,	Yamaska,
Missisquoi,	Bagot,
Brome,	Richelieu,
Shefford,	St. Hyacinthe,
Richmond,	Rouville,
Drummond,	Vercheres,
Stanstead,	Chambly.

1.--Transfer of Corps.

In pursuance of the above authority the following dispositions are made :

1. The Prince Edward Island Brigade of Garrison Artillery, the Charlottetown Engineer Company, and the 82nd Battalion are transferred to No. 8 Military District.

2. The Headquarters of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies of the 96th Battalion are transferred to No. 10 Military District. Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Companies will remain as independent Companies in No. 2 Military District.

3. The following battalions are transferred from the 6th to the 5th Military District :

64th Battalion	83rd Battalion.
65th " "	85th " "
76th " "	86th " "

4. The following corps are transferred from the 5th to the 6th Military District, viz :

5th Dragoons,	Shefford Field Battery,
Richmond Field Battery, No. 3 Co. I.S.C.,	
52nd Battalion,	60th Battalion,
53rd " "	79th " "
54th " "	80th " "
58th " "	84th " "

3.--Transfer of Headquarters.

The Headquarters of No. 6 Military District are transferred to the Infantry Barracks, St. Johns, P.Q. The offices now occupied in Montreal by those headquarters will be handed over to the Deputy Adjutant General No. 5 Military District. All books and records in the District offices concerning regiments affected by the above detailed changes, will be transferred to the new headquarters of each District respectively.

4. Transfer of Staff.

Major Roy, Brigade Major, is transferred to the staff of No. 5 Military District.

Lieut.-Colonel Pope, Brigade Major, is transferred to the staff of No. 6 Military District.

5.--Camps of Instruction.

The Camps of Instruction will be carried out as already detailed in General Order (7) of 28th April, 1892, and (11) of 13th May, 1892, and the inspections of corps in camp will be carried out as already arranged.

6. Inspection of City Corps.

The inspection of city corps, transferred under this order, will be carried out by the Deputy Adjutant General of the district to which they have been transferred.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.

2. ALTERATION OF BRIGADE DIVISIONS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

2nd Military District.....	4th Brigade Division.....	For "Algoma," read "Algoma east of Nepigon."
4th Military District.....	8th Brigade Division.....	Add Ottawa and Pontiac.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

5th Brigade Division.....	1st Brigade Division.....	Jacques Cartier,	Montreal City,
		Hochelega,	Beauharnois,
5th Brigade Division.....	2nd Brigade Division.....	Laval,	Chateauguay,
		Vaudreuil,	Huntingdon,
5th Brigade Division.....	2nd Brigade Division.....	Soulanges,	Laprairie,
		Napierville,	
5th Brigade Division.....	2nd Brigade Division.....	Argenteuil,	Joliette,
		Terrebonne,	Berthier,
5th Brigade Division.....	2nd Brigade Division.....	Two Mountains,	Maskinonge,
		Montcalm,	St. Maurice,
5th Brigade Division.....	2nd Brigade Division.....	L'Assomption,	Three Rivers,
6th Military District.....	3rd Brigade Division.....	St. John's,	Vercheres,
		Iberville,	St. Hyacinthe,
6th Military District.....	3rd Brigade Division.....	Missisquoi,	Bagot,
		Brome,	Drummond,
6th Military District.....	3rd Brigade Division.....	Shefford,	Richelieu,
		Rouville,	Yamaska,
6th Military District.....	3rd Brigade Division.....	Chambly,	
		Nicolet,	Sherbrooke,
6th Military District.....	4th Brigade Division.....	Arthabaska,	Stanstead,
		Wolfe,	Compton,
6th Military District.....	4th Brigade Division.....	Richmond,	
7th Military District.....		The 7th and 8th Brigade Divisions will be known as the 5th and 6th Brigade Divisions respectively.	

NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

8th Military District.....	Prince Edward Island is added to the 3rd Brigade Division.
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. }

No. 2728.

Margaret Hall, of the City and District of Quebec, Spinster, of Major Age, *Plaintiff*.

Henry Hall, Doctor of Medecine, formerly of the village of the parish of St. Charles Borromée, in the District of Montreal, now of parts unknown; Randolph Routh, formerly Esquire of Limerick, in Ireland, now Commisary General in Her Majesty's service, of Ealing, near London, England; William Randolph Routh, of Bury St. Edmunds in England, Major in Her Majesty's Twelfth Regiment (Suffolk Rangers); Adelina Routh, wife of Charles Prendergast, Lieutenant Colonel in Her Majesty's Twenty-eighth Regiment of Punjab Infantry, in India, and the said Charles Prendergast to authorize and assist his said wife herein; and Jules Isham Routh of Netley Hospital near Portsmouth in England, Surgeon Major in Her Majesty's forces, *Defendants*.

The Defendants are ordered to appear within two months.

Montreal, 30th May, 1892.

GEO. H. KERNICK,
Deputy Prothonotary.

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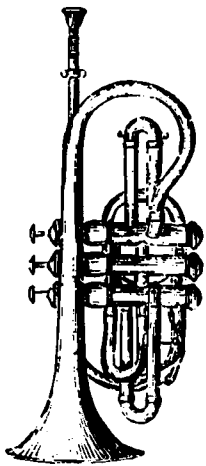
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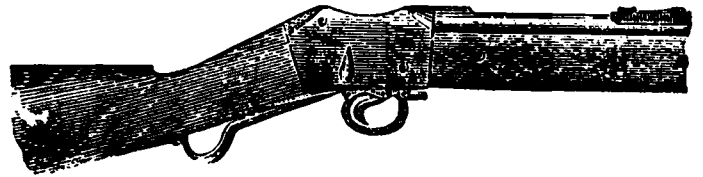
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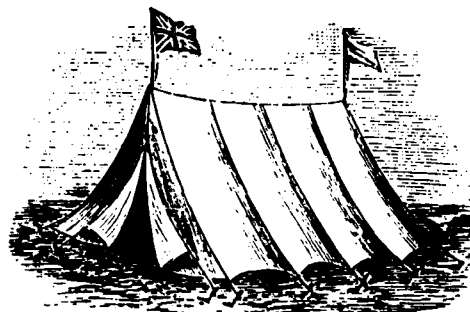
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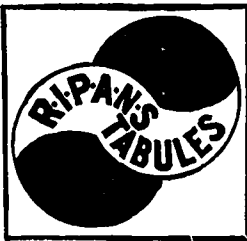
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