

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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The Financial Aspect of Volunteering.

Parliament having assembled, it is now in order for those members of the militia having grievances, to have them ventilated. About as senseless a way as can be imagined to right a wrong is to send a long letter to some opposition newspaper which will make political capital out of it against the party in power. The government of the day is not likely to be possessed of any desire to injure the force, or impair its usefulness, but on the other hand, for its own credit's sake, must desire to secure the greatest possible efficiency at the smallest possible cost. There is wide diversity of opinion as to the means which should be adopted to attain this end. Let the subject be debated in parliament, where each military member could give expression to his views as to possible improvements in the present system. Any reasonable change unanimously asked for would we feel confident not be refused by the Minister, unless insurmountable financial difficulties presented themselves.

There is one line in which we certainly think legislation should be asked for at once. That is, the making of more adequate provision for the future support of militiamen disabled wholly or partially while on active service, or for compensation to dependent relatives for the breadwinner's death in the service of his country. It is bordering on the ridiculous to continue to apply to the militia of this country—a body serving for love, not for the pay they receive—pension conditions not more generous than those paid in the professional army of the mother land. This matter of providing new regulations for the issue of pensions is one that requires immediate attention, as we believe there are several cases of great hardship arising out of wounds or illness contracted in the Northwest rebellion which the department finds itself under the present law unable to adequately relieve.

It is a costly thing sometimes to be even a private soldier in the militia. Quite commonly it happens that a corps is called out in aid of the civil power, the men being obliged to be under arms for a week or two weeks. The pay allowed is 50 cents per day. Now, the average militiaman earns when at his regular work about \$2 a day, so that for every day he gives to the service of his country he is \$1.50 out of pocket, to say nothing of the risk he runs, for it goes without saying that soldiering is not the occupation most sought after by those taking insurance risks. True, he is fed and lodged while on service, but against this may be put the numerous incidental expenses which he has to pay out of his own pocket. The net daily loss per man is therefore about \$1.50. After a week's duty he is out \$9; after two weeks' \$18. A company of

forty-five lose between them \$800 pay in the fortnight; a six company battalion out for that period lose nearly \$5,000 in wages alone. This is about the amount lost semi-annually by many a regiment attending district camp. Why should such a state of affairs exist. The men who give their services in the militia should not thus be called upon to pay also a special monetary contribution. "Who goeth to warfare at his own cost?" Who indeed but the militiaman of Canada!

Far be it from us to advocate the transformation of the Canadian militia into a host of mercenaries, ready to go soldiering simply because it pays. But it is beyond dispute surely that when a volunteer is asked to quit his civil employment to go on emergent military duty, he should not have to march off with the consciousness that the military ardour which had induced him to join the force is now about to cost him many dollars which perhaps he could ill spare at that time. This increased compensation should apply to time spent in brigade camp as well as in the sterner duties of service in aid of the civil power. The members of a corps drilling at headquarters in the evening only, do not as a rule thus lose any ordinary employment pay, but if they did as much drill as their rural friends who spent their allotted time in camp it would hardly be fair not to increase their compensation also.

Topics of the Week.

Giving a second instalment of the contents of the annual report of the Department of Militia and Defence we publish this week the report of Lieut.-Col. Irwin, Inspector of Artillery and of Lieut.-Cols. Montzambert and Cotton, assistant inspectors. These reports will well repay perusal by artillery men, who should profit by the apparently frank criticism so freely bestowed. It will be noticed that Col. Irwin suggests radical changes in the drill system both for field and garrison artillery. It is to be hoped that his recommendations will not be allowed to be dropped in silence.

Resolved not to be cheated of their class firing, even if there were no public ranges available, the Victoria Rifles of Montreal secured permission to shoot in their Morris tube gallery instead. The results of this interesting practice, unique in the history of volunteering in Canada, will be found elsewhere in this issue. The Vics deserve great praise for their enterprise and congratulation upon the possession of the facilities for putting the new idea into effect.

"Doubting Thomas" will have his time fully occupied for a while should he think fit to take up the challenge, printed in this issue, of the Fenelon Falls marksmen whose skill he impliedly disputed in his letter published two weeks ago. It is due to the challengers to state that their letters arrived at this office just too late for insertion in last week's issue.

The Annual Militia Report—II.

Below will be found our second instalment of the interesting matter contained in the annual report of the Department of Militia and Defence just issued. This instalment comprises the report of the Inspector of Artillery and his assistants.

The Inspector of Artillery.

FIELD BATTERIES.

Niagara Camp.—These three Batteries, as before detailed, were brigaded under command of Major King the senior Artillery Officer, and were inspected by me on the 21st and 22nd June. The Hamilton Field Battery was in a very efficient condition; but the other batteries had only two officers present with each and suffered in consequence—Major Mead of the Toronto Battery met with a severe accident just before camp and was unavoidably prevented from being present.

These batteries performed their annual gun practice at a range on the lake shore about three miles from camp—further reference to which will be found under the head of "General Remarks."

The Artillery Camp was not quite so well arranged as it might have been, and the plan pursued of picketing the horses to a rope stretched along the ground in front of the camp lines, was found very inconvenient, likely to cause accidents, and unsuited to the conditions which usually prevail at these camps of instruction, and during excessively hot weather.

Stratford Camp.—Lt.-Colonel Peters, London Field Battery, was in command of the three Batteries in this camp, which were inspected by me on the 26th June. The Artillery camp was very well arranged and all three batteries were well turned out. Owing to the impossibility of obtaining an artillery range anywhere in the vicinity, the gun practice of these batteries had to be subsequently performed by detachments at Toronto.

Sydney Field Battery.—Inspected at Camp Sydney, C. B., on 25th July. The drill of this battery both mounted and dismounted was very much improved since my last inspection, and the gun practice, which I superintended on the same day, was very well carried out with fair results considering the nature of the guns used. The battery has still a good deal to learn as regards the proper care of stores and equipment, fitting of harness and camping arrangements, but with their present zeal and *esprit de corps* will doubtless soon become efficient in these particulars.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

New Brunswick Brigade.—This brigade was inspected by me on 22nd August, on which date they were also mustered by the Deputy Adjutant General. I also inspected the gun practice of two batteries on the previous day. The brigade well maintains its previously reported efficient condition, and the state of general efficiency attained by No. 1 and No. 4 batteries reflects great credit upon all concerned.

Halifax Brigade.—Inspected at Halifax on the 27th August, and superintended the gun practice of three batteries on the 25th. I am glad to be able to report that my expectations as to the improvement in the general efficiency of this brigade were realized. There was a very creditable attendance at the muster held by the Deputy Adjutant General, and the attendance and efficiency shown by the detachments at gun drill was a great improvement on previous years. There is, however, a good deal more to be done in this direction, and I trust that next year every battery will be able to furnish at least three well trained gun detachments.

Prince Edward Island Brigade.—I inspected Nos. 1 and 2 batteries at Charlottetown, on the 30th August, and so far as regards the attendance, general appearance and drill of both batteries, am glad to be able to report that, as usual, they were extremely efficient. As a result of recent and uncompleted changes in organization, No. 1 battery was left practically without officers, but its instruction was well looked after by the Adjutant, Captain Morson.

The Georgetown and Montague batteries formed part of the annual brigade camp at Charlottetown, and were inspected and very favorably reported on by the District Staff. No. 4 battery, Souris, was not called out for drill.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Field Batteries.—I am glad to be able to report that with a few exceptions these corps have maintained the state of efficiency so favorably reported upon on previous occasions.

I regret that it was apparently not possible to assemble more than three batteries at the Niagara camp. The excellent facilities for combined manœuvres, and also for a certain amount of instructional gun

practice at this locality lead me to recommend strongly that, even if the dates should not exactly correspond with those selected for the brigade camp, yet that this consideration should not prevent the assembly there of six batteries for annual drill.

The duties in connection with the command, instruction and interior economy of a field battery during its short period of drill are so varied and onerous as to require the active co-operation of every battery officer, and therefore I consider it very advisable that when it is possible for field batteries to be assembled in brigades, the general command of the whole should always be entrusted to an artillery staff officer.

The field artillery gun practice of three batteries at Niagara camp, of four at Gananoque camp, and of the Newcastle and Woodstock batteries at local headquarters, was carried out this year more nearly under service conditions as regards the presence at the firing point of the whole battery, than can be possible when the marksmen alone are assembled. As, however, owing to the impossibility of finding a suitable range at all the camps at which artillery are assembled, it is recommended for next year's practice that limited number of rounds for instructional practice only be fired when possible during camp, and that a field artillery meeting for competition gun practice only be held at some suitable range such as the Island of Orleans, Quebec, at which a certain limited number of officers and men from every field battery should attend.

The inspection reports of the Shefford and Richmond batteries indicate no improvement in efficiency, and it is to be regretted that although owing apparently to their being no suitable range near the camp at Sherbrooke they were unable to practice during annual drill, yet that they did not avail themselves of the facilities offered to all field batteries to send detachments to gun practice at Quebec.

Scott's revolving sights were not used for practice this year, only two additional sights have been granted by the Department, they were issued to "A" and "B" batteries of the Canadian Artillery Regiment.

When a field battery is called out for actual service or annual drill a considerable time is necessarily occupied in the selection and adjustment of horses for gun teams—the harness and saddlery has all to be given over, and fitted, and each gun carriage and limber has to be carefully packed for service—and the careful performance of the above duties is rendered all the more necessary by the fact that in most instances the battery has to march some distance before reaching camp. I have therefore to recommend for favorable consideration that the officers, sergeants, drivers and horses, be allowed pay for one extra day before camp, in order that, on the day fixed for its assembly the battery may be able to move off at an early hour fully equipped.

The maintenance in a complete and serviceable condition of the varied and costly equipment of a field battery, has always been a matter of great difficulty, and one requiring the closest attention, not only on the part of officers commanding batteries, but also of inspecting staff officers.

It too frequently happens that requisitions to supply deficiencies are not made until a short time before the annual drill when the time is too limited to complete them, and it is therefore of the greatest importance that the provisions of general orders, 26th November, 1887, No. 2, and 13th January, 1888, No. 6, should be strictly adhered to.

Garrison Batteries.

When the difficulties necessarily attendant upon the maintenance of these corps in an efficient condition are considered, it is gratifying to be able to report that in most of those inspected the attendance at voluntary drills has been so frequent that not only are the officers and men fairly well instructed in both the theory and practice of artillery, but are also able to compare favorably in purely infantry drills with their comrades of the line.

It may be advisable, however, to remind commanding officers of garrison artillery corps that the proficiency of the latter in artillery rather than infantry exercises is the main criterion of efficiency.

During this autumn two 64-pounder R. M. L. guns have been mounted at Pictou, N. S., and Digby, N. S., thus affording the batteries in these localities an opportunity of actual drill and practice with rifled ordnance. Two 40-pounder R. B. L. guns are also expected to arrive from England for the use of the five garrison batteries in Prince Edward Island.

The garrison artillery meeting for gun practice and shifting ordnance at the Island of Orleans, Quebec, was attended by 32 officers, and detachments of seven men each from 22 batteries. The practice was conducted on the same general principles as in the previous year, and the several competitions were entered into with great zeal and emulation. A considerable improvement in gun drill was noticed and a much more intelligent interest displayed on the part of officers and men in the objects and benefits proposed to be gained by this and similar meetings.

The conduct of all ranks throughout the meeting was uniformly good, and as a means of stimulating the interest of the garrison artillery

in the equipment of a practical knowledge of their duties, the importance of such meetings cannot be overestimated.

The details of instructional practice, at present limited to firing at a fixed target at a known range, are susceptible of considerable development, dependent, however, upon the previous instruction of the individual in elementary drills. The great advances in this direction made by many batteries led me to hope that a more advanced course of training may soon be undertaken by them with advantage. The expenses of the transport of all the detachments to and from this meeting were this year defrayed by the government, and the prize list and multifarious expenses connected with the expenses of such a large camp, such as camp allowances to each competitor, working pay for staff, targets, range, fatigue parties, &c., were met by the Dominion Artillery Association, mainly out of a government grant for this purpose.

In connection with the drill and training of the garrison artillery I desire most strongly to recommend for the favorable consideration of the proper authorities the advisability of placing all batteries upon the same footing as regards their annual drill, and this for the following reasons, viz:—

The amount of drill and training, not only practical but also theoretical which is required to enable a garrison artillery man to become really efficient, cannot, by any possibility, be acquired even in twelve days annually—voluntary drills combined with competent instruction become an absolute necessity—these drills are encouraged and stimulated by even a very little recognition on the part of the Government—and also by the annual visit and close examination of the Inspecting Officer, whilst the withdrawal of this incentive to exertion every alternate year has had the undoubted effect in years past, of causing the demoralization and consequent inefficiency of many independent batteries.

The rural or independent batteries which are not necessarily called out for annual drill, are with one exception now only to be found in the Maritime Provinces—and when it is considered that for the defence of Halifax alone, the services of every artilleryman in these provinces would be required as auxiliary to the Royal Artillery at that station, the necessity of maintaining each battery in as efficient condition as possible is all the more apparent.

Armament, Equipment and Ammunition.

With the exception of six 64 R.M.L. guns received from the Imperial Government no changes have been made in the armament during the year. The Sydney Field Battery are still armed with obsolete smoothbore guns; with the exception of four 64 pr. R.M.L. guns at Fort Dufferin, there are no serviceable guns on the defences of the harbor of St. John, N.B.

The nature and present condition of the armament at Quebec and Kingston is as reported during previous years.

The equipment of the field batteries is generally in a serviceable condition.

With the exception of cannon gunpowder, all the ammunition used, and in store, has been received from the Imperial Government on repayment. Several experiments have been made with the view of manufacturing common shell for 64 pr. and 9 pr. R.M.L. guns, at Quebec, but so far the pattern adopted, for use with gas checks instead of projecting studs, has not been found altogether satisfactory; there appears to be no reason, however, why common shells, similar to the service pattern, should not be so manufactured.

D. T. IRWIN, Lt.-Colonel,
Inspector of Artillery.

Report of Assistant Inspector of Artillery, Quebec.

Montreal Field Battery, Lt.-Colonel Stevenson Commanding.—Inspected at St. Helen's Island, Montreal, on the 4th July. Found no falling off from its usual marked efficiency.

Horses good, but rather too heavy a class. Guns, carriages, harness, clothing and equipment in first rate order. Marching past, field manoeuvres, gun drill, answers to questions and Gzowski competition all good and very creditable to all ranks.

Their gun practice was performed at the Island of Orleans, Quebec, under my superintendance on the 17th September, when the high score of 394 was made.

Shefford Field Battery, Lt.-Colonel Amyrauld Commanding.—Inspected at Brigade Camp Sherbrooke, on the 6th July; men of fine physique, horses inferior, harness very old and not clean, but well fitted; guns, carriages and equipment in fair order. Clothing fair, but badly fitted. Forge caps well worn. No spurs. Serge trousers and no riding boots. Marching past and field manoeuvres in brigade with the Richmond Field Battery well done. Gun drill very good. Sword drill not done. Gzowski competition not done. Gun practice not performed this year.

Richmond Field Battery, Major Aylmer Commanding.—Inspected Brigade Camp at Sherbrooke on 6th July. Fine body of men. Horses fairly good. Harness old and dirty, but well fitted. Guns, carriages and equipment in fair order, Clothing badly fitted. No belts worn. Helmets worn. No spurs. Marching past and field manoeuvres in brigade with the Shefford Field Battery well done. Serge trousers and no riding boots. Gun drill very good. No sword exercise. No Gzowski competition. Gun practice not performed this year.

Quebec Field Battery, Major Crawford Lindsay Commanding.—Inspected in Brigade Camp, at St. Thomas, on 13th July. This battery as usual turned out in a most smart and praiseworthy manner. Horses good and serviceable. Harness very old but in good order and fairly clean. Clothing very good and all the men properly booted and spurred. The boots are paid for by the men themselves. Water bottles and haversacks complete. Guns, carriages and equipment in good order. March past and field manoeuvres very good. Sword drill indifferent. Gzowski competition not done on account of the heavy nature of the ground available for drill, which was of a nature to render fast work out of the question. Gun practice performed at the Island of Orleans on 6th September.

Quebec Garrison Artillery, No. 3 Batt. Capt. Morgan Commanding.—Inspected at the Drill Shed, Quebec, on the 9th May, 1888, for the year 1887. Present Captain Morgan and Lieutenants Morgan and Panet and 41 non-Commissioned Officers and men. Their manual and firing exercises and marching past was very good, and the battery was well turned out. The Gun drill and Company drill was not up to former standard. This battery did not answer the official questions this year.

No. 1 Battery, Capt. Roy,—No. 2 Battery, Capt. Boulanger.—Inspected at the Drill Shed, Quebec, August 23rd. Both batteries well turned out and smart, but deficient in accoutrements as formerly reported,

Manual and firing and Gun drill very good. Two detachments of each only at the latter. Company drill fair, some very undersized men. No. 1 Battery did not answer the official questions this year. No. 1 Battery did not practice this year. No. 2 Battery fired at the Island of Orleans Dominion Artillery Association.

Levis Garrison Artillery, No. 1 Battery, Captain Martineau Commanding.—Inspected at No. 2 Fort Levis, 6th August. This Battery was very creditably turned out, and their drill was uncommonly good, especially their Gun drill. Some very small men. They are deficient of clothing and accoutrements, and have borrowed from other batteries. Answers to questions very good. Gun practice performed at the Island of Orleans, Dominion Artillery association meeting.

No. 2 Battery, Captain Vien Commanding.—Inspected at Lévis, 25th August, smart and well turned out. Gun drill fair. Manual and firing exercise very good. Some very small men. Deficient in clothing and accoutrements, and had borrowed from other batteries. Gun practice performed at Island of Orleans, Dominion Artillery Association meeting.

C. E. MONTIZAMBERT, Lt.-Colonel,
Assistant Inspector of Artillery, Quebec.

Report Assistant Inspector of Artillery, Ontario.

The following batteries assembled in brigade camp at Gananoque, Lieut.-Col. B. Van Straubensee, Deputy Adjutant General commanding, and performed their duties in a highly satisfactory manner and with great cheerfulness:—

Ottawa Field Battery, Major Steward commanding.

Kingston Field Battery, Major Drennan commanding.

Durham Field Battery, Major McLean commanding.

Gananoque Field Battery, Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie commanding.

Captain Bliss, of the Ottawa Field Battery, acted as my brigade major, rendering valuable assistance, much to my satisfaction. The non-commissioned officers, selected from the batteries in camp, performed their several duties efficiently. The weather was continuously fine, and excepting delay to the Ottawa and Durham Field Batteries on the first day, owing to transport difficulties, no time was lost.

All four batteries performed their annual gun practice while in camp at a range of 2,000 yards. I feel convinced from experience that a material alteration is necessary in the gun practice and distribution of ammunition.

These batteries were all efficient, and the Kingston Battery, which still improves, had their equipment in excellent order, but were weak in number of gunners. I fear, however, that in all batteries year after year the reduced harness and stores are maintained at the expense of the proper battery equipment which is not seen at annual drill.

While the improvement at the termination of the drill was most marked, still the prominent weak point is the lack of knowledge of the

nature and use of ammunition and stores among the junior non-commissioned officers and men. This of course, is due to the large number of recruits yearly and the impossibility in most batteries of having voluntary drills.

In addition to the four batteries already mentioned, there was in brigade camp attached to artillery brigade a 2nd gun detachment from "A" Battery, Regiment of Canadian Artillery, under command of Captain Hudon. The camping facilities at Gananoque were excellent, but the available space for field battery drill was exceedingly limited.

Newcastle Field Battery.—Lieut.-Col. R.R. Call commanding. Inspected at Chatham on the 5th and 6th July. Efficient and composed of a fine body of men. This battery was the only one in brigade camp at Chatham. Practice carried out on the 5th and 6th over ground adjacent to the camp. The junior non-commissioned officers and men were not well up in care and use of stores.

Woodstock Field Battery.—Major Dibblee commanding. Inspected at Woodstock on the 13th and 14th July. Efficient and composed of a superior body of men. The battery was thoroughly well horsed. The field manoeuvres only fairly good. There was a great lack of knowledge in regard to ammunition and stores among the junior ranks. Practice was carried out on the 13th and 14th from the camp grounds. The common shell supplied this battery were fitted with gas checks. The scores of all field batteries at the annual practice, I have submitted to you in compiled form. I desire to suggest that in determining points towards "General Efficiency" prize, the number of non-commissioned officers and men attending the annual drill be included in some such manner as is the score at practice.

Cobourg Garrison Battery.—Captain Dumble commanding. This battery was inspected at Cobourg on the 7th August and is very efficient as far as the nature and state of their equipment permits. They had three well drilled gun detachments in both "common standing" and "siege gun" drill. The manual and firing exercise was good and company drill fair. A detachment from this battery attended the Dominion Artillery association meeting at Quebec, and on their way there stopped for two days at Kingston to become acquainted with the 40-pr. and 60-pr. guns. The arms, accoutrements and clothing were in excellent order. As this is the only garrison battery in the 3rd military district, it is to be hoped it may be permitted to drill annually.

W. H. COTTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Inspector of Artillery.

Correspondence.

[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 FENELON FALLS MARKSMANSHIP.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—In your issue of January 24th, "Doubting Thomas" questions the scores made at Fenelon Falls on New Year's day. That is his proper privilege. It is a proper privilege to admit the following:

The match was shot before the banquet; for, as "Doubting Thomas" practically knows, after a banquet is not a good time to make "bull's eyes," however good it may be for "bulls." And the crowd who competed at Fenelon Falls are ordinary human mortals.

The targets were D.R.A. regulation in every respect.

Knowing from sad experience how markers have been "fixed" in Toronto and elsewhere, and how some experienced "Thomases" and others have benefitted from acquaintance with markers, it was determined to avoid the appearance of evil; so each side placed a man in the butts. Thus a fair guarantee of honesty was assured.

In conclusion, *five* of those who competed at Fenelon Falls on New Year's will be pleased to meet "Doubting Thomas" and any four of his corps on the county ranges at Lindsay, at 200 and 500 yards, Snider rifles, seven shots each, any time after two week's notice, before next New Year's day. They will also be given a banquet, and the shooting must occur before it, for after it it is guaranteed they would not even be able to make a "bull," much more a "bull's eye." Signed on behalf of Lindsay and Fenelon Falls.

GEO. S. THOMPSON,
Lindsay, Ont., January 28, 1889. CAPTAIN LINDSAY TEAM.

THEY TALK MORE BUSINESS.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—On behalf of the Fenelon Falls Rifle Club, I hereby challenge "Doubting Thomas," along with nine of the best men he can get in Toronto, to shoot on the Lindsay Association Range; distance, two hundred yards; rifles, any; position, any without artificial rest; ten men on each team, with ten shots each man; match to take place in two or three week's time. If "Doubting Thomas" will oblige by accepting this challenge we will endeavor to remove his doubts by improving on the score he refers to. B. H. WILLS, Secy. F.F.R.C.
Fenelon Falls, January 29, 1889.

Regimental News.

The 21st Essex Fusiliers.

The Head-quarters' Companies, members of the Staff, and splendid orchestra of the regiment gave another of their popular concerts in the Music Hall, Windsor, on the evening of January 17th, and it proved a success in every respect. It was largely attended, and the fine programme gave great satisfaction. The several pieces by the orchestra were exceedingly well rendered.

The manual and bayonet exercises by Nos. 1 and 5 companies, under Sergt.-Major John Layton, were almost perfect; and the spectacular scene, the military pyramid, by some 50 officers and men, had a singularly attractive effect.

The daughters of the regiment, some 30 little girls, appropriately dressed in red jackets and caps, with white skirts, and each a banner, presented a very innocent and pleasing appearance. They were put through the manual exercise, and several evolutions in marching was very well done. The Olympian band from Detroit was present, and gave some fine selections. The songs of Miss Forsythe were beautifully rendered, and the recitations of Miss Fox were perhaps the most enjoyable ever heard by a Windsor audience.

Lieut. Fred Laing, of No. 1. Company, has been united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Benson, the daughter of Windsor's popular Customs' Inspector. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a host of admiring friends in All Saints' Church on the 22nd January. The happy couple, amid the best wishes of their many friends, went east on a tour to spend the honeymoon. Lieut. Laing is an excellent druggist, and one of Windsor's popular business men.

HOTSPUR.

The Victoria Rifles.

The Morris Tube Gallery of the Victoria Rifles Armory has been fully occupied since the 18th instant in putting in the annual practice of the regiment, the conditions of which are explained by the annexed circular. The attendance was very fair, about 30 members from each company taking part. There are three targets in use, one Snider and two M.H., as only two can be used at the same time. The M.H. was the choice of most of the members.

No. 6 company carries off the picture, reference to which is made in the N.B. of the circular. This picture, a valuable "artist's proof" engraving, was presented to the regiment by Mr. A. Bishop Stewart, carver and gilder, of this city, and is the third challenge prize for inter-company competition now in the possession of the Vics., the others being the Queen's Own Cup, the competition for which is always very keen, and a very handsome gold and silver shield from Elkington, London, presented by C. H. Sims, of No. 2 company, one of the results of his visit to England last summer.

The following is the score of the winning team:

No. 6 company—	200	500	600	Total.
Capt. Busted.	27	28	26	81
Lt. Shaw	29	26	24	79
Private Cook	32	33	27	92
Private Pope	30	19	31	80
Private Reynolds	50	22	25	77
Sgt. McCallum	28	24	17	69
				478

As is usual in such competitions, several of the highest scores were made by members not on teams.

The following are the individual prize winners among the first-class shots:

1. Pt. Cook, No. 6 company 92
2. Sgt. Binmore, No. 3 company..... 90
3. Staff-Sergt. McAdam..... 89
4. Lt. Desbarats, No. 3..... 87
5. Pt. Burns, No. 6 86

There being only three values on the Morris tube targets, the committee decided, when the tubes were first introduced, to score a bull's-eye 5, inner 4, and outer 2. This was considered the most equibable value to give in scoring, but now that the Morris tube is coming into general use, it has been urged that a uniform system should be adopted. M. TUBE.

CIRCULAR.

3rd Battalion, V. R. C., January 14th, 1889.

Owing to their not being rifle ranges during the past season, special permission has been granted to hold the Annual Firing Practice of the Battalion for 1888 in the Morris Tube Gallery in the Armoury.

The following arrangement has been made by the Rifle Association and Captains of Companies:—Firing to take place by each Company

on two consecutive nights, viz.: No. 1 Company, Monday and Tuesday, 28th and 29th January; No. 2 Company, Wednesday and Thursday, 16th and 17th January; No. 3 Company, Monday and Tuesday, 21st and 22nd January; No. 4 Company, Friday and Saturday, 18th and 19th January; No. 5 Company, Wednesday and Thursday, 23rd and 24th January; No. 6 Company, Friday and Saturday, 25th and 26th January. Ranges: 200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each range; 200 kneeling, 500 and 600 any position. No entrance fee to be charged and ammunition free.

This shooting is part of the training ordered by authority, and a certified return of the same must be made. It is therefore necessary that each man should attend on one of the evenings set apart for his company to shoot. As a further inducement to bring out the men, the Association has decided to expend \$80.00 on a prize list; and with a view to encourage green shots, two lists of prizes have been made, viz.: 25 prizes to men who have never won a battalion prize on any range, or a prize in the regimental gallery; 5 prizes for all other competitors.—By order. D. MACPHERSON, Capt. and Adjt.

N.B.—It has been arranged that the "Challenge" picture, presented to the battalion by Mr. A. Bishop Stewart, be shot for concurrently with the above, by teams of *six members* of each Company. The names of the members of teams to be handed to the Secretary of the Rifle Association previous to a company commencing its firing.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.

The annual meeting of the officers of this regiment took place in their ante-room at the drill shed Ottawa, recently. Lieut.-Col. Tilton occupied the chair, and the officers present were Majors Todd and Toller, Dr. Horsey (Surgeon) Captains Hodgins (Adjt.), Heron, Powell, Bate, Coté, Bowie, J. Hodgins, and Gray, Lieuts. White, Winter, Taylor, Jarvis, Watters, Fairweather, and G. S. Bowie. The reports of the Band, Mess, Buglers and Finance Committees were presented and read. The report of the Paymaster (Capt. Powell) was very satisfactory and showed a balance on hand of \$259.47. The other reports were presented by the chairmen of committees and disclosed the fact that the various organizations in connection with the regiment were in a prosperous condition, and were working in an energetic as well as in a harmonious manner. The committees for the year were then elected as follows: Finance and Regimental—Major Toller, Captains Powell and Gray. *Band*—Capt. Heron, Lieuts. Jarvis and Watters. *Mess*—Major Todd, Capt. Hodgins (Adjt.), Capt. Bate, Lieuts. Taylor and Jarvis. *Bugle and Drum*—Capt. Hodgins (Adjt.), Lieuts. Winter, Taylor and Watters. The auditors appointed were Capt. Coté and Lieut. Winter.

It was decided to adopt the frock coat, of same pattern as the Brigade of Guards, also the new regulations brown gloves for drill purposes. It was also decided to begin the usual fortnightly social evenings in the regimental rooms. Lieut.-Col. Tilton then addressed the officers stating the pleasure he felt in assuming command of the regiment, and bespoke the cordial co-operation of the officers in bringing the regiment to a high state of efficiency. He referred to the pleasant relations existing between the officers of the corps, which he trusted would be productive of good to the regiment in future. Those present were much pleased at the satisfactory character of the meeting and the expeditious manner in which the necessary business was transacted. All agreed that under the present popular commanding officer, the status and efficiency of the regiment would continue to improve, and the difficulties under which they had laboured having been removed, the "Guards" would have before them a period of prosperity and success. The meeting then adjourned.

The regiment is preparing for the coming drill season, and the recruit class, which meets every Monday and Friday evenings at 7.45 p.m., is rapidly filling up with a desirable class of men. The class now numbers about 30, and is in charge of Sergt. Instructor Thos. Davis. Sergt. Davis is a smart and painstaking instructor, and under his tuition the recruits are making rapid progress, one officer and ten non-commissioned officers and men at present undergoing a short course of instruction at the schools of infantry. They expect to return before the commencement of the annual drill, which will probably begin about the end of March.

The regiment furnished the usual Guards of Honour at the opening of the House and at His Excellency's state dinner and drawing-room. The guard for the state dinner was commanded by Lieutenant Winter, formerly of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, and who wears the Egyptian medal with clasp, for Tel-El-Kebir, as well as the Khedive's star and the North-West medal. The fine physique and the exceptionally clean and smart appearance of this guard was noticed by most of the officers present at the dinner. The other guards were also the subject of remark, the men looking very smart and soldierly. All were over the regulation strength—many men turning out voluntarily. The annual trip of the regiment on May 24th is at present "under consideration," but the objective point

has not yet been decided upon—the question of "ways and means" being an important factor in the case. Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara are mentioned as likely places. The regiment has recently received a new issue of tunics.

Militia General Orders (No. 4) of 1st February, 1889.

No. 1.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, 1887.

Royal Schools of Military Instructions.—N. C. O. and men joining.—The following has been added as sub-paragraph (4) to paragraph 1055, Regulations and Orders, 1887, viz.:

"When any non-commissioned officer or man having been found 'physically unfit for service or who cannot read or write fairly' has been directed, to be returned to his corps, the commandant of the school may issue to such non-commissioned officer or man a return requisition for transport, the expense of which will, with other expenses incurred, be required, to be made good. A report in every such case, embodying an account of all expenses incurred, is to be made to headquarters by the commandant."

No. 2.—PERMANENT CORPS.

Pensioners.—It has been decided by the Imperial authorities that if any pensioner of the Imperial Government deserts whilst belonging to a permanent corps of militia, his pension will be liable to be forfeited. Such desertion constitutes an act of gross misconduct under the Imperial Pay Regulations, and will be dealt with accordingly on the details being reported to head quarters, Ottawa, for transmission to the authorities in England.

No. 3.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

Permanent Corps.—*Brevet.*—Lieut. Robinson Lyndhurst Wadmore, Infantry Schools Corps, to have the rank of captain in the militia from the 21st December, 1888.

2nd Regt. Cav.—To be major, Captain and Brevet Major William Buchner, R. S.C.; from No. 8 Troop, vice William Marshall, who retires retaining rank.

3rd Prov. Regt. Cav.—"B" Troop.—That portion of General Orders (2) 4th January, 1889, in which Lieut. Cowan is appointed, is amended by adding "provisionally" after the words "to be lieutenant," the R.S.C. certificate held by that officer being only "2nd class B" which does not qualify for substantive rank.

6th Regt. Cav.—No. 3 Troop.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., from 1st January, 1889, William Charles Barr, vice McDiarmid, resigned.

Toronto Field Bat.—2nd Lieut. Robert Myles resigns.

Montreal Brig. Gar. Art.—2nd Lieut. Reginald Easton John Foy resigns.

Mahone Bay Bat. Gar. Art.—2nd Lieut. Charles Andrews resigns.

British Columbia Brig. Gar. Art.—No. 1 Bat.—To be captain, Lieut. Charles Musgrave McNaughton, R.S.A., vice William Norman Bole, who resigns.

1st Brig. Gar. Art.—To be captains prov., Frederick Henry Oxley (from Capt. of No. 3 Co. division, regimental division of City of Halifax), vice Adams appointed paymaster. Alexander George Hesslein, from retired list of captains, vice Oscar Newman who resigns.

To be 2nd lieutenants prov., Allan Homer McLaren, vice Reynolds promoted; James Edwin Gordon Boulton, vice Stewart, promoted.

To be paymaster with honorary rank of captain, Edward Duckett Adams, formerly captain in this brigade, vice Honorary Major Charles Aylwin Creighton, who retires retaining his honorary rank.

Prince Edward Island Brig. Gar. Art.—No. 3 Bat.—To be lieut. prov., Frederick Parker Carvell, vice H. C. Macdonald resigned.

10th Bn.—No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Albert Fiset, vice R. Alleyn resigned.

No. 4 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. Philippe Joseph Jolicœur, S. I., from No. 5 Co., vice George Amede Labranche, who retires with rank of lieutenant.

No. 5 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Joseph A. W. LeBel, R.S.I., vice P. J. Jolicœur, transferred to and promoted in No. 4 Co.

19th Bn.—No. 2 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Walter Hugh McClive, vice William King Pattison, who resigns.

21st Bn.—No. 2 Co.—Lieut. John W. Manchester having left limits his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

24th Bn.—No. 4 Co.—To be lieut., Thomas Kilner McKeand, V. B., (from retired list of lieutenants) vice Duncan McLachlan who resigns.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Sergt. Edwin John Ryall (S. I., 2nd B.) vice John Franklin Watson who resigns.

29th Bn.—No. 3 Co.—No. 2 of General Orders (13) 6th July, 1888, is amended with reference to the appointment of Captain Joseph Alexander Laird by omitting "provisionally" and inserting after his name the letters "M. S.," he being the holder of a 2nd class Military School certificate and had service in the active militia prior to 17th December, 1883.

31st Bn.—To be paymaster, William Masson, vice William Edward Lech, left limits.

To be quarter-master, John Dawson McIntosh, vice Philip Rayner, left limits.

33rd Bn.—To be assistant-surgeon, William Kidd Ross, M. D., vice William J. Young left limits.

39th Bn.—No. 5 Co.—Lieut. Abram Nelles Duncombe resigns.

41st Bn.—No. 1 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Benjamin Robert James Norris, vice Kincaid resigned.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Sergt. Samuel Robert Robb, vice Elliott resigned.

64th Bn.—To be assistant-surgeon, from 4th January, 1889, Napoleon Alfred Brossoit, M.D., vice Joseph Rodolphe Tranchemontagne, deceased.

65th Bn.—To be captain, Lieut. Charles Arthur Adhemar Laframboise, R.S.I., vice Labelle, appointed adjutant.

To be adjutant, Capt. Alfred Eugene Labelle, R.S.I., vice Roy, appointed brigade major.

84th Bn.—No. 6 Co.—To be lieutenant prov., Hercule Olivier, vice Wilfred Bouthillet, left limits.

To be 2nd lieutenant prov., Henri Tessier, vice Leon St. Jean, left limits.

86th Bn.—This battalion has been authorized to adopt and use, but without incurring any expense to the Government, the badge and motto of which the following is a description, and which may be borne on the regimental colours:

"A shield bearing in centre, on a black ground, the number 86, above that number the motto 'Adsum,' and below the name 'Trois-Rivieres.' The shield encircled by a wreath of maple leaves crossed at base, upon which rests a beaver. The whole surmounted by a royal crown. All in gold."

No. 3 Co.—To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant G. Rene Barthe, R. S. I., vice Godin appointed quarter-master.

91st Bn.—That portion of No. 4 General Orders (2) 4th January, 1889, in which majors are appointed to this battalion, is amended by substituting the following:

To be majors, prov., Edward Philip Leacock, (formerly paymaster late 91st Bn.) 2nd Lieutenant, Walter T. Kirby, (S. I., 2nd class), from Governor-General's Foot Guards.

93rd Bn.—No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant prov., Charles Hastings Croke, vice James Pace.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Capt. Walter Andrews, R.S.I., No. 6 Co., 33rd Bn. from 28th January, 1889.
Capt. Thomas Somers Blackwell, R.S.I., No. 6 Co., 54th Bn., from 3rd December, 1888.

2nd Lieutenant Robert Weir Rayne, R. S. I., 1st B., No. 2 Co., 78th Bn., from 31st March, 1888.

Lieut. Walter Joscelyn Quinlan, R. S. A., No. 3 Battery, B. C. Brig. Gar. Art., from 20th January, 1889.

No. 4.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of marks obtained		
				Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
<i>Royal Schools of Artillery.</i>						
Lieut W. J. Quinlan, Brit. Col. Brig. Gar. Art.	1	Sp	A	75	73	74
<i>Royal Schools of Infantry.</i>						
Capt. W. Andrews, 33rd Bn.	2	Sp	A	65	59	62
Corporal J. A. Morrison, "D" Co., I. S. C.	2	S	B	73	67	70
Corporal P. McMahon, "D" Co., I. S. C.	2	S	B	83	68	76
Corporal E. D. Griffith, "D" Co., I. S. C.	2	S	B	79	69	74
Private E. L. Pearson, "D" Co., I. S. C.	2	S	B	77	69	73
Private C. R. Hancock, 28th Batt.	2	S	B	46	62	54

Gleanings.

The following anecdote is now going the rounds:—An officer who was ordered on duty from one station to another, in his travelling claim inserted the item "Porter, 6d." This was struck out by the War Office. The officer wrote back stating that the porter named had conveyed his baggage from one station to another, and he would otherwise have had to make use of a cab, which would have cost 1s. 6d. In answer to this he received "an official," stating that under those circumstances his claim would be allowed, but that he should have used the term "portage" instead of "porter." He being unable, we presume, to resist the temptation that seized him, answered to the effect that, although he could not discover a precedent for the use of the word "portage," he would, nevertheless, do as he was told, and wished to know whether he should use the term "cab(b)age" when he meant "cab?" The result, we hear, was a severe reprimand from the War Office. He had his joke at its expense—not the first that the petty economy of the present Government has called forth.—*Court Journal.*

HOW THE COLONEL LOST HIS COFFEE POT.

Don Piatt tells the following story of an English Colonel whom he met during the late war. This Englishman had been fighting in all sorts of wars in all parts of the globe, for and against every body and every cause. His cool disregard of danger and at the same time his anxiety to get into quiet places and comfortable quarters, afforded us infinite amusement. At the battle of Fredericksburg, Captain Myers, of the volunteer artillery, found himself in a very exposed position, where he was doing himself no good, although he used due diligence and fired away from his one battery in response to the concentrated fire of half a dozen. While thus engaged and worried to see his men and horses killed, Colonel M. rode up.

"Hawt work, Captain," remarked the new comer, reigning in his team. "Devlish hot," was the response.

"Never saw such a day, Captain, I don't like it, you know. I've been rather unfortunate. Why crossing that horrid river, I lost my

coffee pot. I've had that coffee pot all through India and South America, and now I've lost it. I don't know what I'll do without that coffee pot—"

"I'd like to know what I'm kept here for unless they want my battery destroyed," interrupted the captain.

"Aw, Captain, beg pardon, that monkey of an adjutant sent me here to order you out. The general says you are doing no good here; you had better get out, you know."

"Sacre bleu, why didn't you give me the order? I've lost two men and three horses while you talked about a paltry coffee pot."

"Never mind, Captain; beg pardon, I'll help you. We'll soon get out of range of the beggars. But an old campaigner cannot afford to lose his coffee pot, you know."

Further discourse was interrupted by a shell that, exploding, blew up a caisson and tumbled all that was left of the concern down the declivity in the rear. Col. M. extricated himself from a dying horse and walked away grumbling. "Most unfortunate day, lost my coffee pot and now that horse; but the coffee pot, you know. I cannot replace that; had it in India and all over South America; most unfortunate."

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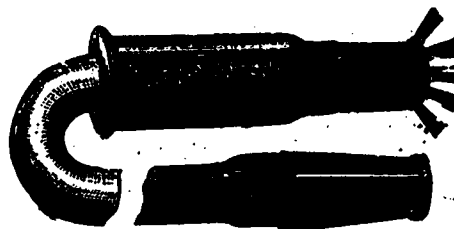
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ONTARIO
Artillery Association

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF
the Ontario Artillery Association for consider-
ation of Annual Reports and transaction of General
Business will be held at the ROSSIN HOUSE,
at TORONTO, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of
FEBRUARY, 1889, at 11 o'clock a.m.
L. HOMFRAY IRVING,
Secretary.
Toronto, 15th December, 1888.

ONTARIO ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.
PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN CONSTITUTION.
In conformity with Section 8 of the Constitution
of the Ontario Artillery Association, notice to mem-
bers thereof is hereby given that I am in receipt of
a notice of motion, that it is intended to propose
the following changes in the Constitution at the
General Meeting to be held at Toronto on the 5th
February, 1889.
"That all the words in Section 5 from 'and shall
be entitled' to the end of the Section be omitted,
and that 'the affiliation fees of Batteries must be
paid on or before the first June of each year, to
entitle participation in any prize offered by the
Association' be added in lieu thereof.
"That the last clause of Section 9 be amended so
as to read 'The President, Secretary and Treasurer
shall be ex officio members of the Committee.'
And "That Section 25 be amended so as to read
'that officers of the Association, and members of
the Committee, not being life members, must pay
the annual subscription to remain as such.'
L. HOMFRAY IRVING,
Toronto, 10th January, 1889. Secretary.

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10 Real Estates	300	3,000
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60 Furniture Sets	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches	50	10,000
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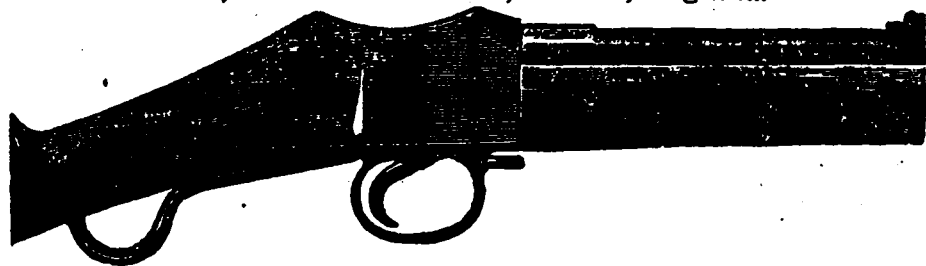
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