

Taking these desiderata into consideration the writer submitted some little time ago, to the Militia Department, a proposal in which he endeavoured to embody the foregoing principles, and had the honor of a favourable report upon same, being forwarded by the Inspector of Artillery to the General Commanding who was pleased to desire experiments to be made in the forthcoming practice season to test its merits. The following is a description of the proposed plan.

In a reel are coiled on a separated spindle two steel wires, one, say 30 yards long, which forms the base of measurement, and the other (56.05) which forms a triangle in rear and on which the required distance is measured, the extremities of both the ends of the cords being joined together.

When a range is required to be found, the gun is laid upon the object, a man A then takes the reel in his hand, and inserting into the vent of the gun a small spike which is attached to the extremities of one end of the wires, doubles out at right angles to the gun, to the full extent of the base wire, $\frac{1}{2}$: 30 yards. Another man, B then taking hold of a small sliding handle which is attached to the other wire, doubles back, until the same becomes tight, and lines himself as near as possible in prolongation of a line through A, and the object laid upon over the sights of the gun. The man A now holds the reel firmly in his hand, (keeping the base cord stretched tight,) on the top of which is fixed a fine projection acting as a foresight. B then brings his handle, the top of which also acts as a hindsight, into line with A's sight, and the object aimed at over the gun, he also keeping his cord tight.

On this part of the cord, over which the handle B slides freely is a graduation in yards, corresponding to the required range, i. e., the tangent to the angle at A, of a right angle triangle, having a base of 30 yards. All then that B has to do is to line his sight, and at once read off the required distance. With a base of 30 yards, the angle moved through at A, from a range of 500 to 4000 yards, equals 3 degrees, this with a radius arm of 20 yards, distance from A to B, gives the total space moved over the cord by handle B as 3 feet, or a difference of about half an inch for every 50 yards of range.

The method of ensuring that A takes up a position exactly at right angles to the gun, is as follows:—

When A after inserting into the vent, the spike, which connects the ends of the wires, and is doubling out to his position, B takes hold of his wire, and doubles back to the rear of the gun, to a distance of 20 yards, at that length along the wire is fixed a mark, (a link,) which is brought by B into a line prolonged through the sights of the gun. Then wires, A, gun and B form a right angle triangle, with a base of 20 yards, distance from gun to B, the right angle being at the gun, and the hypotenuse being the wire from B to A, 36.05 yards, distance from gun to A being 30 yards, therefore A is at right angles to the gun.

As soon as A has fixed himself in this position, B now doubles towards the rear of A, and drawing the wire tight, (one end of which is connected to the gun at the vent, and the other to the reel which is held by A,) brings his sighting handle on the wire into line with object and A, reel as explained before.

This process just reverses the triangle, the base being now from A to B, and the hypotenuse from B to the gun. At long distances a field glass can be used by B simply fixing the sighting handle between the glasses.

The appliance would be carried in a case attached to every gun.

In these days when many are proposing that the practice of carrying colors by the various regiments should be abolished, and that they (the colors) should be relegated to the lumber-room as useless trash, such addresses as the following are worth preserving. Those of our compatriots who were born in the island of Jersey will no doubt feel interested in the circumstances. What his gun is to a gunner his colors are to an infantryman—the centre round which he is "to do or die." We are amongst those who believe, that as an Inkerman three artillerymen found means to change a broken wheel in order to fight their gun, so while there are even two cavalry or infantry men left on the field, they will hold the colors between them and fight to the death. The men who write advocat-

ing that colors should be abolished, may have served in the army, but they were never soldiers. A Christian might as well advocate the abolishment of the cross as a symbol of his faith.

LIST ON WEST REGIMENT, ROYAL JERSEY.—Lieut.-Colonel Brayn's resignation of the command of this regiment is announced, after fifty years' service, twenty years of which has been in the capacity of adjutant and musketry-instructor. This resignation deprives the Militia of the services of a most efficient officer, whose example and industry in the performance of his duties have been of incalculable benefit to the insular force. It was on the nomination of the late Colonel J. K. Pipon, lieutenant-colonel commanding the South West Regiment—Inspector-general of Militia at the War Office—that Colonel Brayn obtained his adjutancy, some twenty-five years ago—Now colours have been presented to the corps with the ceremony usual on such occasions. The ground was kept by a detachment of the 68th and 69th, and the colours were handed to Lieutenants G. Hocquard and T. E. Le Marquand, who knelt to receive them, by Mrs. Marott. She then addressed the regiment as follows:—"Colonel Brayn, officers and men of the West Regiment—I need not tell you how honoured and gratified I feel at having been selected to perform the agreeable duty which is the object of the present meeting. Not only does the fact that the family I belong to has for a long period been established in this part of the island tend me to take a more than ordinary interest in the proceedings of this day, but I cannot but remember that my late father served for many years in what I may be allowed to call the South Western Division of your regiment, and regard the compliment you have been pleased to pay to his daughter as one offered to his memory. In the name of our gracious Queen and of our country, I present you these colours. It is a century this very year since on the shores of the noble bay which spreads itself before you—yes, your forefathers assisted in repelling an enemy from the island, and I, a Jersey woman, know and feel that if a like occasion were ever to present itself you would emulate their example, and promptly and fearlessly rally round these colours in our country's cause, and with the determination to do or die. I pray God that you may never be called upon to do so, and that He will be pleased to bestow for many a long year on this favoured island the blessings of peace, but should it ever be otherwise, and you be called to fight under these banners, your hearts will glow remembering that it will not be in aggressive warfare, for rapine or for conquest, but in a cause which the laws of God and man alike regard as the best and holiest, for the defence of your Sovereign, of your country, of your families, of your liberty, and when you can raise the battlements of your Norman ancestors in the plous hope that it will be responded to—"Dieu Aide!" (Dex aie)." The regiment then went through several manoeuvres, after which Colonel Brayn thanked Mrs. Marott in the name of all ranks of the regiment for the honour and kindness she had bestowed upon them by taking so active a part in the ceremony. They were all the more gratified as a portion of them had served under the late Colonel Marott, her respected father. A luncheon followed, which was given in St. Peter's Parish Hall.

While Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of Hindostan, was laying her *immortelles* upon her Consort's tomb at Windsor, Eugénie, Empress of the French, widowed, childless, orphaned, was saying a prayer for the father and for the chivalrous son who sleep the eternal sleep in the exile's grave. For that poor Lady at Chislehurst we all have the verriest compassion, and we may be sure that her Christmas, dark and heavy as it is, will be cheered by tender messages from Osborne and Sandringham; for it is the happy fortune of the Queen and the Queen's children, to be dowered with the most kindly hearts and the most sympathising souls. "Blessed are the dead, for they rest from their labours." It is this knowledge that will send a glimmer of sunshine radiating through the two Imperial homes when the Christmas peal hakes the belfry and when multitudes of happy children cluster round the glittering Tree.—*Whitchell Review*.

The following paragraph from the *Broad Arrow* of the 30th Sept. 1879, may be interesting as showing how the heroes of what one might call a by gone age still remain among us, and doubtless in reading the exploits of our army of the present, fight again the battles of the past.

The two last survivors of Copenhagen were Commander Charles Jeffries, who died in July, 1875, aged eighty-six, and Commander James Fitzmaurice, whose death in his ninety-second year is just announced. The last of the Nile, Cape St. Vincent, and Campredon heroes have all passed away some time since—Commander Robert Trotter, R.N., who died early in 1875, being the last of the Campredon heroes, while Commander Masters Newman, who died in 1875, was the sole surviving naval representative of the expedition to Egypt in 1811. The "Army List," however, still contains the name of one solitary survivor of Abercromby's expedition to Egypt, viz., Lieutenant David Scott, on the retired full-pay list, who served in Egypt in 1801 as a private soldier, and subsequently won a commission in the Peninsula. Were it not for the fact that this veteran officer still draws retired pay from the War Office, we should imagine that he had long since breathed his last. He is probably a centenarian. Lieutenant Francis Glasville, on the half-pay list, is the last survivor of Assaye. The Transalgar veterans are now only six in number, viz.: Admiral of the Fleet Sir George Ro. & Sartorius, K.C.B.; Admirals Robert Palton and W. W. P. Johnson; Commanders Francis Harris and William Vicary, and Lieutenant-Colonel James Fynmore, Royal Marines.