Of shoeing-smiths we may assume four or five upon the establishment of the battery: three of these should be with the first line, and the remainder in the second with the farrier: of the former, one (mounted) should be, in action, with the limbers,1 the other two with the wagons. The duty of the smith with the limbers is to replace any shoes required, assist in putting right any damage and in clearing casualties in the teams, etc. The duty of the smith with the wagons is similar.

Of collar-makers, supposing that there are two, one should be with the ammunition wagon and the other with the limbers; 2 the duty of each is to make such repairs as are wanted in the harness and to yield

such general assistance as he may.

Two wheelers being upon the strength of the battery, one should remain in the first line with the ammunition wagons, and the other in the second with the store wagon, the duty of the former would be to make such temporary repairs and adjustments of the carriages as may be needed and possible, and of the latter to take charge of the store wagon, establishing it where and when directed.

It is hardly necessary to add that such specially trained men as artificers should never be placed in the gun detachments so long as any other men are available to replace casualties; they should be reserved for that time and work for which they have been especially fitted and are required, and which, if not carried out when it ought to be, may very seriously hamper the efficiency of the battery.

CONCLUSION.

Such is our estimate of the duties of the personnel of a field battery in action; however suitable and free from complexity any scheme of duties may seem, when thus viewed in the abstract, it must be far otherwise in its practical application, for then the rôle of each man has to dovetail exactly into that of others and has to be sustained under, and adapted to, circumstances and surroundings of every character for the most part impossible to foresee and yet to be met on the instant.

Hence it is that, in educating and training the gunner up to his final purpose, namely, the producing in action with given matériel the maximum effect, it will not do to rest satisfied with mere formal instruction or carrying out certain fixed rules of procedure; the education, based upon whatever plan or organization approved, must, from first to last, have a practical bearing, each section or portion of it fitting in with the romainder, and all leading up to the ultimate end; everything brought into the course of education and training outside this must be superfluous and anything short of it must tend to shortcoming or failure.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOW SHOULD A DESERTER BE TREATED?

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette,

Sir,-I would suggest in answer to Major Ward's communication in your paper, asking questions as to the punishment of a deserter from a regiment on active service, that the course to pursue would be to apply through the proper channel for a General Court Martial to be ordered to assemble for the trial of the prisoner. This, I think, disposes of the first two queries. As to the third, the prisoner, on conviction, would be liable to suffer death, or such less punishment as is mentioned in the Act (see Army Act, 1881, clause 12, to which the Canadian Militia is subject, except when inconsistent with the Militia Act).

If a soldier deserts under other circumstances than on active service the effence may be tried by a District Court Martial, and the prisoner, on conviction, shall be liable to suffer imprisonment with, or without, hard labor for a period not exceeding two years, or such less punishment as is mentioned in the Act (see

Army Act, 1881, clause 12).

J. CHAS. MAGDOUGALL Captain 14th P.W.O. Rifles.

FORT HENRY, KINGSTON, Aug. 13th, 1885. *See Para. 153 R. and O. for the Militia, 1883.

The Afghan matchlock, or jazail, has no parallel as a firearm on the face of the earth. It is about nine feet long, and is fitted near the muzzle with a prong which supports it on the ground when it is about to be fired off. It is fitted with a powder pan and a catch for holding a fuse. An Afghan marksman has to depend upon the state of his fuse, and therefore he is by no means a certain shot. During the last Afghan war it used to be a joke among the British soldiers that an Afghan would poise his jezail upon a rock, calculate when his enemy would be likely to arrive in front of his muzzle, fix his fuse, and then go off to some Little distance and sit down and smoke. If the enemy arrived in front of his matchlock just as it went off, why then he would most likely be killed, but if he didn't, and the weapon went off a quarter of an hour after he had passed it, then no harm was done, and its owner would philosophically "set" his jazail again in hopes of catching the next comer, and then go off to his rock, smoke, and await developments.

3 He should have a few tools, etc., in a bag, upon one of the wagons.

PERSONALS.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert James Loyal Lindsay, K.C.B., V.C. of the 1st Berkshire R.V. Corps, who is well known to all Wimbledon men as a shot and an enthusiastic promoter of shooting, has been raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Wantage, of Lockinge, in the County of Berks.

Captain T. D. B. Evans, Adjutant of the 43rd Rifles, who accompanied the Midland Battalion to the front as subaltern in E Company, Port Hope, received from his men on their disbandment a most warmly worded address, expressive of their gratitude for his kindness of disposition and their appreciation of his skill as a soldier, accompanied by a handsome gold watch with a suitable inscription. Captain Evans also received from No. 1 Company 43rd Battalion, which he commanded before joining the regimental staff, a beautifully painted banner screen on his return, as a tribute to his popularity at home.

THE P. Q. R. A. PRIZE MEETING.

The seventeenth annual prize meeting was held at the Point St. Charles ranges, Montreal, as usual, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week, when the programme printed in our last number was carried out, all the arrangements running smoothly. The curtailed prize list and the north-western active service combined to reduce the number of competitors from previous years.

Tuesday.

The weather was warm and the wind favorable for high scores.

NURSERY STAKES-7 SI.OTS AT 400 YARDS.

Corp. Macfarlane, Vies
Corp. Macfarlane, Vies. 31 \$10 Capt. Ibbotson, 5th. 23 \$3 Lieut. Wright, 43rd 29 6 Pte. Corbett, Vies 22 3 Sergt. Dougherty, Mont. Eng 29 5 Corp. Cable, Vies 21 3 Sergt. W. II. Smith, 5th 29 4 Pte. Gribett, Vies 21 3 Sergt. W. II. Smith, 5th 29 4 Pte. Gribett, Vies 21 3 Sergt. W. II. Smith, 5th 29 4 Pte. Grible, Vies 21 3 Sergt. Willington, 85th 27 4 Sapper C. Hunt, Mont. Eng 19 2 Sergt. J. A. Macdonaid, 5th 27 4 Lieut. Alexander, 54th 19 3 ColSergt. Gorman, Vies 26 4 Pte. Arnold, Royal Scots 18 2 Lieut. Ross, Vies 26 3 Sergt. Dickson, 54th 17 2 Corp. Hartley, 8th 25 3 Trooper Thompson, 6th Cavairy 17 2 ColSergt. Morrison, 8th 24 3 Hos. Sergt. Bennett, Vies 14 2 ColSergt. Walker, Vies 24 3 Pte. Swift, Vies 9 2 Pte. Phelps, 60th 23 3 Capt. Chagnon, 85th 6 2
Staff-Sergt. Martin, 53rd
LieutCol. Scott, 8th

THE MILITARY MATCH.

First series—Skirmishing, between 500 and 200 yards; ten rounds; D. R. A. military targets; teams of five men, H. P. S. 250.

53rd Battalion	49 12 (0	5th Royal Scots 85 Battalion Victoria Rifles of Canada	24	5 (4))

Second series—Volley firing; five rounds at 300, same teams and targets. H. P. S. 125.

53rd Battalion 90 \$20 00	
6th Fusiliers 90 15 0	J 85th Battalion
5th Royal Scots 90 12 5	Victoria Rifles of Canada 51 5 00

Wednesday. The weather was again favorable. A meeting of competitors was held on the grounds at 11 o'clock, with Lieut.-Col. McEachern in the chair.

On motion of Capt. Hood, it was resolved that no matches be held at the

ranges on a Saturday previous to the P. Q. R. A. matches taking place.

¹ He would here be convenient for moving with the guns: he should have a bag containing a few tools on one limber.

² This collar-maker should be mounted as the shoeing-smith, in order to move readily to whatever sub-division required his services, and to keep with the guns on their movement; he should have a bag with a few tools in it on one limber. An acting collar-maker should be with the second line of wagons, at the store wagon.

³ He should have a few tools etc. in a beg, was one of the magnet.