

is on foot to organize in Montreal a French regiment. I presume that there is not the slightest doubt that permission will be granted. Now, there is a movement in Hamilton to organize a troop of cavalry. We have the men, and a large number have their own horses, so there would be no difficulty on that score, and yet permission cannot be obtained; in fact, it is refused "for a time." That, of course, means for ever, as far as the powers that be are concerned. All we ask is one troop. Montreal will want at least six companies, perchance eight. Cavalry, of course, is more expensive to raise and maintain, but surely one troop would not cost as much as a battalion, the way things are done in the militia, the equipment, as I understand it, being in store. Montreal has already nine organizations: the 6th Regt. of Cavalry, four troops; Field Battery, Garrison Artillery, Engineers, 1st Batt. P. W. Rifles, 3rd Victorias, 5th Royal Scots, 6th Fusiliers and the 65th Batt. Toronto, also, has a good share: G. G. Body Guard, Field Battery, two good battalions and "C" Co., I. S. C. London, a smaller place than Hamilton, has one troop of cavalry, a field battery, 7th Batt. and "D" Co., I. S. C. Why should all these places be treated better than Hamilton? "Echo answers, Why?" It is not because we have not the right kind of material here, because we have lots of it. Look at the efficiency of the Battery and 13th Battalion, and see whether we can turn out good soldiers or not. If the Militia Department would let their sympathies wander this way and give us a chance, we would put as good a troop in the field as any in Canada.

H.A.M.

Krupp, the maker of big guns, has founded a fund of \$125,000 for the benefit of those of his workmen who wish to borrow money at low rates for the purpose of building homes for themselves.

The Maxim automatic gun has recently been seriously discredited in Europe. It is reported in the *Army and Navy Gazette* that 40 of the 130 guns purchased by the Austrian Government are disabled, and unsatisfactory results have attended experiments in Russia. The *Belgique Militaire* gives currency to a report that he had to adjust the automatic mechanism by hand eight times in the course of a minute. It is obvious, says the *Gazette*, that a complex apparatus so ingenious as to utilise the force of recoil to charge the gun and fire it, and so on automatically until the 334 cartridges attached to the linen band are exhausted, must be in perfect order, and may well be subject to damage.

*Le Yacht* gives valuable information on the condition of the French mercantile marine. From this account it would appear that the French marine hangs on Government subsidies for its existence, and that the majority of the lines are not warranted by trade in supporting the number of steamers they do. *Le Yacht* is opposed to this system of subsidizing. From tables compiled from the Bureau Veritas it shows that in the mercantile marine of the world France, so far as concerns sailing vessels of 50 ton and upward and steamers of 100 tons and upward, stands fourth in rank. Great Britain stands first, with 25,429,000 tons to her credit; the United States second, with 2,951,000 tons; Germany third, with 2,826,000 tons, and then France, with 2,460,000 tons. In steamers alone, however, France stands second.

A story is going round in the camps, says the correspondent of the *Allahabad Pioneer*. A certain mess president of great experience took the precaution to provide his mess with several tins of baking powder, not forgetting insect powder, which is exceedingly useful in that part of the world. Every evening some very tasty little cakes of a beautiful rich suffron hue were provided for tea, which attained a great popularity. At the last khansamah reported he had come to the end of his baking powder and wanted a fresh tin. He was told to produce the empty one, which he did with a righteous grin, and, with much pomp, passed round the empty tin of the insect powder, which he had used by mistake! However the officers are still alive and flourishing—and what is more extraordinary, so is the khansamak.

The German press is discussing at length the merits of a new French repeating air rifle called the "Miracle gun," invented by M. Paul Giffard in Paris. It is described thus: "The weapon is light, much lighter than any of the army rifles now in use. It resembles the magazine gun in that a steel cartridge about a span and a half long, and as thick as a man's thumb, is attached to the one barrel by means of a screw. This cartridge contains 300 shots, which can be discharged as rapidly or slowly as a man desires. Since neither powder nor any other explosive, but only compressed and liquefied air, supplies the expelling force, no smoke and no flash accompany the discharge. Only a short, sharp, low report is heard as the ball leaves the cartridge. At the recent trial the ball travelled with wonderful accuracy, and penetrated deep into the wall of the shooting room. As soon as one cartridge is emptied of its 300 shots, another cartridge can be screwed on the gun in the twinkling of an eye. M. Giffard says that the 300 shots in a cartridge can be produced at a cost of about two and a half cents. The gun itself can be manufactured for about \$5." This is the story.

## Militia General Orders (No. 1) of 31st January, 1890.

### No. 1.—REGULATIONS FOR THE PERMANENT CORPS.

*Pay.*—The following will be added as sub-sections 3 and 4 to paragraph 35:—

(2.) If promoted before entitled to the fifty cents in addition to pay in the junior rank, his service in the junior rank will not be allowed to count towards increased pay in any higher rank.

(3.) The required service if to be counted for increased pay, is in each rank. The deduction for qualification before appointment, as provided for in paragraph 36, will only be made once during the whole period of the officer's service.

*Clothing.*—The Minister of Militia and Defence has authorized the issue of one pair of felt boots and one pair of summer boots annually to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Company of Mounted Infantry, instead of the two pairs of summer boots mentioned in paragraph 72.

### No. 2.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

**Permanent Corps.**—BREVET.—*Company of Mounted Infantry.*—Lieut. James Kidd Oswald to have the rank of Captain in the Militia, from 29th October, 1889.

*Infantry School Corps.*—Lieut. and Capt. Joseph Charles Gaspard Drolet retires retaining rank.

**8th Regt. Cav.**—"E" Troop.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., William Forester, vice G. W. Gamblin, resigned.

**1st Brig. Gar. Art.**—To be Lieut., 2nd Lieut. Guy Carleton Hart, R.S.A., vice Foster Elliott, who resigns.

To be 2nd Lieut., prov., John Arthur Clarke Mowbray, vice G. C. Hart, promoted.

**1st Bn.**—2nd Lieut. Thomas Easton Howell, R.S.I., is confirmed in his rank, from 5th December, 1889.

2nd Lieut. Edmund Thomas Bartlett, R.S.I., is confirmed in his rank, from 5th December, 1889.

**5th Bn.**—To be Capt., Lieut. G. W. Cameron, R.S.I., vice Frederick S. Vaughan, deceased.

**6th Bn.**—To be Capt., Lieut. E. J. Chambers, S.I., vice H. J. Ross, who retires retaining rank.

To be 2nd Lieuts., prov., Victor Evelyn Mitchell, vice A. K. Shorey, promoted; James Marshman Brayley, vice W. T. B. Macaulay, promoted.

To be Adjt., Capt. and Brevet Major Thomas Atkinson, V.B., from the Adjutancy Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery, vice R. G. Pettigrew, retired.

2nd Lieut. Arthur Edward Kemp, R.S.I., is confirmed in his rank, from 5th December, 1889.

**10th Bn.**—To be Capt., Lieut. John Dunlop Hay, S. I., vice John Irvine Davidson, who retires retaining rank.

To be Lieuts., 2nd Lieut. Frederick William Gerald Fitzgerald, R.S.I., vice J. D. Hay, promoted; 2nd Lieut. Stephen Augustus Heward, R.S.I.; 2nd Lieut. Archibald Hayes Macdonell, R.S.I.

**12th Bn.**—No. 1 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Ernest Albert Macdonald, vice G. Vennell, promoted.

2nd Lieut. H. B. Cooper resigns.

No. 6 Co.—To be Lieut., 2nd Lieut. Francis W. Brown, R.S.I., vice G. McSpadden, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieut., Staff Sergt. Alexander Elliott, M.S., vice F. W. Brown, promoted.

2nd Lieut. Francis W. Brown, R.S.I., is confirmed in his rank, from 21st December, 1889.

**13th Bn.**—To be Lieut., 2nd Lieut. H. B. Witton, R.S.I., vice S. C. Mewburn, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Staff Sergt. Thomas George Margetts, vice H. B. Witton, promoted.

**14th Bn.**—To be Asst. Surgeon, Asst. Surgeon Richard William Garrett, M.D., from 47th Battalion, vice J. H. Betts, resigned.

**16th Bn.**—To be Major, Capt. Alexander McDonnell, R.S.I., from No. 3 Co., vice M. D. Strachan, deceased.

No. 3 Co.—To be Capt., Lieut. B. A. Wycott, R.S.I., from No. 5 Co., vice A. McDonnell, promoted.

2nd Lieut. Robert Carwin having failed to attend Annual Drill, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

No. 4 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Charles Donald Wilson, vice Charles Roy Davis, who resigns.

No. 5 Co.—The Head Quarters of this Company are changed from "Mountain View" to "Demorestville."

To be Capt., prov., John Allison Sprague, vice John Roblin Anderson, who resigns.

To be Lieut., prov., Samuel James Cotter, vice B. A. Wycott, promoted into No. 3 Co.

To be 2nd Lieut., prov., George Edward Boulter, vice Ridley Anderson, who resigns.

No. 6 Co.—Capt. James Benson resigns.

**19th Bn.**—No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Staff Sergt. Albert Edwin Swayzie, vice G. A. Sherrin, left limits.