

Silence was observed for sometime, when presently the Brigadier himself came upon the scene, also in full dress.

"Oh, papa, look!" cried Miss Innocent, "there's actually another acorn!"

The Brigadier overheard it—and smiled.

The Navies of Europe.

A return issued by the Admiralty yesterday, on the motion of Lord George Hamilton, gives the number of "sea-going war ships in commission, in reserve, and building; and the naval expenditure, revenue, tonnage of mercantile marine, and value of seaborne commerce of various countries for the year 1893." It shows the English warships in commission to be 24 battle-ships, three coast defence ships, 60 cruisers, and 74 other ships not torpedo-boats, together 161; we have also in reserve 10 battle-ships, 14 coast defence ships, 46 cruisers, and 44 other ships not torpedo-boats; and in addition we have building and completing for sea 9 battle-ships, 19 cruisers, and 22 other ships total 325. France is represented as having in commission 19 battle-ships, five coast defence ships, 23 cruisers, and 50 other ships not torpedo-boats; while she has in reserve five battle-ships, three coast defence ships, 20 cruisers, and 62 other ships; and building and completing for sea, eight battle-ships, two coast defence ships 19 cruisers, and five other ships; total 221. Germany, which is the next Naval Power, has in commission 11 battle-ships, 14 cruisers and 19 other ships; in reserve, three battle-ships, six coast defence ships; 17 cruisers, and five other ships, besides seven battle-ships, three cruisers, and one other ship building and completing for sea; total 86. It appears from this classification in point of numbers, England possesses 325 warships, as compared with 307 belonging to France and Germany combined; and the English Colonies have also 20 warships of their own. England has 50 warships building, while France and Germany together have only 45. Russia has altogether 120 warships, mostly small ones, and Italy has 93. The aggregate naval expenditures of England is given as £18,480,916, while that of France is put at £10,694,860; of Germany, £4,795,570; of Russia, £5,040,138 and of Italy, £4,215,636; so that the present naval expenditures of England is nearly equal to that of France, Germany, and Russia combined.—Army and Navy Gazette.

Canadians at Waterloo.

Henry J. Morgan ("Old '48") writes to the Montreal Gazette: "In reply to the question of your correspondent, I may say that there were two Canadians engaged in the battle of Waterloo, and both of them commissioned officers. One of these officers, Captain Alexander Macnab, a native of York, now Toronto, belonged, if my memory serves me, to the 30th, or Cambridgeshire regiment; the other, James Ailsopp, was a native of Quebec and pay-

master of the 44th. Macnab was killed during the battle, and a tablet or some other appropriate memorial of his gallantry has since been reared to him in St. Paul's cathedral. He was, I believe, quite a young man. Mr. Ailsopp lived for many years after the famous battle, and in 1823 was appointed to the 17th regiment, a corps well and favorably known to Canadians of the past and present generation, in the same capacity as that which he had filled in the 44th. An army list for 1828, which I have consulted, gives him no relative rank. He was, therefore, simply paymaster. The late Dr. Macnab, rector of Bowmanville, an excellent and worthy Canadian, was a nephew of Captain Macnab, when in England, in 1868, was presented by the Duke of Cambridge in person, his royal highness being then, as now, commander-in-chief of the army, with the medal for Waterloo which his lamented relative had so nobly won. Dr. Scadding, of Toronto, who like Mr. LeMoine, of Quebec, has done so much to advance historical research in Canada, says that Captain Macnab in early life was a clerk in one of the public offices at York, but having incurred the displeasure of Lieutenant-Governor Hunter for being absent from his desk on one occasion without leave, was summarily dismissed from the service by the arbitrary general. To make some amends for his undue severity General Hunter subsequently procured a commission in the army for the ex-clerk, thus enabling the latter at once to share in a contest whose results were of the most momentous consequences to the civilized world, and at the same time to earn for his humble self a niche in the temple of fame."

Why British Soldiers wear Red.

In Macmillan's Magazine, Major the Hon. J. W. Fortescue writes an interesting paper called "A Chapter on Red-coats," which deals with the adoption of red as the color of the British army. Everybody remembers the outcry of a few years ago in consequence of a mistaken notion that the glorious red was to be supplanted by a coat of grey. "Abolish the red," cried the public, "and you cut the noblest traditions of the British army." Before the time of Cromwell, soldiers in England dressed pretty much as they or their captains pleased, and not frequently when the combat was at close quarters they felt difficulty in distinguishing foes from friends. To the great Protector, the organizer of the invincible Ironsides, the British army owes its redcoats. In other words, what is now the hue of loyalty was the distinguishing color of those whom King Charles called "rebels" and, to add to the contrast, the first red coats were given to these sturdy "rebels" under the shadow of Royal Windsor. Some of the regiments did not care for red. Cromwell dealt with them in characteristic fashion. "Sir," he wrote to Mr. Russell, "I hear your troops refuse the new coats. Say this: Wear them or go home. I stand no nonsense from anyone. It is a needful thing we be as one in color, much ill

having been from diversity of clothing, to slaying of friends by friends."

Source of "God Save the King."

Dr. Rimbauld states: "Among my recent purchases is a curious volume of word-books issued by the Academy of Ancient Music between the years 1733 and 1791. In one of the books, for 1745, I found the following 'Latin Chorus,' which has escaped all notice by writers on the subject, and which appears to me to be the original of our national anthem, and anterior to the English version:

LATIN CHORUS.

O Deus Optime,
Salvum nunc facito
Regem nostrum;

Sit laeta victoria,
Comes et gloria.
Salvum jam facito,
Tu Dominum.

Exurgat Dominus,
Rebelles dissipet
Et reprimat;

Dolus confundito,
Fraudes depellito;
In te sita sit spes.
O! Salva nos.

ENGLISHED.

O good God, preserve our King in safety,
Let joyful victory and glory be his constant companions,

O God, save our King.

O God arise; disperse the rebellious and suppress them.

Confound their devices and frustrate their schemes;

For in Thee we place our hopes.

O, save us all.

—The Gentleman's Magazine.

Snow Shoes for Horses.

Colonel C. J. Deshon, D.S.O., late R. A., while wintering in Norway, 1892-93, one of the most severe winters experienced in that country for the last thirty years, observed the use of snow-shoes for horses, which he has described and illustrated in the Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution. These shoes are made either of planks or with staves. The wooden shoe consists of a piece of plank about a foot square by one inch thick. The horse shoe has three large calks, one at the toe and one at each heel; there is a hole cut to receive the front calk; on each side of the foot piece is fixed a rope grummet, and a strap across the front of the hoof, passing under the grummet, keeps the shoe firmly fixed to the foot, yet it is so arranged that if the horse falls he can discard the shoe in his struggles to rise. Colonel Deshon saw horses working over soft snow, three feet deep, though he himself sank helplessly through the surface on trying to walk over it. Two small battens placed on the under surface of each shoe, prevent slipping. The wicker shoe is described as "rough, but serviceable." Either kind would be readily adaptable to military purposes.