

differ somewhat, but the necessity for extreme caution in the use of the new weapon will be very apparent from the above figures.

In the interesting series of letters which Mr. James Johnson is sending *The Ottawa Citizen* from England occurs the following reference to military matters, which will be of interest to all Canadian militiamen :

"The presence of several Canadian officers at the School of Musketry, Hythe, attracted me thither. Lieut.-Col. Gordon, of Fredericton, and Major Roy, of Montreal, had already passed several oral and practical examinations—an ordeal which will be of frequent occurrence until the close of their term of residence, which will expire on the 30th inst. The party at present taking the prescribed course there is 81. The school, which took the place of that at Flectwood, was opened, if I remember rightly, in 1853, but I confess to not remembering with certainty the date given me. I am under the impression that in its early years Major T. Charles Watson's was not an unknown figure at Hythe, and that the present Adjutant-General of Canada took a course there while a young officer in the Imperial service.

"In the ante-room of the Hythe School of Musketry officers in almost every branch may be met. The variety will be appreciated when it is mentioned that among many others the following corps are represented during the present term : 1st Life Guards, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Dragoon Guards, 8th and 18th Hussars, 12th Lancers, 2nd Life Guards, Royal Engineers, Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, Scots Guards, Seaforth Highlanders, Cameron Highlanders, Army Service Corps, Inniskilling Fusiliers, 5th Royal Irish Rifles, Connaught Rangers, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Leinster Regiment—formerly the 100th, raised in Canada—South Wales Borderers, Rifle Brigade, West India Regiment, Royal Marine Artillery, and officers from English and Irish militia regiments, each of which has Line connection. At church parade on Sunday morning the various uniforms make up a most picturesque group, presenting pleasing contrasts. Among the officers in attendance at the school whom I met was Capt. Von Hugel, Royal Engineers, son of Baron Von Hugel, of Montreal, formerly of Port Hope. He is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston.

"The commandant of the school is Col. G. Paton, C.M.G.; the D.A.G. is Capt. J. Dutton Hunt, Highland Light Infantry; the quartermaster and acting adjutant is Lieut. F. Bourne, late South Wales Borderers, and the chief drill instructor is Lieut.-Col. F. G. A. White, late First Durham Light Infantry. For purposes of instruction the officers in attendance are grouped in nine sections of nine each, with a sergeant-instructor attached to each section, the whole of the sections being divided into two wings, known as right and left. The syllabus of instruction is a most thorough one, and to get through it successfully demands diligent application and intelligent study. The course is eminently practical as well as theoretical."

The local corps are just getting down to work again, though it is a question how the peaceful practice of the goose-step and the stand-at-ease by numbers will suit the gory appetites of the soldiers who have been nightly capturing Algiers at the Ottawa Exhibition amid the plaudits of an excited grand stand.

The Field Battery's four officers with six non-coms. are hard at work preparing for the Laprairie Camp for which they will leave on the 1st prox. For the past two weeks Sergt.-Instr. McIntyre, of "A" Battery, Kingston, has had them in charge.

The Governor-General's Foot Guards and the 43rd have recommenced their fall drill. It is understood that Capt. O'Brien, of the 35th Simcoe Foresters, who is now a resident of Ottawa, is to be attached to the Guards for drill purposes.

A. M. B.

A RUSSIAN OPINION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

A PROMINENT Russian newspaper, *The Razvedchick*, publishes a striking article on the British army, which is not likely to please English officers. Our contemporary contends that discipline is "non-existent in the British army," and adds that this is chiefly due to the repugnance of Englishmen to habits of obedience, and also to the system of voluntary service, which obtains in both the army and navy. "In England," the writer observes, "everyone whose head and stomach are not absolutely empty, is allowed to work in his own way for a livelihood; whilst there is always, as a last resort, her Majesty's recruiting sergeants." The writer proceeds to give his own impressions of the methods adopted by recruiting sergeants, and hints that British soldiers are drawn from the paupers, the starving, the gutter-snipes and the workmen on strike. With such material he considers it hopeless to expect good discipline to prevail in our army. Here follows a very sarcastic description of Mr. Atkins: "In a few days (sic) you see this man, yesterday (sic) in so pitiable a plight, with a beaming smile on his lips, with closely-cut hair and a curl on his left temple, with a small cap balanced on his right ear, his waist squeezed as if in a corset, with tight-fitting trousers, wearing a pair of gloves, and carrying the traditional swagger-stick. Yesterday he was in the gutter; to-day he is exalted, and, with inflated chest, looks down with contempt on other people, and refuses to make way on the footpath. He is a king in the crowd, and a 'voluntary defender of his country.' He is not obliged to show deference to any one in the streets, because officers wear mufti; he strolls arm-in-arm with a girl, like anything you please—except a soldier." The article goes on to describe the alleged difficulties in the way of instilling even the rudiments of discipline into the "voluntary recruit," and alludes to various acts of insubordination in our smartest regiments. Lord Wolseley, it is said, "has not forgotten the 24th September, 1892, when the Cavalry of the Guard (all picked troops) mutinied under the very eyes of the Queen at Windsor." The writer adds that the English press wrote "very mildly" of the mutiny, strikes being in accord with the spirit of the nation, "and the military spirit not understood. A captain and a few N.C.O.'s were dismissed the service, and there the matter ended." The article contains much more offensive criticism which need not be quoted.

THE CORNWALL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual shooting competition under the auspices of the Cornwall Rifle Association took place on the 29th and 30th. There were quite a number of shots from Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Prescott, etc. The cracks of the 59th have more than distinguished themselves this year. For the second time they have won second place in the Canadian Military Rifle League. They also made good shooting at the big rifle meets at Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto. At the D. R. A. the nine men won nearly \$400, the Lansdowne Cup and Col. Massey's Cup. Capt. Miller and Lieut. Runions were on the Bisley Team this year and made a good showing. This year two of the men are in the first twenty, and will go to Bisley next year to uphold the honor of Canada and the 59th. The success of the Cornwall men has been watched by shots in all parts of the Dominion, and they have well upheld their name of being able to keep up their record at home and abroad. The matches and prizes offered are very good indeed for such an association, and show that the Cornwall men are away ahead of many an association that has better facilities.

Prizes to the amount of \$470 were given. Those who had charge of the arrangements were Lieut.-Col. Bredin and Major R. R. MacLennan, M. P., honorary presidents; Capt. J. F. Smart, president; Capt. J. L. Miller and Lieut. Runions, vice-presidents; G. G. Copeland, secretary; Staff-Sergt. A. A. Smith and Bugler Porteous.

The duties of range officer were executed by Sergt. R. Corrigan, and gave every satisfaction.