

vied with each other to carry off the palm, and so successful were they in their efforts, that those present on the staff, who have had vast experience in military affairs, affirmed that many could not be surpassed by regular troops, and the Marquis of Lorne, in a happy speech complimented the whole to this effect, whilst all agree that, it was the most successful and brilliant military pageant, that, has ever been witnessed in the Dominion of Canada.

The Force taking part in the Sham Fight numbering about 2900 of all arms, was commanded and composed as follows.—

DEFENSIVE FORCE.

Divisional Commander,
Lieutenant-Colonel Duchesnay, D.A.G.
Brigade Major,
Lieutenant-Colonel Lamontagne,
Aide, Lieutenant-Colonel Colfer, 61st Battalion.
Commanding Scarlet Brigade,
Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, 6th Fusiliers.
Commanding Rifle Brigade,
Lieutenant-Colonel Bond, 3rd Victoria Rifles.

COMPOSITION OF FORCE.

Cavalry, one troop Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, Lieutenant Colonel Turnbull.
Field Artillery, B Battery, two guns, Captain Short.
Garrison Artillery Brigade, four batteries, Major Fraser, B B, C A.
5th Royal Scots, Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford.
6th Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin.
1st Prince of Wales, Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead.
3rd Victoria Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel Bond.
65th Mount Royal Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel Outmet.

ATTACKING FORCE.

Divisional Command.
Lieutenant-Colonel T B. Strange, R A
Aide, Major Hobert, "B" Battery.
Commanding Light Brigade.
Lieutenant-Colonel Montizambert.
Brigade Major,
Lieutenant Imlah, Halifax Field Battery.
Commanding Heavy Brigade,
Lt.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G.
Brigade Major.
Lieutenant Pennofather, 8th Cavalry.

Composition of Force.

Cavalry, half troop, Q. O. C. H. Lt.-Col. Gray
Field Artillery, Quebec Field Battery, Captain C. Lindsay.
Battalion Garrison Artillery, B. B., R. S. G., Major Taschereau.
6th Royal Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel Alleyn.
8th Voltigeurs, Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Amyot.
62nd Battalion St. John Infantry, Major Likely.
Also about 20 of Montreal High School Cadets.
The whole force was under the immediate command of Lieutenant-General Sir Selby Smyth, K. C. M. G.,

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

Two ambulance stations provided with medicines and surgical appliances were established on the grounds covered by the review and sham fight; both were distinguished by Geneva flags. No. 1 station was on the Plains under charge of a surgeon, and No. 2 in the Laboratory at the foot of the Citadel Glacis.

Defence of Greater Britain.

"The Fable of the Bundle of Sticks,"—what one of us when a child, has not learned, in the nursery, the standing maxim of every day life, conveyed so clearly, in this simple tale, yet true to its inmost depth? "Union is strength," and history is a mosaic of events which depicts in the most glaring colours, the rise and fall of nations through this single cause alone.

There was a time when the arms of England hurled back with fury the imperious aggression of her foes, who had yet to learn the practical lesson taught by this wise apophthegm. All this has, however, now been changed, and whilst foreign nations have concentrated their fighting power into one moveable mass, so as to enable them to strike rapid and weighty blows, Britain, on the other hand, through the exigencies of an ever-increasing overcrowded population, has been obliged to break assunder the bands of strength, and scatter her saplings to the uttermost ends of the world, there to build up other and weaker Britains,

Patriotism and science has done much to weave new and extended bands, knitting ties of almost lasting endurance; though imperishable as they be, the strongest bough may yet be snapped, if egotistical partizans bid for a hollow popularity at the expense of a national welfare.

"The Colonies," merely outlying territories of England, have received, and are receiving, from her shores "the bone and sinew of the nation," weakening internally and breaking into scattered fragments that power which once ruled the world. If, then, Britain is to maintain a supremacy, or even hold her ground in the councils of growing empires, one common interest must be the future bond of strength, reuniting us all, otherwise these off-shoots of the mother-land drifting away blindly, through their own short-sightedness, may some day be met and crushed in detail by a power which has learned to value the teachings of our fable, leaving their parent to, afterwards, share the same fate.

It is some years since an eminent Frenchman, who, after visiting our Universities, expressed his astonishment, upon his return to his native country, that England should send so many of her sons to study for a profession in which the prizes were so few and so hard to win, and when the greater majority, after spending the best days of their youth in the attempt, would have at last to go out into the world, unsuccessful and disappointed men. The answer was that it is characteristic of the spirit of the English "emulation," with them, whenever there is a race to be run, the prize of which brings honour, the field, at the starting point, is always sure to be large. The days of brute strength have passed away; war has become a deep science, a life study, and it is absurd to expect men to spend years of time and money in acquiring a knowledge of the profession of arms, when such labour and experience bring neither worth or position. The heart of military service becomes as water when it feels there is no reality in the work, and discipline ceases to be noble, when party spirit paralyzes the authority and councils of its chief. If England and the Colonies are to look to the Colonial Militia for help, as an auxiliary to the Imperial arm in the event of war, the service must be made real and earnest, affording officers an opportunity of winning their way to positions in the Imperial service through their own ability by fair and open competition, which at present is not the case, so that, officers who take an interest in the military profession, may have something to work, something to aim for, and here by "emulation," raise the whole efficiency of our force, linking the services, together, by the closest of ties. The proposal for an Imperial Colonial reserve, as advocated in Lieut.-General Sir Selby Smyth's Militia Report for the past year, and suggested in a lecture delivered at the Royal United Service Institution, on "The Military Aspect of Canada," by Lt.-Col. Strange, R.A., Dominion Inspector of Artillery, offers all that is desired and which, if carried out, would give such an impetus of spirit in the work of defence, that the arms of United and Greater Britain might bid defiance to the rest of the world.

The Pall Mall Budget of the 7th ult., referring to this subject, says:—"The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the question of the defence of our outlying territories contain men of both parties, and delegates are now on their way home to represent colonial opinions on this subject. It would be nothing short of a national misfortune if the opportunity were lost of putting this important business on a proper footing. As matters stand there is positively no arrangement whatever for joint protection—ports are left unprotected, coaling stations unsupplied, important strategical positions unconnected by telegraph, and the land and sea forces of the various colonies are unorganized. One member of this important commission is now Secretary at War, another is Civil Lord of the Admiralty. Is it too much to expect that the new Liberal Government will sanction arrangements which will relieve us once for all from anxiety on this head? By presenting more completely than their predecessors the commercial interests of the country, they must see clearly that the