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Note and Comment.

Some surprise has naturally been caused by the decision of the Major General commanding to issue orders for the assembling of the various companies of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry in a camp of instruction at Levis. When these companies were established they were intended to be models for the infantry schools. That, in fact, was what they were established for. Has General Herbert found the models out of order that he has had to get them together to pound them into shape?

The explanation is made in the press that it has been found advis-

able to get the companies together to secure a uniformity of system in interior economy, drill and methods of conducting examinations. That is all very well, but it is difficult to see why this uniformity could not have been established by the issuing of proper orders. They do not find it necessary to bring all the regiments in the Imperial service together once a year to secure uniformity.

Under the circumstances it is scarcely to be wondered at that there is considerable grumbling that money should be spent in providing extra training for the permanent corps while there was no money this year for training the rural militia. Everybody agrees that a small permanent force in Canada is necessary but merely as an adjunct to the ordinary militia, which must remain the Dominion's first line of defence. The Canadian treasury cannot afford to maintain a standing army sufficient to provide for the country's protection just yet.

The Bisley team is deserving of a warm welcome upon its return to Canada. We have never had a team in England which has done better all round, even if they did not bring back the Kolapore cups, and every man of them from Major Ibbotson down deserves the most sincere congratulations of their comrades in the force.

Every man in the militia owes a duty to his regiment. It is his bounden duty to add as much lustre to the name of his corps as he can. If he thinks he has any sort of a

chance of his winning any mention of his corps in the prize lists of the big rifle matches about to take place he does an injury to his corps if he does not make every effort to attend. A crack shot who does not do his very best to attend his provincial match and the D. R. A. meeting is not worthy of the uniform he wears.

An American Bullet Proof Shield.

Mr. W. J. F. Lennard, a stairbuilder, of Brooklyn, N.Y., has invented a bullet proof shield claimed to be superior to that of Herr Dowe, the Mannheim tailor, described in the last issue of the Scientific American. It is said to be composed of cotton, felt, wood, and a chemical compound of parts mineral and vegetable. A public test of the bullet proof qualities of the new shield was made at one of the Brooklyn parks on July 12. It was in the form of a pad seventeen inches long, thirteen inches wide, and a trifle less than two inches thick, being somewhat flexible, and weighing eleven pounds. This pad was hung on the neck of a wooden figure, and shot at by a marksman with a .45 caliber army rifle, the cartridges being loaded with seventy grains of powder and 405 grains of lead. The bullets partially penetrated and embedded themselves in the pad, but did not go through it. The inventor afterward put on a similar pad, and was shot at by the marksman, the same gun and cartridges being used, when the shield proved an effective protection against the bullet. The inventor said there was no feeling from the impact of the bullet, except a slight sensation as if some one had poked him with a finger. The inventor does not claim that this shield would be effective against steel bullets, but only against lead bullets. His shield is the result of experiments for a composition to use in armouring ships, which he claims will be lighter and better than steel plates.