

when the horse is no longer to be dreaded by well armed infantry, and musketry has attained that power which makes its fire much to be dreaded, the instinct is and must be the other way. It must be to offer the least target to the bullets. These points are regulated in warfare by a more inexorable law than that of drill systems. "Although troops are attracted towards the sound of heavy firing, yet they spread out when struck by it."—(*Lieut. Mayne*). It is not a question of cowardice, leading to disobedience of regulations. Men who have no fear of death are the very men who, being cool and brave, realize not merely when losses make success impossible, but the cause of such losses. It was no want of pluck that made the Prussian closed reinforcing bodies "scatter." It was not away from the foe, but towards the foe that they thinned out. "The supports in moving up, frequently scattered."—(*Von Boguslawski*). And this is attributed to the murderous character of the French fire. "They all dissolved themselves into skirmishing swarm."—(*Tactical Retrospect*).

They thinned out as they went forward. This action was spontaneous. It was the result of unerring instinct in courageous men overthrowing the obstinacy of theory. "The fearful gaps made by the enemy's bullets soon loosened our serried ranks, converting the companies into an open line [Schwarme] which, honor be to the gallant fellows, kept moving on."—(*Von Kraft Prinz zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen*). Theory refuses to recognize the change made by the introduction of long-range rapid-firing weapons. Stern facts overthrow theory. Therefore let the reader suffer it to be again asserted and emphasised that: To expect soldiers under the direct fire of modern weapons to manoeuvre by intentionally moving closer to one another, and thus artificially to make special spaces for reinforcements to come up into line, is to expect the impossible. Every system that is based on the idea of men closing in under heavy fire, either spontaneously or in fulfilment of orders given according to a theoretical manoeuvring code, will be unphilosophical, because in direct opposition to incontrovertible facts, which facts were born of stern necessity. The attempt has always failed, and, if persisted in, will fail again. "There are situations in battle in which men's minds are so occupied by the dangers of the moment that all evolutions become impossible; in such cases you don't know right from left; the only thought is 'forwards' or 'backwards.'"—(*Von Kraft Prinz zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen*).

But even were it possible to close in portions of the fighting line, and thus to retain a semblance of order by keeping the reinforcements separate from the original units thrown out for attack, such a course of proceeding has a fatal defect, which should lead to its being condemned by theory, whatever other advantages it might possess, even if these advantages could be attained in no other way. It ignores the unavoidable sequences from the principle of modern fighting now generally accepted, that the troops first launched to the fight must not be walked over by those who follow, but be picked up, as it were, by them, and carried on to the final point of shock. "The old line of skirmishers had only to prepare the way for the columns or lines, and to supplement their efforts; the new 'firing line,' on the contrary, has to fight the battle out through all its stages to the conclusion. . . . A tactical body, once thrown into a firing line on the offensive cannot be relieved, its remnants, great or small, will remain in the firing line to the end of the action."—(*Colonel Sir Lumley Graham*). "The business of the old skirmishing line was the minor one of clearing the front of troublesome sharpshooters of the enemy, and then giving way for the main body to move forward and attack the position with the bayonet. Now, however, the preliminary skirmishing line is the nucleus or skeleton of what is to become the shooting line in the attack. It is taken from those companies which are to form, in the first instance, the front line of battle. This line is never meant to retire or be replaced by other troops, but it is to be reinforced as required, and it is ultimately to form part of the body to storm the position."—(*Intelligence Branch of Q.-M.-G's. Department, 1881*). Thus the fresh troops are not to supersede those who have borne the brunt of the first attack, but are to take them up, infuse fresh "go" into them, and carry them on. "Troops once engaged under fire can never nowadays, as of old, be withdrawn."—(*Lieut. Mayne*).

(To be continued.)

WINNIPEG. — The *Manitoban* says the volunteer monument at Winnipeg is rising rapidly, now that the intricate work of the base is finished. The Main street side will be adorned with a marble slab bearing the royal coat of arms; the names of the fallen heroes will be engraved on the north side; and the names of the battles in which they fell will be carved on the south side. The names of the members of the monument committee are to be handed down to posterity on a slab on the western side. The monument will be unveiled on the civic holiday, when there will be a grand demonstration. The mayor has given the 90th Batt. the privilege of arranging a programme of sports and amusements for that day and evening. All the volunteers in the province are to be invited, and will be entertained while in the city by the battalion. It is hoped Sir John A. Macdonald will be present.

Canada at Wimbledon.

THE *Canadian Gazette* of July 15th has some very interesting information respecting the Canadian team at Wimbledon. It says: "Canadians have always won a reputation at Wimbledon for the bright and tasteful decorations of their camp, and this year they fully maintain their past credit in this respect. The camp and its surroundings are practically the same as at preceding meetings. And yet not quite the same, for some of the colonies hitherto unrepresented have sent teams to Wimbledon, and they act wisely in thus following the example Canada has had the enterprise so long to set. It is indeed a much more serious undertaking to come from the far Antipodes to attend a British rifle meeting than it is to cross the Atlantic, simple enough matter as that is nowadays. Hence, from Canadians as from Englishmen, the pluck of our Australian brethren meets with admiration, and to them a hearty welcome is extended. The Canadian team has this year had the advantage of a week's practice over the excellent ranges of the University at Cambridge. The weather at Cambridge was hot, but not altogether advantageous to shooting on account of the mirage so often met with at Wimbledon, and generally on English ranges. Yet in a contest at Cambridge, the Canadians were able to score a satisfactory success over the university riflemen. The competition lay between teams of nine from Ontario, nine from the maritime provinces, and nine from the university, at distances of 200, 500 and 600 yards respectively. Some close shooting ensued. The Ontario men scored 778, or an average per man of 86½ out of a possible 105; the maritime provinces 733, or an average of 81½; and the university 728, or an average of under 81. The highest Canadian score was that of Trooper Beatty, who gained 93 points, while two Canadians, Staff-Sergt. Armstrong and Pte. Kimmerly, followed with a tie of 91 points. Thus the Canadian individual scoring was, in many cases, excellent. The general averages were also good, better in fact than the figures of the last Kolapore cup competition, and a good augury for this year's contest were the natural conditions at Wimbledon as favorable as at Cambridge. This, unfortunately, they are not.

"The principal Wimbledon event in which the Canadians have as yet participated is the Alexandra contest. In this five have secured places on the prize list. Sergeant Loggie holds the twentieth position with a score of 62, out of a highest possible of 70, and has gained a prize of £5. Trooper Beatty, with a score of 59, has a prize of £4; Capt. Hood, 57 points and a prize of £3; Pte. Kimmerley, 55 points and £2, and Staff-Sergt. Bell 55 points and £2. And in speaking of this, the first concluded contest, it is interesting, in view of subsequent competitions, to note that the only other colonist figuring on the prize list is one Indian, with a score of 67, and a Guernsey representative, with 58 points to his credit."

After we had gone to press last week the news came that the English team had again this year won the Kolapore Cup. Their score was 666 points. Canada was second with 646, Guernsey third with 636, Australia fourth with 632, Jersey fifth with 627, and India at the bottom with 595. The following were the individual scores of the Canadian team, and also the range totals of the other teams competing:

	200	500	600	Total
Staff-Sergt Bell, 12th Batt	29	32	27	88
Trooper Beatty, 8th Cavalry	31	27	28	86
Pte. Russell, 45th Batt	23	33	28	84
Staff-Sergt. Armstrong, G.G.F.G	25	27	28	80
Sergt. Loggie, 73rd Batt	29	25	25	79
Pte. Kimmerley, 49th Batt	31	21	25	77
Lieut. Maxwell, H.G.A	27	21	28	76
Sergt. King, 45th Batt	27	24	25	76
Canadian totals	222	210	214	646
English "	231	242	193	666
Guernsey "	235	202	199	636
Australia "	229	201	202	632
Jersey "	242	205	179	626
India "	219	200	176	595

It will thus be seen that at 200 yards Canada stood only fifth, but crept up to 4th at 500, and doing the best shooting of all at the longest range, wound up second in the competition. The scoring this year is considerably higher than that of last when the Mother Country team had 650, Guernsey 639, Jersey 612, and Canada 597. In 1884 the Canadian team was successful by a total score of 665, against an English total of 660. This is the sixteenth annual contest for the Kolapore Cup, the Canadians having been successful on four occasions, namely: in 1872, 1875, 1881 and 1884, the English team having been successful on all other occasions.

The Wimbledon meeting was brought to a close on Saturday, the