

attained, exceeding that of the recently tried 110-gun, which was 2,080 feet. In consequence the trajectory is extraordinarily low, being only 46' at 1,000 yards, 1° 54' at 2,000, which is practically point blank firing, and only 6½° at 4,000 yards. As a necessary accompaniment of the low trajectory is great penetration, being, into wrought iron 5·8 inches at the muzzle, 4 inches at 1,000, and 2 inches at 4,000 yards. This is very great, considering the weight of the gun, its small calibre, and the weight of the projectile. The charge of powder used is 2 lbs. 15 oz., the steel shell bursting charge 1,200 grains, the shrapnel shells contain 70 balls of 30 to the pound, and the case shot 139 of 28 to the pound. The gun can be fired 32 times per minute in a trial for speed, or 18 times with careful aiming. Taking the higher rate of speed, the shrapnel would give 2,240 shots and case 4,348 in that space of time. Comment on the above is hardly necessary, for to us it appears that no landing could take place in face of such a weapon, whilst ships of war without heavy armor, and torpedo boats, would be at the mercy of the force possessing such a gun. As we have before informed our readers, the agent for the Nordenfelt Gun Company expects a smaller gun, a 3-pounder, from England very shortly.

Contents of our Contemporaries.

The English weeklies for the 26th February are to hand:

Broad Arrow.—The Condition of the Army; How to Fight the German Army; The Central Asian Railway; Repeating Rifles for the Indian Army; Army Furbishing versus Military Efficiency; The Prince of Wales' Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), 2nd Batt., Results of Examination for Promotion; Burmah; Magazine and Repeating Rifles; Correspondence; Regimental and Naval Notes; Editorials, &c.

United Service Gazette.—Employment for Discharged Soldiers; Service Members in Parliament; More Boxer Cartridges; Russian Transport in Central Asia; A Glorious Anniversary; Magazine and Repeating Arms; Foreign Service Gossip; What is Said in the Service; Greater Britain; The Services in the Senate; Naval Intelligence; Regimental Intelligence; Reviews; Editorial Notes, &c.

Volunteer Service Gazette.—Lecture on Coast Defences by Major Lloyd; The Postoffice Rifles; West of Scotland Tactical Society; The Use of Dismounted Cavalry; The Volunteer Force; The National Rifle Association; Bank of England Volunteers; Notes, &c.

Volunteer Service Review.—This periodical reaches us in monthly form instead of the old weekly issue, and is neatly printed on tinted paper.—Volunteer Capitation Committee; Report; A Month at School, (being a capital description of a subaltern's appearance at a military school); The Marksman's Badge and How I. Won it; Notes of the Month; Lord Wolseley on the Volunteers; Consumption in the Army; Regimental Notes, &c.

The Volunteer Record.—Biography of Captain E. H. St. John; Mildmay; Secretary National Rifle Association; "Roughing it" (continued); Engines of War of the Ancients; No. 3; The Battering Ram; The National Rifle Association; Gossip; Editorial Notes; Correspondence, &c.

Army and Navy Journal, New York, 12th March.—Gunboats vs. Torpedo Boats; The Question of Armor; Steel in Heavy Guns; Guns, Gunmetal, Gunpowder, &c., and the usual large attraction or short newsy items.

Personal.

Major Charles Musgrove Boswell, who succeeds the late Lieut.-Colonel MacKeand as Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 90th battalion, Winnipeg Rifles, was born July 10th, 1849, and lived most of his early life in Cobourg, Ont. Both his father and grandfather served in the navy; the latter, the Hon. Capt. Boswell, holding a commission in the Royal navy. In 1864 Col. Boswell enlisted in the Cobourg infantry as a bugler. He attended the military school of instruction at Toronto under Lieut.-Col. Lawry of H. M. 47th Regt., where he obtained a second class certificate. In 1866 he served with the provisional battalion under the late Lieut.-Col. Williams during the Fenian raid. In 1869 was appointed ensign of "B" company, 40th Batt., and obtained a first class certificate from a military board composed of Lieut.-Col. Pattinson, D.A.G., Lieut.-Col. Williams, 46th Batt., and Major Reed, Brigade Major. In 1872 he was appointed lieutenant and adjutant of the 40th, and attending the military school of instruction at Kingston, under Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, he obtained a first-class certificate, and was tempor-

arily appointed acting-adjutant of the school. In 1878 he secured the rank of captain.

Shortly after Col. Boswell left for Manitoba, where in conjunction with the late Col. Kennedy he was one of the most active promoters in organizing the 90th. In November, 1883, on the organization of the 90th, he was appointed adjutant with the rank of captain. In the following year the late Col. Kennedy, who was commanding officer of the regiment, took command of the Manitoba contingent of the Nile voyageurs, but met his death in London, Eng., on his return home from the Soudan to rejoin his regiment in the North-West campaign of 1885. Col. Boswell was promoted to the rank of major in November, 1884; and now through the death of the late lamented Col. MacKeand, who succeeded Col. Kennedy, he becomes the next commanding officer of the 90th.

Colonel Boswell has always been an enthusiastic volunteer, and a most popular military officer. He is first vice-president of the Manitoba Rifle Association, and has been its range officer since the organization in 1882. He commanded the first detachment of the 90th called out in 1884 on the occasion of an anticipated riot in Winnipeg. He served throughout the North-West campaign of 1885 and was in command of the first troops to leave for the front. He was mentioned in despatches both for Fish Creek and Batoche; in the former having a narrow escape.

Major C. T. Higginson, of Hawkesbury, late of the 18th battalion, left last week on a prospecting tour through the North-West and British Columbia. It is his intention to take up land in the Pacific province and move out there for good.

Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., Winnipeg, is still in town, and, with Mrs. Houghton, had the honor of dining at Government House last week.

Lieut.-Col. Thos. Scott, commanding the Manitoba Grenadiers, has been appointed Collector of Customs at Winnipeg. He has been connected with the volunteer force since the Trent affair, at which time he raised a company in Perth, Ont. With his company he served through the different raids in Canada and in 1870 was gazetted Captain of No. 7 Co. of the Ontario Rifles. He accompanied the first Red River expedition under Wolseley to Fort Garry, arriving at Winnipeg in Sept., 1870. After the disbanding of the Ontario Rifles in 1871, Col. Scott, who had returned to Perth, was called on to take charge of the second expedition to Manitoba made necessary by the Fenian raid upon the province in that year. Although late in the fall when the expedition started, Col. Scott managed the affair so successfully that he personally received the thanks and approbation of Colonel Wolseley. He remained in the force until 1874, when he retired to enter into business in Winnipeg. Col. Scott has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He was a candidate for the Local Legislature in Winnipeg in 1874, his opponent being the then local premier, Mr. R. A. Davis. Col. Scott was defeated by fifteen votes. In 1878 he was elected to the Local Legislature from Winnipeg, and re-elected the following year. He resigned in September, 1880, to run for the Commons against Donald A. Smith, and was successful. He was re-elected at the general election in 1882, and served out the term of that parliament.

No man has given more valuable assistance towards building up the city of Winnipeg than Col. Scott, and he has occupied almost every position of honor within the gift of the citizens. In 1875 he organized the first fire brigade, and was the chief engineer. He was school trustee for the south ward during 1875, 1876 and 1877. He was the first vice-president of the Provincial Agricultural association during 1876-77, and was elected president in 1878. Unsolicited, he was elected alderman for the south ward, although then in the military force, at the time of Winnipeg's incorporation. In 1876 he was elected mayor of Winnipeg, and so popular did he become as Winnipeg's chief magistrate, that in the following year he was returned by acclamation.

The Winnings of the Wimbledon Team of 1886.

ON page 445 of our issue of the 12th August last we gave a list of the prizes won by our Canadian team at the last Wimbledon meeting. Now that the annual report of the N.R.A. has reached us that list has been checked and found correct, with the following trifling exceptions: In the grand aggregate Sergt. Loggie's £2 prize carries no badge with it, and the amount of the prize won by the same competitor in the second stage of the Queen's was £3 instead of £4 as printed. In the Corporation of London prize the name of Sergt. Wilson, Ont., was omitted. He took £8 with a score of 70, Private Russell's prize in the same match being worth £10 instead of £8 as we had it.