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This year is apt to witness a Queen's Birthday review of an unusual character, it being expected that the Duke of Connaught, who is about returning from India *via* Canada, will spend the anniversary in one of our chief cities. Such being the case, no pains should be spared to make the parade of the militia worthy of the occasion.

The military news from the Antipodes published in this issue, and which we have extracted from our sprightly contemporary the *Colonial Military Gazette*, may be read with much profit, showing as it does that in their military administration the Australian colonies are ahead of the Dominion in many respects. For example, signalling corps are encouraged and paid; cadet training is very extensively practised, and camps for cadet corps, to be tried here as an experiment next summer, are successfully conducted; commissariat and transport corps flourish; the free ammunition allowance for military training is fifty rounds a year, against our twenty annually or biennially; and even in the matter of a Military Institute, such as Toronto has been enterprising enough to organize, Victoria has forestalled us, having established a Naval and Military Institute in November last. In pointing out these facts, of course we do not wish it to be inferred that the Antipodean colonies might not with advantage take pattern from our system in other respects.

Unhappily it is notorious that the attendance at the district camps annually held, is not a fair representation of the corps called out, and the men who put in the twelve days training are too often coaxed out to do duty for that occasion only, and with no expectation that they will be on hand at any subsequent training. A correspondent, whose letter appears in this issue, gives it as his opinion that were those men who were trained in 1888 and 1889 ordered out again this year, con-

siderably less than half would respond. It is a question whether the money spent upon the district camps might not be employed to much better advantage. For instance, the rural corps might be so constituted that each company could be drilled at company headquarters, just as the city corps are now drilled; and for the officers and higher non-commissioned officers classes of the duration of the present camps might be formed in connection with the military schools for their respective districts.

A Toronto militiaman, one of the rank and file, writes to express the hope that more will be heard of the proposed efficiency competition for infantry, which he thinks would be a great incentive to all ranks to perfect themselves in drill and useful military acquirements generally. We hoped to have ere this presented a detailed scheme for such a competition, but the officer who has been interesting himself in its preparation has been interrupted by pressure of other business.

The Halifax *Critic* has this pleasant paragraph: "Nothing can be more satisfactory than the present relations of the militia of Halifax with the Imperial forces, who are untiring in affording every assistance in their power to our citizen soldiery whenever occasion serves. An instance of this good feeling occurred on Friday last. The Royal Artillery were already short-handed by the strength of one battery which had left, and another was to leave on Saturday. A very heavy gun was to be mounted for the use of the H. B. G. A., and the R. A. determined it should be done though they had to impress men not usually employed on that kind of work, and who had all to prepare for leaving on Saturday morning. This service (an arduous one) was rendered in the most cheerful and pleasant manner."

Will our correspondent "Rifleman," who writes anonymously from Georgetown, P. E. I., be good enough to send his name, when we will be happy to print the answer to his question.

Sir F. Roberts on Artillery.

(United Service Gazette.)

Sir Frederick Roberts' recent address, on the occasion of his visit to the Artillery Practice Camp at Delhi, will receive a warm welcome from all who have the interests of the Army at heart. Amongst Sir Frederick's other important remarks, it will be observed that he lays down the principle that, "with foes equally well armed, that artillery will win which can soonest find the range of its enemy, and, when found, fire with the greatest accuracy, steadiness and rapidity." He went on to say how we are to arrive at this highly desirable result, and his remarks are eminently practical and to the point. Coming from the Commander-in-Chief in India, they have a remarkable value; but, seeing that the Commander-in-Chief is also an able artillery officer, they have in this case a unique force and application. According to this great authority, we must not be content with the results hitherto obtained, but must aim at a far higher standard of excellence. We must learn to get the range as soon and as accurately as possible. Then gunners must be taught to