or other sports, he either refuses to give it or gives it so grudgingly that few care to ask for it. It is no wonder that there is a great deal of grumbling amongst all ranks, and instead of duties being performed and work carried out with pleasure, it is just the reverse. Then, if an officer should happen to get into a scrave, the $C$. () is the last person to whom he goes in his difficulty, as he knows he will get no sympathy in that quarter. The regiment is broken up into eliques, for there are always a few who will flatter and "kow. tow" to him because he is C. ()., but it is not a hapry family. Exchanges are frequent-always a bad sign-and all look forward to the happy day when the $\mathrm{C} . \mathrm{O}$. has to go. Now an order comes that the regiment is to move to new guarters, and from the day the order is received everything is in a state of chaos. First one order is issued, then another, the adjutant and the quartermaster are worned out of their lives, the sincere wish of one and all is that the C. O. will go on leave and join only when the move is over, for only in that case is there any chance of things going smoothly. Alas: he has not the slightest idea of doing anything of the sort; he thinks that nothing can be done rightly if he is not present, and though plenty of time has been given to make all arangements, at the last momem it is found that next to nothing has been done, all is confusion, and everything has to be rushed, owing to the C. O.'s indecision and constant change of plans.

If the day comes when he has to lead his regiment into action, though he may not be and most likely is not a coward still he feels anything but confident that he will come well out of the ordeal. Will ne be supported by all ranks? Will his orders be carried out as he has given them? Will all do their duty? Having such thoughts in his mind it is no wonder if he is flurried and anxious instead of being cool and collected. All ranks instinctively know this is so, no one has confidence in the C. O., and he has verry little in himself. Though no disaster may overtake the regiment, still all that in other circumstances would have been done has not been done, and it is due entirely to the innate bravery of his officers and men that nothing calamitous has happened. This, then, is the C. O. of the "wrong sort." It is not very difficult to imagine what the state of a regiment must be having such a man at its head. Be it said, however, to the credit of C. O.s in general, that this stamp of man is in the minority. Long may he remain so.
(To be continued in our ne.vt issue.)

Major Regenspursky, lately on the General Staff at Vienna, and now an instructor in Topography and Tactics at the school for landwehr officers, in a recently published pamphlet holds that the advances made, and about to be made, in rifles and ammunition have revolutionized warfare, and will change its whole aspect still further. Captain von der (ioltz, of the German infantry, has published a pamphlet in Berlin this year on "Independent Patrols," which also insists on the danger to which masses of infantry must in future be exposed, owing to the enormous range, power, and invisibility of modern musketiy. "l et us remember," says Von det Goltz, "that in future the inadvertent exposure of a body of men in the open before a concealed and intact enemy may result in such terrible losses in the course of a very short time that the force may be rendered hors $d e$ combat for the rest of the campaign." In order to avoic' such catastrophies, Von der Goltz considers that masses of infantry should be kept out of the dangerous zone until the position and intentions of the enemy have become clearly revealed. In 1866 John Ericsson said: "The art of war, as I have always contended, is positively in its infancy. When perfected, man will be forced to live at peace with man. This glorious result, which has been the cherished dream of my life, will unquestionably be atained before the close of the present century."

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