

ples of that System to the Active Militia of Canada, Lt.-Col. W. D. Otter; Fire Discipline, Lt.-Col. A. H. Macdonald; The Afghan War, With the Khyber Column under Sir S. J. Browne, Surgeon-Major W. N. Keefer; The Strategic Value of Canadian Railways, Lt.-Col. T. C. Seoble; The Best Mode of Enlisting and Training a City Corps, (Infantry) of the Active Militia under Existing Conditions, Lt.-Col. H. Smith. Reprints The Military Geography of Canada, Capt. A. L. Wanger, 6th U. S. Infantry; Fire Discipline; its Necessity in a Battery of Horse or Field Artillery, and the Best Means of Securing it, Major A. M. Murray, R.A.; The Art of Marching, Colonel E. T. Hutton, A.D.C.; The Encouragement of Useful Rifle-Shooting, Capt. M. Bayly, 2nd N. S.W. Infantry; Abstract of Annual General Meeting; List of Members.

The reprint of the Captain Wanger's lecture is one of the most interesting things in the book. It is really a paper on the best method of invading Canada from the American point of view. It is a reprint of a lecture on "The Military History of Canada," delivered before the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, by Captain Wanger, Instructor in the Art of War. The lecturer has this to say about the mobilization of the Canadian militia:—"If the Canadians were to accomplish feats of organization and mobilization equal to those of the Germans, and were to call out all the four classes of the militia, they may produce an army of 800 000 men. But such results are obtained only when popular clamor absolutely demands war; when each man feels that his religion, his well being, or his personal liberty is in jeopardy; or when from some great cause, his combativeness has been roused to the greatest degree. The presence of people in Canada favorably disposed to the United States, of those actually hostile to Great Britain, of internal difficulties owing to racial antipathies, and of many other conditions, must be ignored if we imagine this aggregate possible. It is more probable that the first call would bring out about 40 000 Canadian militia. New England, the middle States Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, could at once oppose them with a fully 60 000 organized militia; and there is no reason to believe that an Anglo-Saxon militiaman, reared on the banks of the St. Lawrence, is in any way superior to an Anglo-Saxon militiaman born and bred on the banks of the Hudson or the Illinois. The Canadian militia has doubtless improved since the day when the "Queen's Own" of Toronto ran away from the Fenians; the American militia is certainly better than it was when it led from the field of Bladensburg. The Canadian active militia would doubtless be increased more or less from the reserve. Under the stimulus of victory it might even grow into a formidable army; but under the depressing influence of defeat it would suffer the disintegration of all militia armies in adversity."

Any one reading the above will be at once struck with the unfairness of underestimating the available strength of the Canadian Militia on account of the American sympathizers supposed to be in the Dominion, and making no corresponding reduction from the strength of the United

States border militia. Of course every one knows that for every American sympathizer we have in Canada there are twenty British loyalists in the United States. Has the author not heard of the large numbers of Canadians and Britishers who rushed to the assistance of Canada from the United States, some of them from as far as Chicago, at the time of the Fenian raids. Still it must be admitted that the author is pretty impartial for an American. He explains that the seventy thousand regular troops with which Britain would back up Canada would be "the best in Europe," and he goes on to say "our ultimate preponderance in military strength cannot be doubted; but I do not share the views of those who think the military conquest of Canada would be a military promenade for the American army."

In concluding his lecture, Captain Wanger expresses the belief that without the United States had at its disposal a superior fleet to that of Great Britain it could not effect a permanent conquest of Canada.

Military Pictures.

There is an inspiration for any body with a heart in his bosom in a good military picture; but soldiers should be able to appreciate military art better than anybody else and they doubtless do. Be it said to the credit of the militia that some really fine collections of military pictures can be found in the ante-rooms and orderly rooms of our forts. Most enthusiastic militiamen have more or less elaborate collections of military pictures, and such collections would be more complete and more general if their owners had but known where they could safely apply for the requisite works of art. For the benefit of such we would merely like to convey the intimation that we now have in Montreal a firm which will supply all the standard military pictures required, and to give militiamen an idea of the standing of the firm it is but necessary to say that Lt. Col. John Hood is at the head of it. The Hood Company, it should be said at the start, is the sole agent for Canada of Goupil Company, of Paris; the Fine Arts Society of London, and Thomas Agnew & Sons, of London, three of the best known firms of art engravers in the world. The pictures the Hood Company keep in stock include such well known military subjects as "Rorkes Drift," etching by Fleming from the celebrated painting by De Nerville; "Tel-el-Kebir," photogravure; "Kassassin," by R. Canton Woodville; Lady Butler's "The Remnants of an Army," engraved by Chant; "The Roll Call," "Quatre Bras," "Balaklava," "Inkerman," the new picture by Lady Butler, engraved by Davy; "Scotland for Ever;" Robert Gibbs' two pictures, "The Thin Red Line," and "The Alma," or "Forward the 42nd;" "Saving the Guns at Maiwand," by G. B. Giles; "The Scots Guards on Rotten Row," "Guard Mounting," the late Duke of Clarence as major of the 10th Hussars, by Mathews, etc. etc.

The firm's military pictures also include the whole series by De Neuville and Detaille, and reproductions of all

the standard illustrations of the Franco-Prussian war. Prices run as high as \$150 for artists' proofs and as low as \$6 for prints.

A Very Pretty Idea.

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin;" and it is thought to be a very pretty idea started by the Canadian Military Gazette to obtain the consent of the commanding officer of the old 100th Regiment, the Royal Canadians as they are now called, in remembrance of their Canadian origin, to the men's wearing the maple leaf next Dominion Day; and if permission is granted to their so doing with the assistance of the journal's subscribers, to forward the necessary leaves to the regiment in India. Canadian ladies are asked to collect some of the finest autumn leaves they can find, it being properly thought that the men in India would wear their maple leaves all the prouder on Dominion Day if they know that they were the very best procurable in all the broad Dominion, and picked out and selected by Canada's fairest daughters.

The happy thought arose from a suggestion made by a correspondent to the Maple Leaf, the regimental journal of the Leinster regiment (Royal Canadians) that by keeping Dominion Day the old 100th should emphasise the interesting fact that they alone in the whole British Army bear the unique distinction of a colonial title. Every justification has it is noted, been given to the correspondent's anticipation, that as the loyal people of Canada take a very great interest in, and are as proud as ever of the "Royal Canadians" of the British Line, the compliment of keeping up Dominion Day in the regiment would be keenly appreciated by our Canadian brethren, and more particularly the members of the Canadian militia. Sentiment is yet a power in this world, and such little circumstances at these raise the hopes of those who look forward to an eventful federation of the British Empire.—The Naval and Military Record.

Shifting Ordinance Competition.

Annexed is the result of the shifting ordinance competition at Halifax, N. S. It has not been published before:

Shifting Ordinance Competition. The following were the details for the "A" shift as set forth in the programme: A 64-pr. R. M. L. gun a standing carriage to be dismounted by throwing it over the front on to the ground clear of the platform. The gun to be then taken by means of plank of rollers round the platform and re-mounted by long skids with rollers. Strength of detachment, 19 numbers. Stores allowed:

Drag ropes, heavy	2
Handspikes, 6 feet	8
Handspikes, 7 feet	2
Lashings, 1½ inch, 3 fathoms	2
Luff tackles	2
Planks, oak, 4in. x 12in. x 3in.	2
Planks, fir, 10in. x 17in. x 3in.	2
Planks, fir, 6in. x 12in. x 3in.	2
Scotches of sorts	12
Rollers, 14in. x 5in.	1
Rollers, 24in. x 5in.	2