

1863.—Appointed to F Battery, 22nd Brigade, Bengal, on its first organization. When a subaltern, commanded two batteries in cholera camp at Agra. Selected by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, the late Lord Strathnairn, to organize with another officer an Armstrong Mountain Battery for service in the Ambeyla campaign. On the close of the Umballah campaign appointed to conduct the battery from Peshawur in the extreme northwest of India to Dinapore, preparatory to the Bhootan campaign. This march of three months was begun in the unhealthy rainy season, when it was considered unsafe for European troops to travel, and when the Punjaub rivers (5) were unbridged, the Indus, at Attock, a rapid—one of the streams many miles in breadth—and a freshet from the Himalayas expected to flood the country. Besides the battery, the train included a long line of waggons with stores and reserves of ammunition, horses, and camels. The only Europeans who accompanied the train were a sergeant and the officer of the cavalry escort, the remaining hands being natives. Not a single day's march was lost, and the only loss that occurred was from the breaking of a rope, in lowering a store-cart on to a boat, in crossing the Jumna at Allahabad. Recommended for appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery.

1864-5-6—Bhootan Campaign, served throughout as adjutant. Had detached command by direction from Army Headquarters of the right-half Armstrong Mountain Battery. Succeeded to the command of the whole battery on the death of Major Griffin and the invaliding of Captain Oliver. Shelled the enemy's position above Buxa. Reconnoitered, with the brigade-major, one day in advance of the force marching on Bala. Commanded the rifle-gun battery in attack and capture of Bala. Commanded reconnoitering party at Nagoo, and took two prisoners. At the capture of Nagoo suggested, commanded and led the party of native infantry employed to clear the heights, when our column of attack was caught in a ravine, and cut off in front and rear, cleared the heights, taking 6 breast works in succession. Commanded the Armstrong guns under Gen. Dunsford when reconnoitering the enemy's position at Tazaguan in force. Subsequently, in sole command of native cavalry and infantry, conducted a reconnaissance of the enemy's position under fire from their guns and advanced works. Under Gen. Tytler—associated with the Quartermaster-General to make a secret reconnaissance in front. With three men—employed to secretly reconnoitre the approaches to the enemy's position on the left; surprised an armed party conveying supplies to the enemy—captured three prisoners, and explored the route among the mountains for the left attack, by which the enemy was dislodged and defeated. Commanded the artillery with the left attack at the recapture of Tazaguan. Commanded the rifle guns at the recapture of Nagoo. Adjutant of the Royal Artillery in the Eastern Frontier District (India).

Staff-officer of the troops at Julpigoree. Staff-officer of the troops at Darjeeling. Twice or thrice mentioned in general despatches. Recommended to H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief for promotion, by General Fraser Tytler. Recommended to favourable consideration of the Government by General Dunsford. Medal and clasp.

1868-9.—Adjutant of the 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, Halifax.

1868.—Suppressed a rising in the Halifax penitentiary.

1869.—Nominated to the Executive Council of Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

1870.—Appointed to raise, organize and command a mounted police corps for the North-West Territories.

1871.—Awarded Humane's Society's medal. Reported to the Dominion Government on the St. Clair Flats Canal question.

1872-6.—Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner in the demarcation of the international boundary, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. Received the C. M. G.

1873-4.—By command of H. E. the Governor-General of Canada, reported for the information of Her Majesty's Government on the Alaskan boundary question.

1876-80.—Commanded a battery at Malta.

1880-82.—Commanded field battery depot at Newbridge and garrison artillery depot at Belfast.

1882.—Recommended by the director of the Meteorological department and a committee of the Royal Society for the charge of a sub-Arctic Expedition.

1882-87.—Commanded 1st Royal Artillery district at Sheerness.

1884.—Secretary to the Dominion delegate to the International submarine cable conference at Paris.

1885.—Offered the command of the forces in South Australia.

By command of the secretary of state for the colonies, made a further report for the information of Her Majesty's Government on the Alaskan boundary question.

1887-8.—Official secretary to her Majesty's plenipotentiary from Canada at the Washington fisheries conference.

## British and German Arms.

(London Correspondence New York Times.)

THE greatest English military authority said to me on Tuesday: "There will be no war this year; nobody's ready." Now, this was said not only with a certain emphasis on the word "this," but, to my own knowledge, after a conference with some leading members of the Cabinet. And why is "nobody ready"? Because of the great changes going on in arms. The French and the Italians have the magazine rifles they are sure are the best, but they have not got the stores of cartridges requisite for the campaign that all anticipate next year. I showed you this last week when I pointed out that France has to arrange with an English company for supplies of cotton powder. But this week I am able to tell you as a fact that the German Government has received from the English Government full particulars of the rifle over which we have spent so long a time and so much money, and that Germany has adopted and will at once proceed to manufacture on a very large scale the Lee (modified) rifle which is going to be ours. In return for this the German Government has given to ours the secret of its powder. We have not yet adopted it, but experiments are now in progress about it, and so far as they have gone they leave all reports—even the most exaggerated reports—of the Lebel powder far behind. The difficulty with us is, as has been pointed out, that powder must bear for the English service tests of long storage and rough transport which hardly any other country but Russia need impose. Therefore, I believe the black powder cartridges which are being made for the new rifle will continue to be made, and at the worst they will do for use in India and elsewhere for years to come. But mark the significant facts that England and Germany will have identical rifles and probably identical cartridges, filled with the same powder, and in every way interchangeable; that this has been brought about through the late Emperor and has been confirmed by the present Emperor; that there is thus placed beyond doubt what I wrote you in March last, that there is a thorough understanding between Pall Mall and Moltke Strasse. I confess these things speak to me more eloquently than the rhetorical guesses of Berlin correspondents or even than the calculated periods of the imperial orations, to say nothing of the ostentatious parades of personal friendship between mighty monarchs. And what a prospect they open of a big alliance of more or less Teutonic peoples to impose peace on the world!

Last week I noticed that some of the German infantry on duty at San Souci had sheath-knife bayonets. I am now able to say this bayonet has been definitely adopted in the British service in view of the practicable impossibility of a bayonet charge in civilized warfare for the future. But a great deal of old England's fighting is not in civilized warfare, and it is therefore arranged that the same catch shall be employed on the rifle for the little bayonets and sword bayonets and triangular bayonets.

The problem was puzzling for a day or two, but was solved easily enough. Thus, in European campaigns the German and English rifles, bayonets and cartridges will be interchangeable.

## Regimental Notes.

A master tailor is advertised for by the Quartermaster of D Co. I. S. C., London, Ont.

An agitation is being conducted through the Halifax papers for the establishment in that city of a soldiers' institute, similar to those in garrison towns in the mother country.

Capt. Geo. W. Young, of the 90th during the N. W. rebellion, but who has been residing in Ottawa since, having been engaged for some time as secretary of the Rebellion Losses Commission, has removed to the Northwest, to take up the duties of an Inspector of Customs.

Taking advantage of the civic holiday on Thursday of this week, No. 1 company of the 43rd spent the day at the Rideau range, in competition with the rifle. A great array of prizes were offered, in cash, and also in kind contributed by city merchants. Lieut. S. M. Rogers was the officer in charge, Capt. Sherwood being out of town.

At the annual meeting of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, at Niagara Falls, South Drummondville, on the 6th inst., the following officers were appointed to serve for the ensuing year: President—Rev. Canon Bull, M. A., re-elected. First Vice-President—J. A. Orchard. Second Vice-President—George Henderson, re-elected. Recording Secretary and Treasurer—J. Wilson, new park superintendent. Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Canon Houston, M. A., Niagara Falls, Ont. A communication from Col. Otter, Toronto, was read favouring the memorial scheme, and stating his views as to its height and character. The society decided to offer prizes for essays on the war of 1812-14, written by Welland county high school students.