

20. The Adjutant General will inspect the Brigade Camps as follows:

The Brigade at Niagara on June 12th.
Do at Goderich on " 22nd.
Do at Kingston on " 24th.
Do at Laprairie on " 30th.
Do at Point Levi on July 5th.
Do at Fredericton, N.B., on 13th July.

He will also inspect the Camp in Nova Scotia and at Prescott and Sarnia on dates to be hereafter notified, as well as any other Camps which may be formed elsewhere, if time and circumstances will admit. On the occasions of such inspection, Field days will be held, and blank ammunition served out to the Troops.

By Command,

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS,
Adjutant-General.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY ITEMS.

At the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, a number of workmen belonging to the works department of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, are engaged caulking the King William dock, adjoining the basin of the dockyard, and making it water-tight for the reception of about 200 miles of telegraphic cable, to be used for firing marine torpedoes along the coast.

The Madras *Athenæum* announces that nearly one thousand men belonging to five regiments serving in India, whose time of serving in that country in that country has expired, and who are at liberty to return home if they wish, have preferred to remain in India. The *Friend of India* believes that these men are mostly Benedicts, and considers this a very suggestive fact for army administrators.

The dock sent by the English Government to Bermuda is likely to return a portion of its cost in earnings. It seems that the lords of the Admiralty have netted a considerable sum by docking the steamship *St Francisco*. The net expenses incurred on the occasion were £53, and the sum paid by the owners of the vessel amounted to more than £800; the charges being made up according to the tariff of the St George's Company.

A circular has been sent round to the officers in the various purchase corps of the British service, to inquire "whether officers of the army, in the event of purchase being abolished, would willingly accept the regulation value of their commissions to be paid on the day appointed by the government for purchase to cease, waving all future right to sell and all claims to over-regulation money." It is added in a postscript that the sanction of the Duke of Cambridge and Secretary of State for War have been obtained for communicating with officers on this subject.

The general staff of the British army, *Broad Arrow* informs us, is to be consolidated under one designation, so that in future officers will be designated as officers of the staff, and will most probably be ranged in classes. The office of quartermaster-general being abolished, officers will be appointed on the general staff whose duties will correspond to those of deputy adjutant-general, deputy quartermaster-general, and so on. It is also understood that each staff officer will be available for employment in whatever branch

the general officers in command may consider advisable. These changes, it is expected, will take place on July 1.

The first commander of the insurgent army in Paris was an ex-midshipman named Lullier, who had been dismissed from the Navy. His command of the Army of Paris was not of long duration, owing to his having exhibited strong symptoms of mental alienation which were found exceedingly dangerous by his colleagues. Lullier was, therefore, sent to prison. Next the forces of Paris were under the direction of a military triumvirate, consisting of Generals Bergeret, Eudes, and Duval. General Bergeret commanded the Place Vendôme on the day of the massacre. Duval was formerly a blacksmith, and Eudes formerly a student.

Frederic De Rougemont, a well known author of geographical works, has recently published in Switzerland a work in which he says: "We have chatted with the sixty Pomeranians, prisoners of the French, who have passed forty-eight hours in our town. All of them had good clothes and shoes; they conducted themselves well, and had an honest, frank, amiable, and intelligent air. One could perceive that they had had a good education both at school and at home, and that military discipline had 'set them up.' They were all able to read and write. When a Swiss officer, approached them they at once rose to salute him, and replied with exactitude to all the questions put to them, with respect to their corps and their campaigns. They speak of their officers with affection and confidence, and cannot sufficiently praise the care they have shown in providing for their food and shelter at night. They also seem to be proud of the severity with which their smallest faults are punished. The offer of one of our clergymen to celebrate divine service for them was gladly accepted, and as each had a hymn-book with him, they began to sing one of their favorite chorals. They refused money when it was offered to them, and they had no need of it. Is not this the true picture of a civilized soldier? The French soldiers seemed to belong to a different world from the Prussians. One would have thought that no higher authority had taken the least care to feed, clothe, or lodge them, and that they must have come from a half savage country, where no art but the manufacture of arms was understood. Almost all complained of their officers, and the charges they brought against them were of so serious a character, that charity compels me to pass them over in silence. The greater part of them had very erroneous ideas with respect to their own actions and exploits and the strategical movements of an army. They said they had everywhere been victorious, and that they had been compelled by treachery to retreat. A large number of them could neither read nor write. We could not receive them all beneath our roofs without a certain fear."

RANGE-FINDING FROM COAST BATTERIES.

Captain Nolan, of the Royal Artillery, lately introduced for use with artillery in the field a rangefinder, whose efficiency and accuracy quickly brought it into notice as a valuable adjunct to that arm.

Captain Tracey, of the same regiment, has just introduced a method of obtaining ranges from elevated coast batteries, which is particularly adapted to our insular position.

Captain Nolan takes the measured distance between two guns in the field, and using that as a base line, measures with the

aid of special angular instruments fitted to the guns, the angles subtended by the sides of the triangle formed by the two guns and the target; these angles being measured, the required range is readily obtained.

Captain Tracey, in place of using the distance between the guns of a battery, takes the vertical height of the gun itself above the sea as his base line; and makes the gun itself by means of his own "tangent scale" (i.e., the hindsight with which every gun in our service is fitted) serve as the instrument to measure the angle necessary to be known.

The sighting of our rifled guns enables us thus to read with precision to one minute of angle, while with our smooth bore guns the accuracy of their sighting is greater than the accuracy of their practice; so that in each case the range can be obtained by means of the gun itself with as great accuracy as that particular gun can throw its shot.

To obtain this angle it is only necessary—
1st. To train the gun in the direction of the target.

2nd. To level the bore carefully, by placing a spirit-level thereon, or by any other means.

3rd. To raise the hindsight until it and the foresight are in one with the water line of the object.

When the precise height to which the hindsight has been raised has only to be read off in degrees and minutes (in which it is already marked) and the "angle of depression" is obtained.

This angle and the height of the gun above the water being known, a very simple trigonometrical calculation enables the range to be found; but Captain Tracey has introduced a sliding scale (which is an ingenious adaptation of Gunter's Logarithmic Lines to Artillery purposes) that enables the calculation to be made mechanically, and almost instantaneously; the result, i.e., the range in yards, being pointed out by a "broad arrow" in the most clear and unmistakable manner.

The advantage of making the gun itself measure the angle is obvious, as no fittings beyond what every gun necessarily has are required, and with Captain Tracey's range scale our Artillerymen, whether Royal, Militia, or Volunteers, can, with any gun they happen to be practising with seawards, immediately ascertain the range of the object they are firing at, and the distance of a light on the level of the water at night is as readily found as that of a ship by day.

Captain Tracey, who is now quartered at Gosport, begs us to state that he will be very glad to show the practical working of his system of range-finding to any Volunteer or Militia Artillery officer.—*Broad Arrow*.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The CIVIL SERVICE GAZETTE remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately favoured beverage which really save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.