

First Regiment Infantry, Sydney, N.S.W.

The secretary was instructed to send a fraternal reply, with a copy of the P.Q. B. A. report and programme.

Then the breeze started and member after member complained that he had been served with 1892 and 1893 ammunition for three range matches, and as there was a difference in its strength it changed the elevation. The case was investigated and it was found that the box had been sent containing packages of both 1892 and 1893 issue from the cartridge factory at Quebec. The secretary was instructed to notify the government of what had occurred, and then the meeting adjourned.

Staff Sergt. McVittie did a thriving business as usual in his tent on the range. His new score book, for a copy of which we are indebted to him, is a nice serviceable one.

Mr. Withcombe, with his line of sundries also did a thriving business.

Sgt. Binmore's 500 yard shooting is a record on this range.

The team shooting of the Vics in the Association Match has probably never been equaled in match shooting in Canada. If it has we would like to hear of it. 7 shots at 500 and 10 at 600 and an average per man of 61.5 over inners is good shooting.

Very hot weather.

The cup presented by Messrs. Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., was much admired and will doubtless be well-looked after in Hamilton.

The statistical bureau was presided over by Major Walsh, whose efficient work was well appreciated.

The kickers' meeting was attended by Major Ibbotson in the chair, Major Blaiklock and Major Busted and the press. Too hot to kick evidently. It is said the thermometer ranged in the neighborhood of 110 in the sun. Hot for a ten shot match.

Lord Roberts' Departure from India.

The Allahabad Pioneer says:—(Lord Roberts has won the highest distinction that it is possible to achieve in India short of the Governor-Generalship, and the honours he has earned shine with the greater lustre, inasmuch as he has gained them solely in the military service of the crown. His career is one that the Indian Army may well be proud of: it is that of a soldier among soldiers, skilful in martial exercises, brave to a fault, imbued with the true spirit of English manliness, and proud of his profession; of a leader commanding the enthusiastic devotion of the men whom he commands in the field, their admiration and affection in time of peace; of a General whose ability and power impress themselves upon all who come within their range; and of a Commander-in-Chief unsurpassed for his capacity for work and his talent for administration. (The Calcutta Englishman thus writes its farewell:—To-day Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford bids farewell to the land he has served so well for 41 years. He sails from Bombay this afternoon. Leaving a record of notable deeds and unpretending kindness that it would be hard to match. The fact alone that half

o lakh of rupees have been subscribed in a few weeks to erect a statue to his memory in Calcutta shows how real is the respect and liking that, is felt for him among all sections of the community. The hero of a hundred fights, and almost worshipped by every soldier who has fought under his command, it is as an administrator that his splendid abilities and foresight have shown themselves most conspicuously. The man who has made the Army of India more efficient than it ever was before, who has worked out a great mobilisation scheme and collected the stores and armaments necessary for it; who has replaced the antiquated Snider in the Native Infantry by the Martini and arranged the issue of Magazine rifles to British troops; and who has put the North-west Frontier into a reasonable state of preparation to face the advance of Russia, in spite of a falling exchange and a Central Government harassed on every side by financial difficulty, would deserve to be considered great even had he never accomplished anything else in the course of his life. It is, however, Lord Roberts' proud distinction not only to have helped to preserve peace by preparing for war, but also to have led England's armies to victory in dark days of political danger, and to have shown, by deeds of personal courage, how the coolest in council, may be the foremost in daring where audacity is wisdom. Few Englishmen will ever forget the suspense of that anxious time, after the disaster of Maiwand, when for weeks there was no news of Roberts and his little army of 10,000 men who had cut themselves off from their base of operations in order the more speedily to force their way through the heart of a fanatical and bitterly hostile country, to the relief of Kandahar. Military history can scarcely record a bolder or better executed deed than that march of 318 miles in twenty-three days, conducted, as it was, swiftly and surely, without loss, and terminating in the avenging of Maiwand and the utter defeat of Ayoub Khan.

The Krupp Gun.

To handle the largest gun ever seen on this continent is no small matter. The steamship Longueil brought the great Krupp gun which weighs 270,600 pounds from Hamburg to Baltimore, a little while ago, and then the engineering problem of taking this gun from the ship and putting it on the cars for transportation to Chicago had to be solved. Of course arrangements to do this had been made long ago. A bridge had been built by the Sylvania Railroad Company so that the weight could be distributed over a distance, and rest upon more than the usual number of wheels of a single car. The task of unloading the gun from the ship and putting it on the cars was regarded as so difficult that a number of officers representing the army and navy went from Washington to Baltimore to see the task performed. The contract to do this had been taken by the Maryland Steel Company, and the work was done on the 7th of this month, the time occupied in the job after hoisting began being only 33 minutes. This gun was built

seven years ago, and has been fired about 50 times. Such guns are not fired for the mere fun of the thing. The amusement would be too expensive, as this gun requires a charge of powder that would cost a large sum of money. The gun is 47 feet long, 16 1/2 inch bore, and takes a conical shell weighing 2,200 pounds. The gun is 6 feet 6 inches in diameter at the thickest part, and can be moved on its carriage by hydraulic or electric power. The bridge weighs 47,000 pounds, and each of the two cars 64,000. This makes a total weight of 445,000 pounds. Mr. Gildehausen, the Krupp representative, was extremely relieved when the immense gun was safe on land. He will probably feel very much better, even, when the gun is safely in place at Jackson Park. He joined with the army and navy officers in congratulating the engineer who so successfully performed the transfer.

The trucks on which the gun has been taken to Chicago are similar to those used in the journey from Essen, where the Krupp works are, to Hamburg. It was feared by some railway men that it would be difficult to get the gun through railway tunnels, and if any one of these tunnels had curves in. But the Pennsylvania company knew its own route so well that those difficulties did not deter it from taking the contract to deliver the large gun safely on the grounds of the World's Fair. When the gun is in place the fair visitors will be able to form some idea of the vast preparations that the larger countries in Europe feel required to make for offensive and defensive warfare. No ship afloat could well afford to get within range of a monster gun like this, and a harbor defended by several of them placed in commanding situations would be impregnable to attacks by sea.—Harper's Weekly.

The Small Arms of Great Powers.

The newest small arms of Great Powers are of the following calibers: Austrian Mannliche, 0.315 inch; French Lebel, 0.315 inch; German Mannlicher, 0.31 inch; British Lee-Metford, 0.303 inch; Russian Mouzin 0.300 inch, and Italian Carcano, 0.256 inch. The weights of the rifles, without bayonets, are: Austrian, 9.6 pounds; French, 9.2 pounds; German, 8.3 pounds; British, 9.2 pounds; Russian, 9.5 pounds, and Italian, 8.2 pounds. Several of the powers now supply to each man 150 cartridges.

Assuming this to be the number all found, the weight is: Austrian, 9.6 pounds; British (black powder), 9.2 pounds; Russian, 7.7 pounds and Italian, 7.1 pounds. Thus the caliber of the rifle, as a rule, regulates to an important extent the total weights to be carried by the men in action. Putting aside bayonets, cartridge boxes, magazines and other equipment, the Austrian soldier, whose rifle is of the largest caliber, carries in rifle and 150 cartridges a weight of 19.4 pounds, while the Italian soldier, whose rifle is of the smallest caliber, carries in rifle and 10 cartridges a weight of only 15.3