

ing elsewhere than at their homes, but when they have completed their service with the colors and take their places on the reserve, they are assigned to regiments serving as near as possible to their homes. The purposes thus sought to be accomplished are to render the active army national by bringing together in the same regiment men from different parts of the country, and, on the other hand, to render mobilization prompt by the regional system of reserves.

In Germany the whole system of recruiting and reserves is on the regional basis, except for the Guards. The empire is divided into as many regions as there are army corps, less the Guards Corps. Each of these regions furnishes the recruits and reserves needed for one army corps, and this army corps, in addition to its number, takes also the name of the region or province in which it is stationed and recruited—as, for example, Second or Pomeranian Corps, the Third or Brandenburg Corps. The Guards Corps is recruited from all the Prussian provinces, and its reserves are the men who passed their active services in its ranks.

For the purposes of military administration in regard to the recruits and reserves, each region is subdivided into "Landwehr battalion districts," there being two of these districts for each regiment of infantry of the line. These two battalion districts (forming a Landwehr regiment) have to furnish the recruits for the corresponding regiment of the line, also the proper quota for the Guards, and the proper proportion of men for the rifles, artillery, etc., etc., of the army corps of the region. As the several army corps are essentially equal in strength, it is just that the region should be equal in population; as originally established they were very nearly so, but the increase has been unequal. By means of the organization of "reserve Landwehr battalion districts," and other arrangements which we have not space to describe, these inequalities are provided for, and justice to all secured. Each Landwehr battalion district has a permanent district staff, which is not the staff of the mobilized battalion. It is the duty of this permanent staff (which remains at its post in war, and does not accompany the mobilized battalion) to keep in order the clothing and equipments for the men belonging to the battalion, to keep the lists of the names and residences of all about to become liable to the conscription, of all soldiers on furlough, of the reserve men and Landwehr men of the district. It is to them, in connection with the civil authorities, that the duty is committed of enforcing the attendance of conscripts and reserve men when called for. They see to their proper equipment, and despatch them to the headquarters of the regiment to which they belong. In addition to these and similar duties, which will naturally suggest themselves, the district staff officers keep a list of all the horses in the district, so that in the event of sudden necessity all may be ordered in for selection for army uses. In time of war the Landwehr infantry men may be used to fill the gaps in the regiments of the standing army, or, being formed into Landwehr battalions and regiments, may be used as such in the front line, or in sieges, or as garrisons at home, or to cover lines of communication, guard prisoners, etc., thus relieving the troops of the line to that extent. The cavalry Landwehr men are also in time of war formed into regiments. The Landwehr men of the artillery and pioneers are not formed into Landwehr batteries or companies, but are used in filling up the batteries of fortress artillery, and for the

formation and completion of reserve batteries of foot artillery and pioneer companies for garrison service. Experience having shown the percentage of losses in campaign for the different arms of service, it is made the duty of each Landwehr battalion district in time of war to forward to the corresponding line regiment, without any special requisition, the men required to maintain the companies at the full strength.

When the war of 1866 broke out too few years had elapsed since the last changes in the organization of the Landwehr and the increase of the standing army for the accumulation of the reserves necessary to supply all the wants of the regular regiments. It was therefore necessary to transfer many Landwehr men into the standing regiments, as well as to embody large numbers of Landwehr regiments and bring them to the front. In the war of 1870, however, the new system was in full operation. Without any extraordinary measures being restored to, the reserves of the first class sufficed alone to maintain the field army of the North German Confederation always at the full strength. The orders for mobilizing the army were issued on the 16th July, and so complete were all the arrangements for calling in the reserves, for arming and equipping them, and for transporting the troops by rail, that on the 4th August the army of the Crown Prince defeated the French at Weissenburg, and on the 6th the same army again defeated them at Worth, while the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and of Steinmetz defeated the French left on the same day at Saarbrück. In addition to maintaining the field troops at their full strength, there were mobilized during the war 166 Landwehr battalions, 2 reserve rifle battalions, 16 reserve cavalry regiments, 39 reserve batteries, 173 companies of fortress artillery, 33 companies of fortress pioneers, all of which took part in the active operations, chiefly in the numerous sieges, and partly in guarding communications. There were also organized five additional telegraph divisions, one railway division, one torpedo detachment, one balloon detachment, one photographic detachment. There were besides organized for garrison duty and guarding prisoners 72 garrison battalions, each 750 strong, and 53 dismounted Landwehr squadrons, each 250 strong. All this was done without disturbing any of the organizations of the field army, and employing solely thoroughly instructed and disciplined soldiers.

To be Continued.

### RIFLE COMPETITION.

KINGSTON RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The third annual meeting of the Kingston Rifle Association commenced on the morning of Tuesday, the 25th August at the ranges, Barrielfield Common, at 9 o'clock. About one hundred competitors were on the ground, several of whom came from Ottawa, Belleville and Toronto. The first match on the list was the all-comers at 200, 500 and 600 yards in which sixty four entries were made. The match was opened by Miss Maud Carruthers, daughter of Mr. John Carruthers, who scored a bulls eye. At a call from Lieut.-Col. Kerr, President of the Association, cheers were given for Miss Carruthers after she had fired. The day was very fine and favorable for shoot-

ing. From Dr. John K. Oliver, Secretary of the Association, we understand that the number of entries made in this match was fully a third more than last year. The shooting during the day was very good, Sergt. Major Strachan, of the 47th, having scored five bulls eyes at the two hundred yards range, the lowest score at the range being thirteen points, out of a possible twenty. The prizes during the present competition amount to \$410, the greater part of which was collected through the unceasing efforts of Dr. Oliver, to whose labours, in no small degree, the success of the Association is to be attributed. Lieut. Col. Kerr, President, was present the entire day, and manifested great interest in the proceedings. The following corps are represented among the competitors:—The Governor General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, represented by Captain Macpherson and Sergt. Grayburn; Ottawa Garrison Battery, represented by Gunner Johnson, "A" Battery, 14th P.W.O. Rifles, 47th, 48th and 49th Battalions, and the Grand Trunk Rifles. Several tents are erected on the ground for the accommodation of competitors. Mr. William Richardson has charge of the commissariat department, an announcement which is sufficient to convey the impression that the necessary good things of life are served in first class style. Lieut. Abrahams of the 47th, is range officer.

The following matches were completed last evening:

#### FIRST MATCH.

200, 500, and 600 yards—five rounds at each range.	Points.
1st, Sergt. Major Baillie, 47th Batt. \$10. . . . .	51
2nd, Sergeant Hilton, 49th Batt., \$8. . . . .	51
3rd, " Bennet 49 Batt., \$6. . . . .	50
4th, Private Hume, 14th Batt. \$5. . . . .	48
5th, " Little, G.T.B. \$4. . . . .	45
6th " McColl, 48th Batt. \$4. . . . .	44
7th Sergt. Major Strachan, 47th Batt. \$3. . . . .	44
8th Captain Baillie, 47th Batt. \$3. . . . .	43
9th Private Samage, 49th Batt. \$2. . . . .	43
10th Capt. Holmes, A Battery, \$2. . . . .	43
11th Lieut. Strachan, 47th Batt \$1. . . . .	43
12th Lieut. Peters. A Battery. \$1. . . . .	43
13th, Sergt. J. Baillie, 47th Batt \$1. . . . .	43

#### SECOND MATCH.

Open to all members of the Association. Ranges 300 and 500 yards, five rounds at each range.

Prize.	Points.
1st Sergt. Hilton, 49th Batt. \$10. . . . .	33
2nd " Walters, A Battery, \$9. . . . .	32
3rd " Marshall, G.T.R. \$8. . . . .	32
4th Private McColl, 49th Batt \$8. . . . .	31
5th Lieut. Peters, A Battery, \$7. . . . .	31
6th Gunner A, Hora, K.F.B. \$7. . . . .	30
7th Paymaster Strachan, 47th Batt. \$6. . . . .	30
8th Private Hume, 14th P.W.O.R. \$6. . . . .	30
9th Master Gunner Creggan, A Battery \$6. . . . .	29
10th Sergt. Greyburn, G.G.F.G. \$5. . . . .	29
11th Gunner Johnston, O.G.B.A. \$5. . . . .	28
12th Sergeant Little, G.T.R. \$5. . . . .	28
13th " Conley M.S.D. \$5. . . . .	28
14th Captain Baillie, 47th Batt. \$4. . . . .	28
15th " Macpherson, G.G.F.G. \$4. . . . .	28
16th Sergeant Miller, 47th Batt \$4. . . . .	28
17th " J. Baillie, 47th Batt. \$3. . . . .	28
18th " M. Baillie, " \$3. . . . .	28
19th Hospl. Sergt. Rawson, P.W.O.R. \$2. . . . .	28
20th Private W. Allen, 47th Batt., \$2. . . . .	27

#### SECOND DAY.

The competition in connection with the Kingston Rifle Association was continued at the ranges, Barrielfield Common, yesterday. The weather was very favorable.