

repeated but unsuccessful attempts to secure his reinstatement in the British army. He was considered one of the most brilliant cavalry officers in the service.

Possibilities of Artillery Fire.

THE possibilities of improvement in artillery fire are shown by the comparison drawn by Prince Hohenlohe between the Prussian artillery of 1866 and 1870. In the former period, as he tells us, the artillery soldier arrived on the field in time, and when it got there was useless because of its bad shooting. Of the same arm in the Franco-Prussian war he says: "At Spicheren it began by making the enemy's guns abandon their post on the Rotherberg; it next repulsed the frequent counter attacks of the enemy against its position on the heights of Folst; and finally secured possession of the Rotherberg. At Vionville, our artillery commenced by harassing all the enemy's camps; it then maintained the fight in the centre until the infantry of the 3rd corps had arrived in sufficient numbers. On this occasion it had to defend itself against the enemy's infantry. Later it contributed, in conjunction with the infantry, to repulse the repeated counter attacks of the enemy. Finally it pushed forward with the infantry, when it was already dark, and assisted the latter to make certain of the victory which had been so hard to win."

At Sedan: "At one time a battery appeared here; at another a body of troops appeared there; and on these we fired. With elevation for a little more than four thousand paces we appeared to hit. I considered that the range was too great for the fire to have any effect, and I was about to order it to cease when an evident disturbance in the ranks of the enemy proved that our projectiles had reached him. On the following day an aide-de-camp passed by this spot and found, on a narrow crest which ran between very steep ravines, an entire French battery which had been abandoned there. The team of the leading gun had been blown to pieces by our shells, and the other guns could not pass it. Thus the whole battery fell into our hands, a trophy of the accuracy of our fire."

Thirty guns opened a rapid fire at 1,900 yards upon French infantry advancing in Quarter column from Amivillers. The enemy were enveloped in the thick smoke which the shells made as they burst. "But after a very short time we saw the red trousers of the masses which were approaching us appear through the cloud. I stopped the fire. A trial shot was fired at 1,700 paces range. This was to show us the point up to which we should let them advance before re-opening the rapid fire; we did the same for the ranges of 1,500, 1,300, 1,100 and 900 paces. In spite of the horrible devastation which the shells caused in their ranks, these brave troops continued to advance. But at 900 paces the first effect of our fire was too deadly for them; they turned short round and fled; we hurled shells after them as long as we could see them. Here was an infantry attack which was repulsed purely and simply by the fire of artillery."

The Russians have fairly established themselves on one of the plateaus of the Pamir, that greatest protuberance of the world, which the Chinese said a thousand years ago was midway between heaven and earth, and which the natives call "the roof of the world." Twenty years ago, says a writer in the *New York Sun*, about all we knew of the Pamir was contained in a single chapter of Marco Polo's travels. Polo said that the herdsmen on the Pamir made fences of the enormous horns of wild mountain sheep to enclose their cattle at night. The Russians have found these horns nearly five feet in length, and a man could not lift a pair of them. Polo asserted that on these lofty table lands he could not make his fire burn brightly or give out much heat, and the same phenomenon, due to the rarefaction in the air, has been observed by all recent Pamir travellers. He said these plains afforded the finest pasture in the world, and that a lean beast would fatten there in ten days. A recent writer says: "The grass of the Pamir is so rich that a sorry horse is here brought into good condition in less than twenty days. These plains are diversified by low ridges and here and there a lofty mountain with snow-capped tops, rivalling the great summits of the Himalayas. But from the plain where the traveller sees them they do not appear to be higher than our Mount Washington, for they rest upon plateaus that are from 10,000 to 16,000 feet high, and whose mean elevation above the sea is more than twice that of the top of Mount Washington. This is the reason that the mountains of the Pamir and of its eastern extension that walls in Tibet on the north are not particularly impressive in appearance, though they are among the loftiest of the world. It is just below the loftiest of these Pamir plateaus, near Lake Sarakul, that the Russians are building cantonments for their troops and feeding their horses on the succulent grasses that Polo described. Why they have invaded these forbidden heights, where no crops can ripen and no vegetation except grass flourishes, is a mystery that time will doubtless make clear. We only know that they are within 150 miles of the Indian frontier, and that almost at their feet is the Afghan state of Badakhshan, which is more nearly allied in sympathy and interest to the Russian dependency of Bokhara than to England's protegee, the ameer."

It is estimated by the Surgeon-General that the new U. S. Hospital Corps when fully organized in accordance with the General Order on the subject, will consist of 875 men of the several grades, as follows: Hospital Stewards, 160; Acting Hospital Stewards, 100; and 615 privates. The importance and size of the corps will be understood when it is considered that an appropriation of \$230,000 will be asked for this winter to support it.

Men Who Win.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS THROWN AWAY—HIS AIM WAS SUCCESS.

A GOOD healthy body is almost sure to be found associated with a good conscience. A close student of human nature is rarely willing to place large matters of trust in the hands of another, until he has seen the one whom he is to trust. He looks for the fresh health and vigor, the honest, frank countenance and manly form, and in fact all that is attractive in men. He doubts the dyspeptic with sallow skin, drawn out features, the evident weak and irritable nature. He feels as Shakespeare makes Julius Caesar say:

"Let me have men about me that are fat;
Sleek headed men, and such as sleep o' nights;
Yon Cassius hath a lean and hungry look;
He thinks too much; such men are dangerous!"

He does not doubt the honesty of the poor unfortunate, but he fears disease of the body will affect the mind, bring misfortune upon the individual, and loss to himself.

It may be injustice to the weak, but if the man has not the mental strength, or if he is wrapped up in his misery, he cannot take in the situation of the world, does not see that ideas are broadening, and that isms and teachings are advancing! How can an employer hope for success from such a man? The dyspeptic look, the wax-like complexion and sallow features show disease. The far seeing man notes all these signs, and knows that the great light of man, the brain, is affected, or will be, at no distant day.

He discards the poor victim of disease who goes wearily out into the world. Discouraged at last he takes to his sick bed. He seeks medical aid. Lacking the broad ideas of the successful man of the world, he tries the same medical treatment that he has tried many times before. The same bigoted counsel is sought, the same drugs are administered by the same old family friend that treated him months and years before, and his parents before him, and in such a way he drags out his miserable, unsuccessful existence.

Is he to blame? Why not? When he sees daily, and hears from every side, proclamations of a remedy known as Warner's safe cure, which is becoming more popular daily, hourly, while he is becoming weaker.

J. A. Gettys, insurance agent of Chillicothe, Ohio, suffered for nearly three years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, having periodical spells of vertigo, fainting and chills. He wrote over his own signature: "I spent about \$500, had the best medical attendance, tried all the remedies recommended without success, until I was induced to try Warner's safe cure. I used three bottles, have gained twenty pounds and feel like a new man."

Such a man as we have described, nine times out of ten, unconsciously to himself or to his physician, has a kidney disorder, which is fast wasting his body and life. He sees the merits of Warner's safe cure at every turn, and hears it proclaimed from the house tops, and yet he does not use it, because it is said by his illiberal physician that it is not professional, and not admitted by the code. Meanwhile the man of the world presses forward, cares not a fig for this or that school; his aim in life is success, and he looks hopefully forward to the world beyond, believing and trusting in man in this world, and to his faith for the world beyond.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

THE DISBANDMENT OF THE COLLINGWOOD GARRISON BATTERY.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—I notice in your editorial in the last issue of the GAZETTE a reference to the Collingwood Battery of Garrison Artillery, which was lately gazetted out on the ground of "inefficiency." The last word is a very handy phrase, but in our case totally unwarranted. At the time we were reported inefficient we had one of the best instructors in the Dominion to drill the battery, a gentleman who afterwards was engaged by the Guards in Ottawa, to fill a like position, and I have no hesitation in saying that the men did credit to their instructor, the last inspecting officer telling me that I had as smart, intelligent non-commissioned officers as he had ever met with, and well up in their work. Yet in the face of this we were gazetted out as being inefficient, advantage being taken of the absence of the two junior officers, who were unfortunately out of town at the inspection.

For some years back an attempt has been made to freeze us out, but we having always complied with the militia law, it was found very awkward until last year, when the unavoidable absence of the two officers mentioned gave the desired opportunity and no time was lost in availing of it.

I may mention, sir, that we had two smooth bore guns, 18 and 32 pounders, one with three wheels, and these falling to pieces with dry rot, and the other with the carriage so decayed it could not be used; and so efficient were these relics of the past that one of the inspecting officers said he knew nothing about them, and at the practice could not tell whether the gun would carry one mile or ten, or whether the fuses should be bored at one-tenth or ten to cause the shell to burst at the required distance. And yet this officer had the temerity to report the battery as not well up in their drill.

You can thus see, Mr. Editor, that inefficiency was not the cause of the Collingwood battery being disbanded, but that there were other reasons which those in authority found most convenient not to mention, in order to carry out their wishes.

Collingwood is a very important lake port, a government harbor of refuge, on which they have expended nearly \$200,000, and yet the militia authorities find it too expensive to keep up a small force in the town—one garrison battery of three officers and 42 men.

Collingwood, 19th Nov., 1887.

J. HOGG, LIEUT.-COL.,
Retired List.

Under the new marriage regulations of the Austrian army, the following are required to obtain permission to marry: 1. Officers, non-commissioned officers and men serving in the active army. 2. Retired officers employed in local service. 3. Pensioners of the invalides. 4. Men dismissed on leave who do not yet belong to the reserve. 5. Recruits who have not yet joined their corps. Permission to marry will be granted to officers only in the following proportion: The staff, one-half; infantry, rifles, cavalry, engineers, artillery, telegraph, and auxiliary troops, one fourth; remount officers, one-half. Officers who wish to marry are further required to possess the following incomes: Captains on the staff, 1,200 florins; field officers on the staff, 1,000 florins; subaltern officers, 1,000 florins; field officers, 800 florins; paymasters, 600 florins.