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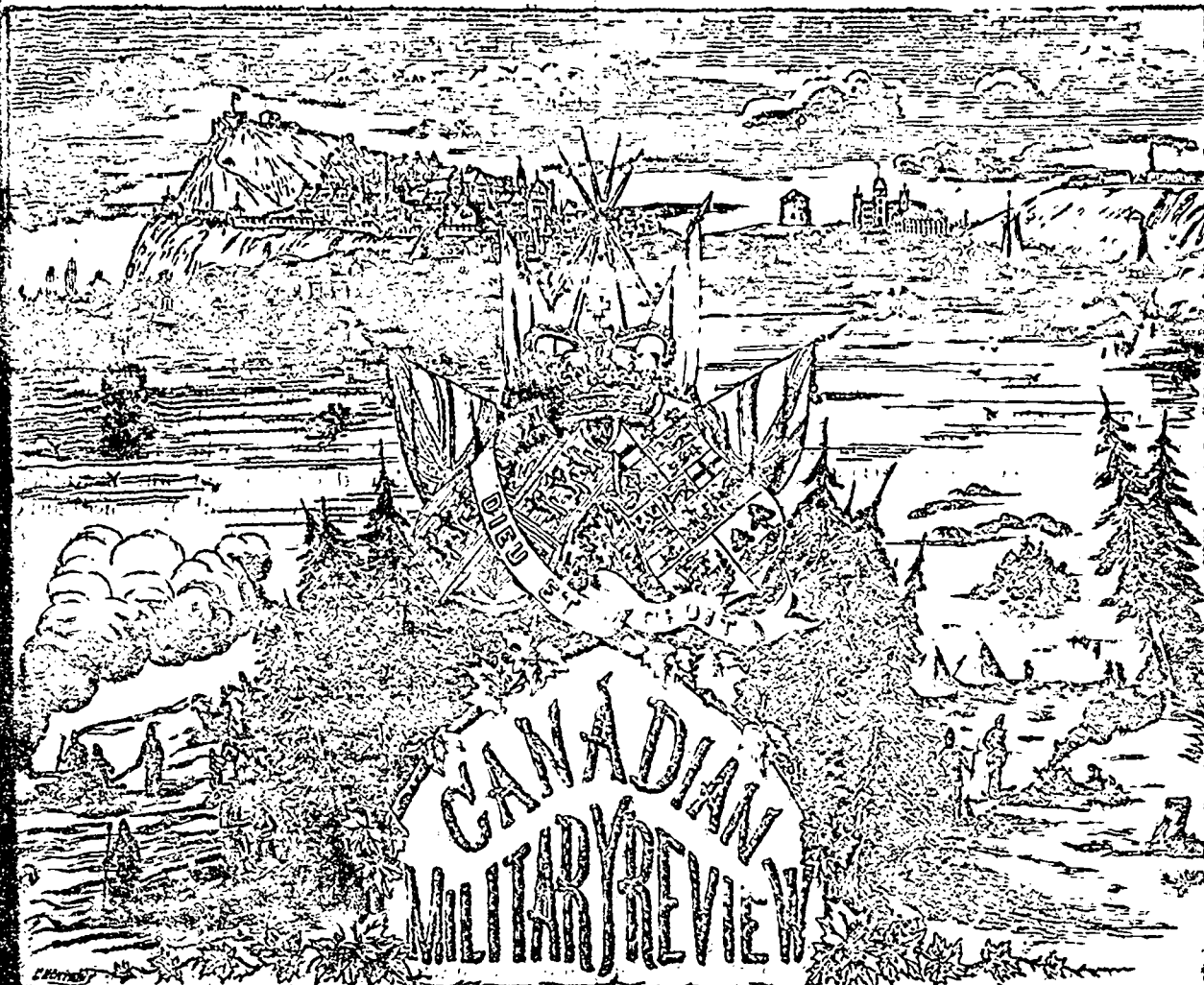
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NOTICES.

All correspondence connected with the *C. M. Review* should be addressed to the Secretary, R.S.G., Kingston.

Communications intended for publications in the next issue of *C. M. Review*, must reach the Editor not later than the 20th of month.

Officers of the Militia are requested to kindly forward to the Editor, for insertion in the "Militia Item" column, any communication respecting their own regiments which they think will be of interest to their brother officers.

List of useful scientific books for sale, published at the Royal Arsenal of Gunnery, Kingston, Ont.:-

Canadian Militia Field Artillery Manual, (by Lt.-Col. T. Sand Strong)	75
History of the late Franco-German War (same author)	79
Field-Gun Drill, (extract from C.F.A.M.)	15
Manual for Competitive Practice for Artillery	15
Drill	15
Orderance, (drill and exercises)	16

AVIS.

Conformément à la loi, toute personne qui reçoit un journal et qui ne le renvoie pas, se trouve l'bonne du droit.

Les personnes qui auraient quelques communications à nous adresser sont priées de nous les envoyer avant le 20 de chaque mois.

Les personnes qui désirent entrer dans la Batterie "B" sont priées de se présenter au Commandant, (Kingston,) tous les jours de 10 heures à midi, ou de lui envoyer leur demande avec leur certificat de bonne conduite. Il faut aussi qu'elles sachent lire et écrire qu'elles jouissent d'une bonne santé, que leur hauteur ne soit pas moindre de 5 pieds 4 pouces, la mesure de la poitrine de 34 pouces. Enfin, nous les prévenons que les ouvriers charpentiers, menuisiers et forgerons ont une extra paie de 20 cents par jour.

La Batterie "B" informe le public militaire qu'elle tient à sa disposition les ouvrages de drill pour la smooth bore, le mortier, les canons rayés etc. ouvrages imprimés par les presses de l'École Royale d'Artillerie sous la haute-surveillance du commandant.

The Canadian Military Review,

NOVEMBER 1st. 1880.

Commanding Officers in the Militia.

The late action of the authorities in altering the organization and composition of the Militia staff has called forth many remarks and suggestions throughout the Dominion in reference to the claims and qualifications of those who may in the future seek higher appointments in the Militia.

A lecture delivered a few evenings ago at the Militia Institute, Toronto, by Captain Buchan, of the Queen's Own, is well worthy of the perusal of all who take an interest in our Colonial army.* Quoting from *Centurion* he says:—

"In the opinion of most officers of the Active Militia the time has come when the grouping of regiments into brigades and divisions could be advantageously effected.

"It would operate beneficially upon the organization of the force were the various arms detailed in due proportion to each brigade, and brigade commanders and their staff appointed.

"Under the present circumstances existing corps would be robbed of their most efficient officers, at the most critical time, in order to furnish the brigade and divisional commanders and their staffs. Allusion has hitherto been made to the effect that the Active Militia has been designated the 'Army of Canada.' This is not correct, nor can it be until the organization is completed. Regiments must be brigaded, and brigadiers and their staffs appointed; brigades must be formed into divisions, with their proportionate detail of cavalry, artillery, and engineers, their infantry and artillery, ammunition, reserve, military police, commissariat, and medical departments, with their several arrangements for transport and supply. Divisions must be grouped into 'army corps' and 'army corps' into an 'army' before the technical definition of this term is attained. At present the initiative only is taken in these matters."

"It has been surmised that this would furnish the pretext for the appointment of officers of the regular army to the staff and the higher commands. No more fatal error could be committed. It would at once destroy the *esprit de corps* and *morale* of the Canadian militia. The experience gained by filling up staff appointments by ex-army officers has not been a satisfactory one, and the prejudice against such appointments is strong and growing. If it were understood that all army officers were energetic, zealous, well-educated soldiers, then no objection could possibly be taken to their appointment; as it stands to reason that a man who has given all his time and brains to the intelligent study of the art of war must be better qualified for command than another whose opportunities have been more limited.

It is a fact that should our Militia be called into active service, and the various battalions formed into brigades and divisions, there are few commanding officers who are possessed of the necessary military knowledge to enable them to act on the staff, and as brigade and divisional commanders, and we should be obliged to send to England for our superior officers.

We think that a staff course of instruction at the Royal Military College should be established—in which com-

manding officers should be obliged to qualify or else remain in their regiments (if they be desirous of doing so) as *honorary* Lieut.-Colonels only, and that those junior officers who do qualify and prove themselves worthy of command, should, in the event of service, at once be promoted to such positions as their abilities entitle them to.

But as many officers from the pressure of business could not afford the time to attend such a course of instruction, staff examinations might also be held once or twice a year, simultaneously at Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, papers being issued from the staff college, and the examination conducted under the direction of the D. A. G. of the District, affording such officers an opportunity of studying and qualifying at their respective homes, if they have the ability to do so.

In the present state of military education and the high condition to which the science of war has attained—together with the many wonderful appliances and appliances of precision being continually introduced into the service—it would be madness to take our small force the face of a highly trained enemy without having afforded the means for, and obliged, its officers to perfect themselves in that greatest of all professions, to which their sacrificing patriotism and loyalty, have induced them to enter.

Inspection of "B" Battery Royal School of Gunnery, Kingston.

The annual inspection of this corps by the Major General Commanding the Militia took place on the 19th ult. The Battery in marching order together with the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College, were drawn up in line on Barrisfield Common at 9.30 a. m. the former being commanded by Lt.-Col. Montizambert, "B" Battery the latter by Major Ridout 90th Regiment, mounted division of "B" Battery under Captain Short, the whole being under the command of Lt.-Col. Strange, R. A. I. of A.

Shortly after the appointed hour, Major General Lush accompanied by his A.D.C. Major Holbech, 60th Regt. Lt.-Col. Van, Straubeuzie, D.A.G.; Lt.-Col. Howland, commandant R.M.C.; Lt.-Col. Worsley Brigade Major arrived upon the ground, and was received with a general salute. After inspecting the ranks, the troops were drawn into column and marched past, the mounted division leading and galloping past. An enemy being supposed to have taken possession of Barrisfield Village, the battery then formed into extended order for attack, the guns on the right, Gentlemen Cadets in the centre, the "B" Battery on the left, but after a vigorous attack on the village they were eventually driven back on to the common, where squares were formed to receive cavalry. The Major-General afterwards inspected the men's bayonet and the bayonet exercise was gone through. Since we does not permit us to enter minutely into details of the evolutions and manoeuvres gone through—it is sufficient to say that the "B" Battery maintained its high reputation as the smartest corps in the Dominion and the driving of the field artillery over the rough broken ground, and up hills of forty-five degrees slope, elicited remarks of amazement from the beholders. The various newspapers through the country re-

* An account in the *Toronto Mail* of the 27th October.

ing that "such fine driving had never been witnessed in the Dominion before.

General Luard, after the review, inspected the barracks, Battery books, &c., and, we understand, was highly pleased with everything connected with the School that came under his notice.

Royal Military College.

First Official Inspection by Major-General Luard.

On the 20th ult., Major-General Luard paid his first official visit to the Royal Military College. The hour announced for the inspection was half-past nine, at which time the cadets were drawn up in two companies, commanded by company Sergeants-Majors Doucett and Campbell respectively. Major Bidout coming down the battalion were drawn up in line ready to receive him. The recruits, in charge of Staff Sergeant Morgan, occupied a position on the left of the line. When the commandant arrived on the ground the cadets were allowed to fall out of the ranks, as the result of a delay of half an hour in the general's arrangements. He arrived on the ground on foot a few minutes before ten o'clock, accompanied by his A.D.C., Deputy-Adjutant-General Straubenzio, Brigade-Major Worsley, and Col. Strange, and was met by Col. Hewett. Drawn up in line in open order, the cadets gave a general salute, the band of B battery playing. The General inspected the ranks, scrutinizing each cadet minutely. The ranks having been closed, the line broke into column to the right, when the march past, a movement which is invariably the test of a British soldier's steadiness in the ranks, in quick and double time, took place. Both companies marched remarkably well, and the "little follows," as some one called the recruits, surprised the on-lookers. Line was re-formed and the recruits were then marched to their quarters. After a few necessary battalion movements, light infantry exercise followed. These were performed in a manner which proved the thoroughness of the training received. The cadets were then marched into the gymnasium, where a minute inspection of kits took place; every article supposed to be used by the soldier in heavy marching order was exposed to view. Artillery movements followed, in which the senior class did not participate. When it is considered that one-half of the cadets who stood to the guns during the progress of the movement had only four hours previous training, the manner in which they performed the duties assigned them merited the eulogistic remarks made. Company Sergeant-Major Campbell on being called to the front put the battery through a number of movements in succession, including advancing from the right in column of division, forming line to the left for action, ground to the right, having been taken meantime, firing changing front for action, firing advancing in line, firing and retiring when halt was made.

At the conclusion of the artillery movement the General inspected the model bridge constructed by the cadets and made from a plan furnished by Capt. Sankoy. Major Walker explained the nature of the work, and Col. Hewett pointed out the system upon which such practical engineering was taught the cadets.

The General then proceeded to the gymnasium, where athletic exhibitions were given by the instructor, Staff Sergeant Morgan, and the following cadets, Hubbell, Carothers, Lang, Neeland, Ryan, Weller, Greenwood, Winters, Taylor, Anderson, Duff, Clarks and Skinner. The various exercises elicited hearty applause. The boxing match between Skinner, (champion boxer of the college) and Hubbell excited considerable interest, and was sustained with vigour.

After luncheon the General visited the other depart-

ments, and inspected the records, &c. To the commandant he expressed himself highly pleased with the military exercises, while stating that his progress through the buildings demonstrated the want of sufficient accommodation. On the ground during the inspection were the military and civil professors, Hon. H. G. Joly, Quebec, and several ladies and members of the professors' families.

Militia Items.

His Excellency the Governor General paid a visit to the officers mess of "B" Royal School of Gunnery, on the afternoon of the 18th ult., being on a visit to Kingston in connection with the opening of the New Civil College.—he was received by the Commandant Lt. Col. Strange, R. A., the militia staff of the district and the officers of the Royal Military College, the mounted and dismounted division were turned out for His Excellency, who addressed a few words to the men—saying that he was glad to see the Battery so soon again—and had no doubt but that they would earn for themselves in Kingston as high a reputation as they had in Quebec.

Major-General Luard arrived in this city on the 18th ult., and remained in Kingston until the 22nd, taking up his quarters at the Royal School of Gunnery.

The Royal School of Gunnery were taken out on the 30th ult., by the Commandant to make a reconnaissance in force, an enemy being supposed to be advancing on the Gananoque road towards Kingston. The mounted division acted as "éclaireurs," who, having discovered and driven in the advance scouts of the attacking force, found their strength, disposition—and made a reconnaissance of the ground—the main body advancing in skirmishing order to the attack, but finding the enemy was strongly entrenched, retired, having accomplished its object by drawing the attention and fire of the enemy, whilst another division outflanked them on the left. Col. Strange, the Commandant, explained minutely to the officers and men the object and aim of such manoeuvres, all of which were executed in the most perfect manner. Such instruction as this cannot fail to be of the greatest value in many ways to the officers and men, especially the cavalry section attached to "B" Battery, Royal School of Gunnery.

At the 9 Pr. B. M. L. shooting competition which took place on the 22nd ult., at the Island of Orleans, between a detachment of sixteen men of "A" and "B" Batteries resulted in a victory for the latter by 133 points. The scores of the Batteries were "B" Battery, 547, and "A" Battery, 414. The highest individual score, 49 points, was made by Br. A. Roberts, "B" Battery, and the next, 47, by Corpl. Humphreys, of "A" Battery.

The Gaspé Battery of Garrison Artillery, under command of Major Slous, performed their annual target practice on Tuesday, 12th Oct., when they made the respectable score of 241 points, the highest individual score being 44. A much larger total would have been obtained had it not been for a strong breeze blowing across the range, and six shells bursting too late owing to defective fuzes. In the afternoon Lt. Col. Cotton inspected the Battery, when that officer expressed himself well satisfied with the evolutions performed considering the short time allowed for drill.

We are glad to be able to state on the best authority that the paragraph copied in our columns from the *Toronto Mail* with reference to the non-placing of targets by "A" Battery for the Montreal Field Battery at the late annual practice at Quebec was incorrect. Everything was done by "A" Battery to assist the Montreal Field Battery that on former occasions was carried out by "B" Battery, when quartered at Quebec. We are pleased to hear also that the bounds, of which Lt. Col.

Strange was master, and Col. Montizambert and Capt. Short for many years respectively, secretary, treasurer, whip and huntsman, have been taken up by Lt.-Col. Irwin, Capt. Wilson and Peters, of "A" Battery, with the assistance of the inveterate sportsmen, Capt. Temple, Col. Turnbull, Major Stuart, and others. This is as it should be. The hunting field has ever been to the British officer a better training than the riding school. The immortal Duke kept fox hounds in the Peninsula, and said his hard riding officers were his best staff. More than once has the retreating enemy heard the keen "Halloo!" of the British fox-hunting officer as the old habit broke out in the grim moment of strife for life and death.

Military College.

Annual Athletic Exhibition—Distribution of Prizes to the Winners.

On the 22nd ult., the athletic sports (annually occurring) in connection with the Royal Military College commenced at 9 o'clock under favourable auspices. During the morning the attendance of outsiders was not very good, indeed the afternoon had been fixed upon by most of those not immediately identified with the college as the most opportune time for a visit, there being then an additional attraction in the presence of Major-General Luard and staff, who spent the early part of the day in a minute inspection of the armories of the 14th P. W. O. Rifles. Unfortunately shortly after noon the horizon became clouded and this circumstance was followed by a fall of rain, which caused the retirement of some who had already assembled on the ground and prevented the attendance of others. The disappointment must have been keenly felt. There was still, however, quite a gathering of military men and others and not a few ladies. The band of "B" Battery performed during the afternoon a choice selection of music. All the games were eagerly contested. The results in some cases were considered very remarkable. The judges were as follows:

The programme of the day's sports were as follows, the winners of prizes being marked with an asterisk:

Throwing cricket ball—*Rose 107 yds., Laidlaw 100 yds., Clarke 96 yds.

Kicking foot-ball—*Hodgins 138 ft., Stairs 136 ft., Ross 135 ft.

Running long jump—*Duff 17 ft. 11 in., Van Buskirk 17 ft. 11½ in., Ross 17 ft. 10½ in.

Putting 24 lb. shot—*Yates 28 ft. 6 in., Woller 27 ft. 9 in., Ogilvie 27 ft. 8½ in.

Running high jump—*Woodman, 4ft. 11in., Neyland and B. Carruthers a tie, 4 ft. 10 in.

Throwing 18 lb. hammer—Ogilvie 61 ft.; Lang 57 ft. 6½ in.; Andrews 57 ft. 4 in.

Heavy marching order race, 100 yards—*Joly 13½ sec.; Sears, Laurie.

100 yards race—*Duff 9½ sec., Joly.

One mile race—Kirby 5 min. 29½ sec.; *Daniels, *Skinner.

Obstacle race—*Hooper, Heskitt, Skinner. A second obstacle race took place to permit of the General seeing it—Hubbell and Straubenzie winners. The General will present a prize hereafter.

120 yards hurdle race—*Joly 18½ sec., A. Straubenzie, Hooper.

Jumping with pole—*Anderson, 8 ft. 10 in., Miller, Hubbell.

Steeplechase, half a mile—*Joly, 3 min. 2½ sec., *McKay, *Skinner.

Three-legged race—W. B. Straubenzie and Warner winners.

Strangers' race, open to cadets and ex-cadets, Royal Schools of Gunnery, and Queen's College, 440 yards—

*Lieut. Donison, 1st Staffordshire Regt.; Joly, Van Buskirk.

Consolation race, open to cadets only—*Hesket, Woller, Laurie.

Tug of war; Staff v. Cadets—Won by the latter.

The boat race did not fill and did not take place.

At 4:30 o'clock the proceedings came to a close, the contestants, judges and spectators adjourning to the gymnasium, where Major-General Luard presented the prizes to the winners, as their names were announced by Major Ridout. Each prizeman was applauded as he came forward, especially Cadet A. Joly (son of Hon. H. G. Joly) who won in the greatest number of competitions.

Subsequently General Luard addressed the young men. He alluded to the pleasure which he felt in distributing the prizes on this occasion, and also the pleasure which he had in seeing the way in which everything about the college was carried on. He was glad to note that some of the cadets had carried off the great prizes of four commissions in the army, offered to them by the Imperial Government. He was sorry these were the only prizes. He hoped ere long to hear of some means by which the cadets would receive employment under the Government and thus be kept in the country. He did not wish to be understood, however, as making any promises. He hoped the Imperial commission would make the cadets strive to emulate those who had obtained them. He noted the presence of a former cadet, now Lieut. S. A. Donison, of the First Staffordshire Regiment, who had entered into the competition and won a prize. The General was cheered as he retired. The audience dispersed with cheers for the Queen.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN MILITARY REVIEW.

SIR,—In the paragraph relating to our target practice (copied from the *Mail*), which appeared in the last issue of the REVIEW, one or two statements are made not quite in accordance with facts, and, therefore, I will feel obliged if you will have the goodness to insert this correction. At the recent practice, we experienced the utmost kindness from Lt.-Colonel Irwin and the officers of "A" Battery. They did all in their power to facilitate us, and rendered us every assistance which we could have expected or desired. In truth, they followed precisely the same course which Lt.-Col. Strange and the officers of "B" Battery have, for several years, so kindly taken when we visited Quebec for a similar purpose. To the two officers named above, as well as to the officers and members of both "A" and "B" Batteries, we are under great obligations for the courtesy and kindness shown us on these occasions. The reference to the score of the Toronto Field Battery purely imaginary; I had no knowledge whatever about until I saw it in the REVIEW.

I am, Sir,
Yours, faithfully,

A. A. STEVENSON,
Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding M. F. B. of A.

Montreal, Oct. 23, 1880.

Defence of Great and Greater Britain

Colonies may be divided into three classes:—

1. Colonies proper—Agricultural, pastoral and mining such as Canada, Australasia, and the Cape.
2. Plantation Colonies—such as the West Indies, Ceylon and Mauritius.
3. Military or trading settlements—such, for example, Cyprus and the Fijis, Bermuda and the Straits Settlements, Malta and the Falkland Isles, &c., &c.

Of these classes the first demands closest attention, for, as Heenan says, "the colonists who form them become in process of time a nation properly so called.

Naval and military resources may be grouped under two heads, "raw and developed." Men, for example are "raw materials," but the trained seaman and disciplined soldier are "developed resources." Coal and iron are "raw materials," the ironclad the perfect product of their development. It is therefore necessary to examine the nature of the raw materials before entering on questions of their present or possible future development.

In Canada, a population about equal to that of London is distributed over an area half as big again as that of Russia in Europe.

In viewing population as a raw material of war resources, it is to be observed that emigration from these islands to a foreign territory represents so much present loss of war power to us, and an incalculable increasing gain of war power in the future to a possible enemy.* The transfer of population from one part of the Empire to another merely varies the distribution of this element of strength, and such redistribution may, if utilized, be of anestimable benefit in war. The pale-faced artizan, born, bred and working in the foetid atmosphere of an overcrowded manufacturing town at home, is a very inferior "raw material" of war resources—to the hardy Englishman laboring by the shores of Winnipeg, the banks of the Murray, or the Clutha, or on his "claim" in Griqualand West. The historian-Froude has so eloquently and forcibly written on this subject that further remark is needless. Some very striking passages from his "Short Studies on Great Subjects" will be found in Mr. Brassey's paper in the Journal of this Institution. It is, however, proper to call attention to the opinion of a military authority. "The Canadians possess," says Lieut-General Sir Selby Smyth, "in a marked degree, qualities to make excellent soldiers, being both hardy and industrious, used to rough life, easily subjected to discipline, and willing to submit to necessary authority..... There are no better soldiers than Canada can produce." Turning our eyes towards these islands, it must be acknowledged that manufacturing progress at home is rapidly absorbing rural populations, and shrinking the recruiting-area which, from natural causes, provides the best raw material of military force. It is calculated our home population will amount in seventy-six years from this to some sixty millions, nearly double what it is now. We may therefore expect the quality of raw material yearly offered by home recruiting fields to diminish rather than to increase with numbers; while in our colonies it is both in quantity and quality increasing every year at a rate difficult to accurately estimate. It has, however, been calculated that, in some twenty-one years from this date, the aggregate population of Canada, Australasia, and the Cape will be some fifteen millions, nearly half what the total population of the United Kingdom is now—about equal to what it was at the date of Waterloo.

Before, therefore, the Naval Cadet of to-day is an Admiral; before the Sandhurst Cadet of to-day is a General Officer Commanding, colonial population will form numerically a very substantial proportion of British war resources, and probably be superior in quality to that likely then to be furnished by the mother country. The true availability, therefore, of this element of national war strength lies—as regards these colonies—more in the immediate future than in the actual present; but, forasmuch as it takes a whole generation to build up a national, naval or military organization, it is full time now to begin to lay the foundation of such a truly national system as shall embrace all the products of these British developments, and have for its object the welding together of the elements of English war strength into "one harmonious whole." It appears to me that a system which now does not do so, must, in a generation, be discarded as effete and obsolete, or remain—to produce gradual but certain disintegration of English war-power by excluding from its original sources of naval and military strength the more vigorous portions of our race.

Questions concerning the raw materials of war resources, offered by the subject races in Canada and at the Cape should properly here be considered. It is, however, too special a sub-

TABLE No. I.
COLONIES PROPER.

Group.	Subdivisions.	Area Square Miles.	Group Area Square Miles.	Population 1870.	Group Population.	Non-European Population.	Group Non-European Population.
Canada.	Dominion.....	3,872,490	3,412,400	3,686,000*	8,847,470	41,631*	45,181
	Newfoundland.....	40,000		101,874†			
Australasia.	New South Wales.....	323,437	3,173,810	629,776	2,401,716	19,219*	55,707
	Victoria.....	88,188		910,900			
	South Australia.....	963,601		215,271			
	West Australia.....	1,057,450		20,708			
	Tasmania.....	26,215		105,484			
	New Zealand.....	105,000		369,076			
Cape.	Queensland.....	689,620	366,603	187,100	1,745,674	2,184	1,424,930
	Cape Colony.....	109,850		720,684			
	British Kaffaria.....	8,403		80,201			
	Beaufortland.....	8,450		127,707			
	Fingoland and No-mansland.....	6,000		140,000			
	Griqualand W.....	16,632		45,277			
	Transvaal.....	114,860		302,000			
Natal.....	19,750	327,912					
Totals.....					7,994,869		1,556,006

* Census 1870.

† No Returns.

* Census 1871.

It must not, however, be forgotten that numerical strength of population is—as an element of war resources—directly affected by reference to the territorial area over which it is distributed. Now there are some 389 persons on every square mile of England and Wales, while in Australasian colonies, the most densely populated, Victoria, has but 10 to the square mile; and the least, Western Australia, but one individual to every 38-square miles.

* During the twenty-five years ending 31st December, 1877, upwards of 4,000,000 persons (of British origin) emigrated from the United Kingdom, of which 2,700,000—a number greater than the present total population of Switzerland—went to the United States. In 1877 the emigration was as follows:
 45,000 to the United States,
 50,000 to Australia,
 7,000 to Canada,
 11,000 to all other places.
 These figures are in round numbers for illustration of principles.

ject to introduce incidentally. Such resources, whatever their true value, must ever be secondary to those furnished by British blood. Those at the Cape can only be fairly estimated when the present war is closed. In Canada the proportion of native races to British is very small, but it may be fitting here to quote from an address to the Queen from the Chiefs of Six Nations, "assembled at their council fire," during the Crimean War. "Great Mother, they wrote, your children of the Six Nations have always been faithful and active allies of your Crown, and the ancestors of your Red children never failed to assist in the battles of your illustrious ancestors."

The aggregate value of exports and imports of British colonies and possessions is something like £300,000,000. The value of exports and imports of the United Kingdom was but some £60,000,000, while last year it was £655,000,000, therefore the colonies alone have five times and we have ten times a greater stake in the sea than we had in the year succeeding Trafalgar. The navy estimates for 1805 were £1,493,843; in 1814 they were £22,000,000, or a little over one fourth of the value of our exports and imports of that year. The value of exports and imports of Australian colonies alone is now equal to that of England and France together in 1802—the year of peace of Amiens. Such facts as these sufficiently indicate that the burden of protection of our common commerce in war must be shared and justly distributed according to the capacity of the several joints in the Imperial back, they point unmistakably, first, to federal naval positions, and next to a federal fleet and a federal movable army to support that fleet.

If the Empire has deliberately accepted the principle that each portion of it should be independently responsible for its territorial defence, no matter whether the population or internal resources of each are sufficient for the purpose or not, it has accepted a principle which renders it liable in war to subjugation in detail, unless the fallacy be assumed that the fleet of the United Kingdom can everywhere prevent any hostile attack exceeding in power means of isolated local defence. More than this, it risks the command of the sea, without which territorial defence in the United Kingdom means starvation, and in the colonies ruin. I venture to think the colonies have never been asked a question in the matter, and have simply accepted this principle of "domestic defence" because they were left no choice but to adopt it. They are loyal, and they are true, and though they must each and all, except Canada, acknowledge military weakness, they trust implicitly to one of two things—first, that war may not come until time has made them strong, second, that if it does come before they are ready, they trust to the statesmen of England to provide for every deficiency, and to cover every defect, they look at them, in short, to do "the rest." Now, it is just these very deficiencies, it is just these very defects, it is, in short, "the rest" of Imperial defence that the statesmen of England cannot provide for without the spontaneous pressure of hearty, willing and practical co-operation of the colonies. They require watching and urging on, and they would not be human if they did not.

The people of the United Kingdom would, I believe, spend their last shilling, and fight their last man, to preserve the Empire intact, and would prepare to do so, and to take their full share of Imperial duty in defence, if they only knew how, if they could only grapple with that "rest," which the colonies look to the statesmen of England to do.

It is for Home and Colonial Legislatures, it is for England's sons all over the world to make their voices heard on this matter. We of this generation are the pioneers of the next. When all Europe is an armed camp, and when one single power like Germany, which had but one corvette and two small gunboats in 1848, bids fair to be soon the third great naval power of the world, we cannot go unarmed. We push to the front home and colonial statesmen to warn us of dangers and difficulties ahead, they are the scouts of our history yet to be written, and the days of consolidating power they must not be blind.

We can hear behind us the unmeasured tread of a host of old and young British nations, whose common path we are prepare

to make plain, and to render safe. We see before us tangled masses of confused systems, which we must do our best to clear away. We are warned of the dangers of our path by the whitened bones of empires which have gone before and perished.

But through the sunshine of peace, or through the darkness and gloom of war, our clear duty and our only hope is still to advance shoulder to shoulder, helping the weak and cheering on the strong, until we have prepared for those who come after us a safe camping ground on the shores of a great future. Then, and not till then, can we take the rest of the weary, confident that so far as in us lies, we have done our part to ensure that our Empire shall remain one and indivisible "till wars shall have ceased in all the world."

(To be continued.)

Africa.

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, SIKUKUNI'S TOWN, Dec. 2nd, 1879.

Nothing could have gone off with a more complete and dramatic success than the expedition against Sikukuni. To the last the chief bid us defiance without giving a hint that he was at all affected by the gathering forces round him. To the last he used his strong position and his well armed followers, so as to take the best advantage of the ground they knew so well, and have hitherto befended so successfully. Stoodily the storm gathered around him and exactly on the appointed day—as I have always named it in my letters to you for weeks past—Nov. 25th, it burst on his devoted head from all sides, shattering his defences to pieces, and breaking up forever his whole power.

The first fighting against Sikukuni's people took place on the morning of Nov. 23rd, when a fortified kraal was attacked, which lies on the mountain side, about 2½ miles from the chief town. It was attacked by Ferreira's horse and the natives of the Touts-pauley district, under the orders of the Native Commissioner, Mr. Dahl. The latter is a Dane by birth, and has seen service in the American war, and in the Danish war of '61. His plucky leading brought up a sufficient number of the natives to the front to carry through the direct attack on this position. Meantime, Ferreira's men having ridden up as close to the hill as it was possible to go on horseback, dismounted and scrambled up the place on foot. The Basutos clung to the rocks and crannies obstinately for some time, and then betook themselves to their caves. The cave fighting is always an unpleasant kind of work, from the fact that it is impossible to tell when they have been cleared out, and that our own men are shot long after all apparent resistance has ended. Thus Ferreira's Sergeant-Major, a man on whom he greatly relied, was standing on the top talking to some officers, long after all parts of the Kraal hill had been occupied, he stooped down to draw out a skin which he saw at the mouth of one of the caves, and was immediately shot dead. However, though a good many men, natives and colonial troops together were wounded from the awkward nature of the work to be done, the place was taken by the well-combined movements of Dahl to the front and Ferreira to the flank, and the day, though small in scale, was an excellent prelude to what was to follow.

The day following this success, Major Carrington was pushed on with an advance guard, lightly equipped, to seize the ground to be occupied by the main force prior to the attack upon Sikukuni's town. By the afternoon of Nov. 27th all the mixed forces under Colonel Baker Russell's immediate orders, had arrived in position. These comprised the 21st and 84th Regiments, a body of natives trained to work four mountain guns, under command of Captain Knox, R.A., some 300 to 400 mounted men, consisting of a detachment of the 91th about 40 strong, under Lieut. O'Grady, and of various small corps formed in the Colony, under the command respectively of Major Carrington and Commandant Ferreira, with various native tribes, numbering in all about 4,000. These forces were encamped that night (Nov. 27th) along a stream which runs down the valley, on one side of which extends the arm of the Leulu Mountain, occupied by Sikukuni's stronghold. On the further side of the arm of this mountain, from the camp thus placed, lay the masses of our allies, the Swazis, 8,000 strong. These men had their own native Commander-in-Chief, but were under the general control of Capt. McLeod, the agent attached to them. Two companies of the 80th and two of the 84th were sent with them to support them. The whole force on that side of the attack was under Major Bushman's orders.

The position to be attacked the following morning extends along one side of a valley which indents into the Leulu Mountains in a south-westerly direction on their northern side. Sikukuni's town lays very nearly due north of the camp. The "town" is a great mass of huts fenced round by wattle enclosures extended all along the foot of the hill opposite the camp, and up the smaller valleys which cut into that side, and in particular up the deep cleft that ran back for half a mile or more into the mountain. In front of the central portion of the town and of this cleft, but still on the further side of the stream and somewhat to the right front of the camp, a small precipitous detached hill, known as "the fighting Cripple." The whole of this side of the mountain, and the whole of the fighting Cripple, was one vast system of rocky masses interspersed with concealed caves, with stone walls built across all the approaches, behind which, as well as in the caves, the defenders were known to be lying. The stone walls or "scances," as the Boers call them, were built of large boulders, and the defenders had their several stations assigned them by mats placed at the points that gave them the best command of the ground in front of them.

The plan of attack was as follows: The Swazis, and the white contingent with them, between whom and us now lay the moun-

tain to be assailed, were to advance on the northerly face of the hill in time to be on the top and commence their attack from that side by 4.30 a.m. The camp on our side was to be struck and the tents to be on the ground on which they stood precisely by 8 a.m., at which time the troops were to form up and move off in three separate bodies, as soon as they could be formed up for the purpose. All the force on this side of the mountain was under the order of Colonel Baker Russell. The left attack was under that of Major Carrington, the right under Commandant Ferreira; the centre under Colonel Collingwood, commanding the 9th. The two flank attacks were to be directed against the main mountain, the one from the extreme left, the other from the extreme right of the mountain, faces on either side of the deep cleft or valley already named. The centre was to remain in reserve whilst the mountain was attacked, and, meantime, to overcome the fire of the "fighting Coppie," as soon as the main mountain was secured a general attack was to be directed from all sides against this "fighting Coppie." The attack was to commence at all parts of the line punctually at 4.30 a.m.

At 3 a.m. on the 21st a somewhat alarming message reached Sir Garnet. It was a note from Major Bushman, to say that he did not believe the Swazis would advance, though Capt. McLeod still thought that they would do so. The scene that had in the meantime been taking place on the other side was of the wildest. The Swazi warriors, decked as they always are about the head with waving plumes of cocks' hackles, with otter and panther skins hanging down over their foreheads and swinging about them, with leopard or deer skins, and occasionally lion-skins fastened round their bodies, and now and then leather thongs bound round the breast, and forming a kind of cuirass against an assegai, their long, bare, adivlogs moving with easy tread and elastic bounce upon the springs of the feet, were marching round and round, in company by company, while the priest and their commander-in-chief solemnly sprinkled them with mystic medicine, a diabolical invocation previously prepared. Not a sound escaped their lips, not an assegai rattled, not a shield sounded against another—all was silent, solemn movement in the dim evening twilight. Nothing would induce them to move till this long ceremony was over, and then after advancing upon the hills for a short distance they once more solemnly sat down in a circle, and the "Fredewas," or chiefs, talked over what was to be done. The time was coming. It was no longer possible for Major Bushman to be punctual to the hour fixed, and he resolved to advance with his four companies of English troops only. There is on that side of the mountain a detached hill which corresponds to the Fighting Coppie on the other. Against this the 20th Foot moved, but there being no sign of firing from it they advanced direct up the side of the main hill, and soon became engaged with the Basutos pouring down over it. So sooner were our men fairly engaged and pressing forward, than on with a mob from below, and with a peculiar sound of attack, the impression of which it is extremely difficult to convey on paper, but which, as it sounded some thousands moving forward, was like the "Shoo! shoo! shoo!" of a driving wind, came the Swazi tribes. No fears of the enemy had delayed them, but they had been in a former attack on Inkuni, betrayed by the Boers and left to do all the fighting, they knew without any particulars that white troops under Col. Bourdars had failed only last year, and they did not believe, and all along expressed the belief, that our men could or would fight the steady advance of our party of the much despised young soldiers changed their feelings in a moment. They had no notion of being left behind in the fray, and at last on they came, and when they came they meant fighting. Only here and there a chief carried firearms. They depend on closing with their foes, and when they first advanced they were dazed and checked by the hoavy fire which the Basutos poured down on them. But in a short time they had surrounded, closed in on, and cut down a party of their better armed foe. In personal courage and for hard fighting the Basuto was no match for the Athletic Swazi; the men whose had kept up so fiercely at first when they saw the fate that had befallen those on whom the Swazis had closed, turned and went to the hill closely followed by the Swazis, the 20th and the 9th, who now spread over the crest, and moving eastward along it began to make their presence felt in the combat which had in the meantime been taking place on our side of the hill. It was not, however, till 7 a.m., or somewhat later that the first Swazis showed over the hill top, and during the two hours and a half which elapsed since they were due many an anxious moment had been caused by their non-appearance. For the two flank attacks had been left weak in dependence on the arrival of the Swazis, and more than once the small parties of white men with these columns had difficulty in holding their own, when their native allies failed.

But to follow the story on the camp side—
By 8 a.m. the tents were on the ground, and the columns were assembling. The central column had few difficulties, but the darkness and the heaviness of the road for the artillery, to contend against. With it moved the whole of the regular troops in camp, the 21st and the 9th, the whole of Knox's Artillery, and the headquarters both of Colonel Russell as Commanding the attack and of Sir Garnet. As, however, the latter's staff were not likely to be much employed that day in the fighting, Mr. Herbert, Sir Garnet's private secretary, had obtained leave to join the right attack, and Commandant Ferreira and Captain Madeira, the left attack, being under Major Carrington.

The centre was for several hours engaged in opening a heavy fire, first with artillery and then an ever closer and closer belt of infantry fire against the caves and the defenders of the stone walls the "Fighting Coppie."

The first gun opened fire shortly after 4.30 a.m. Meantime, it had been by no means so easy to collect the miscellaneous forces which formed the two wings. The natives of "Mupoc's" country, the refugees of the Leulu tribes, and formed the larger part of the natives with Ferreira, were very slow in turning out, and lagged noticeably in the advance. No doubt, in part, this was due to the standing unwillingness of all these tribes to move by the daylight, or at night at all. By daylight, which was, however, glaring on the hills towards Inkuni, a small number of them had gathered in front of the mountain to sury Captain Ferreira in making his attack, and just before the first gun opened fire he gave the word to advance. Fire was at once opened, and for a few moments there seemed hope that the natives would advance with some effect, but it soon proved that they had no notion of going forward at all, and in very short time they succeeded in leaving Captain Ferreira and his fifty or sixty

dismounted horsemen to do the whole of the fighting. Fortunately the men under Ferreira's leadership would do almost anything, and according to Ferreira's own testimony, and everybody's vision, Mr. Herbert, Sir Garnet's secretary, was the best of helps to the brave commander throughout the day. The few white men managed to hold their own until the Swazis appeared. Then he struck straight down for the Kraals and burnt them.

On the left Carrington, in the darkness, advanced with some half-a-dozen officers and as many of Toutspauley men as could be induced to turn out, and moved slowly over the ground towards the point to be attacked. The mounted men were to follow in rear. The slowly moving trail of natives as they lagged along, extended the column so much that in the darkness the whole body of the mounted men missed their way, and a few minutes before the glimmer of daylight began to appear, the small party of officers riding in front found themselves close upon the point to be attacked with a mere sprinkling of natives behind, and no sign of the mounted men. The fact was, that just as the left column had crossed the stream, and the natives had some dribbling on, the central column had, in the darkness and without being aware of it, passed in completely between one portion of the Toutspauley natives and the next, who, perfectly indifferent to time and military movement, quietly equitted till the whole body had got well between them and their comrades, and then, finding this column was between them and the direction in which they had previously been ordered to move, marched on the right of the column towards the Fighting Coppie. The horses, therefore, found themselves also on the right of the column before they were aware of it. Happily, Major Carrington, who had been sending officers about in all directions to look for them, at last received news from Lt. Creagh, the General's A.D.C., who, in the darkness had himself raised the General, but had seen the horsemen, of their whereabouts, and just as this news was being acted on, the mounted men, on the one hand, who had waited for the main column to pass, and the natives on the other, who had straggled by twos and threes, or any larger bodies that could break through, despite orders, adjurations and threats, right across the path of the main column, came up.

It was now close upon the time for the attack. Both of the columns had been somewhat delayed by these cross movements—the natural result of the necessary start in the dark with such very irregular troops,—the day began to glimmer, the natives on the hill began to sound their horn, and to shout to us to come on. In a few more minutes Carrington gave the word for the natives to attack, dismounted all the horsemen, except the mounted infantry, and sent the dismounted men with the natives forward. The natives opened fire all along the line, but it was chiefly wild fire, high up into the air, and can have produced no effect except to scare and distract to some extent the defenders. In a few minutes the Kraals at the foot of the hill were, however, taken, and a rush of a few white men, chiefly officers, proceeded up a narrow passage, through the gate of the Kraal, towards a stone screen which barred the way. Whether the defenders reserved their fire too long, or fired over the heads of the assailants, it would be hard in the confusion to say, but when the screen was reached, it was too high for the defenders to fire over, and Captain Macaulay, after dodging for some time with his pistols with one of the men behind, succeeded in their shooting him or making him run. One or two men then cleared the wall together, and on passing a second and a third wall of the same kind in much the same way, found in each wall sharp to their right that they were behind the whole line of defences which extended continuously all along the line of the hills. As the assailants pushed on along these walls from the left towards the centre, these defenders who found their position completely turned, gave their wall defences up, and bolted rapidly. The assailants were rushing along the hill towards the right, the Basutos flying in all directions, when suddenly an ominous shout rose up from behind—"The order has been given to retire!" No such order had ever been given, but what had happened was this: The Toutspauley natives had gone pluckily enough up to the foot of the hill under Mr. Dahl's capital leadership, and had advanced a very short way, it; suddenly for no assignable cause a scare seized them, they bolted down the hill clear of the huts, and right out into the plain, Major Carrington who was still directing the attack, from below saw that the Basutos who had followed them, were threatening the horses, and sent orders to those on the hill to halt and hold the positions then occupied. The order wrongly passed on led to great confusion. The men who were completely in advance saw that it was impossible for them to retire, because, had they done so, all the natives who were flying before them would at once have turned, and the force would have been taken in the most disastrous manner in front and rear; but many of those who were behind, and saw their companions going back, gradually tumbled off, till only two men were left close to the top of the hill. At last one of them was wounded too severely to enable him to get back to the moment properly to assist the other, and both had to get back to the nearest support they could. Fortunately, however, the delay had given time for the Toutspauley contingent to be rallied, and the dependents driven back on the left. Major Carrington had dismounted the 9th Mounted Infantry and sent them up the hill so that the dangerous moment was passed. Major Carrington was, however, able to do little more than hold his position for the next half hour. At the end of that time the Swazi black head dresses began to appear on the crest of the hills, and it was evident that the day was decided as far as the main mountain was concerned. For an hour and a half more, however, the fight fluctuated in detail not a little; for bravely as the Swazis advanced, they nevertheless, when they came to the main caves near the great valley in the hills, had to fall back again before the heavy fire that came from them. Four times they advanced, and four times they retreated. Each time on their retreat, Carrington's men poured in some rounds, and then the Swazis again advanced, till at last with a bold rush they gathered all round and into the position, and, pretty effectually cleared out the main cave. The work on the two flanks was now done, Ferreira and Carrington each cleared out of the mountain and descended into the plain to occupy the sides of the Fighting Coppie nearest the hills. How still the fighting had been on the hill may be judged from the fact that of six officers, either regular or old regulars, present with the left attack, three had been wounded, and one killed; of about 100 white men 31 had been either killed or wounded. The returns on the right were not quite as severe, but the numbers of the Swazis killed and wounded must have been very large indeed, the nearest estimate I have been able to get putting it at about 20 killed and as many wounded.

All was now ready for the attack on the Fighting Cripple. The Swazies were ordered to take their place with the rest, but showed no inclination to do so. Two rockets were sent up as the signal for the attack, and from all sides a simultaneous rush was made. It is scarcely possible to imagine a prettier or more dramatic sight. In a few seconds the foot of the hill was reached by the 21st, 8th, and the detachment of the 8th, with the General's escort, by Carrington and Fereira's volunteers, and then once more came that our old "Shoulder-Should" upon the wind, and on rushed the Swazies with their waving plumes, determined not to be left behind, on like young antelopes bounding over rock and crag, and soon overtaking their more heavily weighted rivals. Nothing could have been better than the rush of our "boy soldiers"; cheering, shouting, and struggling to be first up the place of danger, they went, and I must ask you to remember that the test is a severe one, for the 21st was the regiment singled out in his recent article in the "Nineteenth Century," by Lt. Colonel Knowles, as representing the *nee plus ultra* of all that was defective in our boy-dom. Here they were taking at one rush, and in a short time as young legs could occupy in running up it—a pace held by all the country round to be absolutely impracticable. In less than six or seven minutes every defence on the face of this red-ashable hill was in our hands, and it only remained to deal separately, cave by cave, with those isolated defences. Several Boers are currently reported to have come down to the neighborhood to enjoy the spectacle of our repulse from the mountain. There can be no question at all, whether this be true or not, that as soon as the facts get about as to the capture of the place, and the style and manner in which it was taken, any hope of armed resistance to our side will vanish from the minds of the disaffected throughout the Transvaal.

Military Mounted Exercises.

The Duke of Cambridge, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, has approved the following regulations for the practice of the tent pegging and other cavalry mounted exercises which are now officially recognized as a branch of the military art:

1. The following instructions, which have been framed for guidance in the practices of tent-pegging, lemon cutting, and other cavalry mounted exercises, are to be strictly adhered to.
2. The horses used for these practices are to be not less than six years old. They will be selected from the strong and active horses; horses of a nervous temperament will not be used.
3. These exercises are not to take place oftener than twice in each week.
4. No horse will be ridden more than three runs on any day.
5. At all times an officer or reliable non-commissioned officer, who is himself thoroughly well instructed, is to superintend the practice.
6. As accidents to the horses are likely to happen from want of skill in the riders, the men will commence with blunt spears (without heads). They should at first be taught to move at a walk, then at a canter; and, when they have become expert with their weapons, at the full speed of their horses.
7. Steady men and good riders only (particularly those with high hands) should be permitted to practice.
8. The men will be instructed not to pull up their horses too suddenly after passing the peg.
9. The men should be particularly instructed that in taking the peg speed and style will be taken into consideration in awarding prizes.
10. The knuckles must be kept down, and the point of the spear held a little outwards; the spear will then naturally be recovered over the back, and not over the arm, which is liable to hurt the wrist.
11. When cutting at the lemon, the chief object should be to cut with the edge of the sword. No good mark should be given to a man who merely knocks the lemon off the stick; or bruises it, and does not give a clear cut.

Military News.

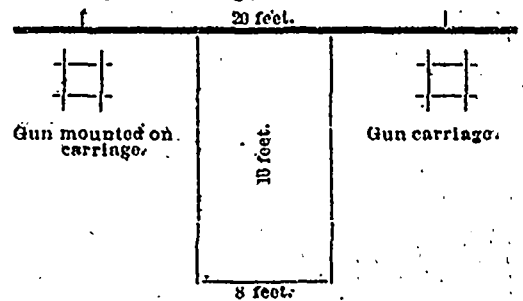
Krupp's guns have always been remarkable for their relatively great length. Thus the bore of the German 71-ton gun is no less than fifty-five inches longer than that of the English 100-ton gun. In the Krupp guns of smaller calibre the length relatively to the calibre is even greater than in the heavier ordnance; the length of the 15-centimetre gun employed in the experiments at Moppen in August, 1879, being equal to twenty-eight times its calibre. The results obtained with this gun, which is perhaps more largely employed in the German service than any other, being used as a fortress and siege as well

as a coast defence and naval gun, were so satisfactory that it was determined to construct for experimental purposes another gun of the same calibre, but of even greater length. Accordingly the Essen firm completed a 15.24-centimetre gun having a bore thirty times as long as its calibre. Firing an armour-piercing projectile weighing 50 kilogrammes (110 lb.) with a charge of powder of 16 kilogrammes (35 lb.) a muzzle velocity of 531.5 metres (1,722 feet) per second was obtained; the shot at a distance of 1,500 metres from the gun still retaining a velocity of 433.0 metres (1,405 ft.) per second. With a common shell weighing 35 kilogrammes (77 lb.) and a charge of 16½ kilogrammes (or 36 lb.) of powder a muzzle velocity of 623.1 metres (2,018 feet) per second was obtained. The muzzle-velocity of the armour-piercing projectile of the English 7-inch gun, it may be added, is only 476 metres, and that of the 8-inch gun 437 metres per second, while for every pound of metal in the Krupp 6-inch piece develops an energy almost exactly double that given by the English 7-inch and 8-inch guns.

DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

SHIFTING ORDNANCE COMPETITION, BETWEEN THE ROYAL SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY, AT QUEBEC, OCTOBER 23RD, 1880.

SHIFT.—A 32 por. gun on common standing gun carriage (supposed disabled) in position for loading, to be dismantled over the side, and mounted on another carriage 20 feet from it. The gun to be taken round the rear of a traverse between the carriages, by means of skids or ground rollers, the traverse to be 8 ft. thick by 16 feet long;



the muzzle of the gun to be 3 feet from parapet at starting. The stores to be twenty feet in rear of the traverse, with the exception of five handspikes, which, with the sidearms, are to be at the gun. Stores to be re-placed when gun is mounted.

Stores allowed:—

- 1 10 feet lever.
- 8 handspikes.
- 2 heavy drag ropes.
- 2 mauls.
- 2 luff tackles.
- 1 roller, 14 in. x 5 in.
- 2 " 24 in. x 5 in.
- 1 " ground.
- 8 scotches.
- 2 skids, 14 feet x 8 in. x 8 in.
- 2 " 3 feet x 4 in. x 4 in.
- 2 " 3 feet x 6 in. x 9 in.
- 2 straps, or selvagees.

Sergt. Athaws commanding "A" Battery.
Sergt.-Inst. Lyndon commanding "B" Battery.
Umpire—Lt.-Col. Irwin.
Referee—Lt.-Col. Montizambert, "B." B.
Time-keeper—Capt. C. Lindsay, Q.F.B.
Time:—"A" Battery, 5 min. 41½ sec.
"B" Battery, 6 min. 10 sec.