

The following article from the *U.S. Army and Navy Journal* of 19th July, on the "Canadian Militia," will show how highly our system is esteemed abroad. Our contemporary, in wishing to have a national system like our own, shows how truly the benefit of uniformity is appreciated, and by an article of the same date which we republish in another column entitled "A Taxpayers estimate of the Militia" points out truly what an economic guardian of social order, a well devised armed nationality, can be made.

There is this difference between the soldier and mere policeman, that the force organized under one system is of men who have always a stake in the maintenance of good order and defence of the State; the latter are paid servants of the Public subject as they well know to ungrateful and tyrannical masters and liable at any time to strike for wages. The problem of labor *versus* capital affects those men in no ordinary degree, London, with its population of four millions of souls, recently ran the danger of being left without guardians of the peace. Dublin is threatened with a similar danger, and our contemporary states what has occurred in New York. It is only by concessions subversive of all discipline that men can be kept together for the service of isolated municipalities, and in order to compel the police force to do its duty, a national militia embodied and trained to defend their own interests is a growing necessity of the day.

Those peddlers that howl about economy in this matter are really the worst enemies of society, and if one of those large cities came to be sacked by an unrestrained mob the blame would lie at the door of the political economist. It has become the fashion for London journals especially, to indulge in doubtful witticisms at the feat of some unruly pack of scoundrels, from a Sunday meeting of BRADLAUGH, or ODGER overpowering the police, destroying park palings, and ornamental shrubberies; between that announcement, and the plundering of banks, as well as private houses, there is but a step. The economical Councillor, Alderman or Member of Parliament may rest assured that step will be easily passed, if a national militia is not at hand to prevent it.

Our contemporary deserves the thanks of society for the manner in which this question has been handled, and we have good as well as substantial reasons to congratulate ourselves on the wisdom of the provisions of the Militia Law, and the skill of the Adjutant General.

"The report of the Adjutant General of Canada, recently issued, shows that the total force of the Dominion Militia, including gazetted officers, actually present with their corps during the time of the annual drill, was 30,144. In addition to this number, 339 men attended the infantry schools of instruction, a large proportion being officers and non-commissioned officers in militia corps. The actual force trained last year, chiefly in camps of exercise, was 951 field artillery men, 1,697 garrison artillery men, 103 engineers, and 25,724 infantry; the whole constituting the Canadian army of

30,144 men. In the field artillery an increase of 208 men over last year is noted. The entire is now organized, by corps, companies, battalions, and batteries, into tactical brigades of the three arms. The number of men who attended camp drill in 1871 exhibits an increase over the number in the preceding year, the total for 1872 being 24,144, against 22,544 in 1871. Considerable progress has been made in providing the force with a more suitable description of arms. The greater part of the cavalry are now provided with Snider carbines of the same kind as that used by the English Regular cavalry. Scientific instruction in artillery exercises has been provided for, and the field batteries are being armed, as fast as means will permit, with the same description of field guns as those recently issued to the horse artillery of the English Regular army, in the place of the old pattern field guns. The infantry are all armed with Snider breach-loading rifles, and use the same ammunition as that used in the Regular army. It is particularly unfortunate that the United States Government takes so little interest in its militia. The organization of a militia now depends entirely on the various State governments, the majority of which offer no encouragement for its formation or support. Since our late war more interest has been taken in the militia than ever before, and a few of the Eastern and Middle States within the past few years have introduced new laws, and reorganized their militia system on a more liberal scale. Yet the absence of uniformity throughout the States weakens greatly the effectiveness of our State volunteers. We need a national military system similar to that of Canada. The militia force of New York State is nearly two-thirds as large as the militia of Canada, yet how very small inducements are offered to swell the ranks. Unlike Massachusetts, Connecticut, and some few other States, New York has attempted nothing in the way of encampments—its chief progressive movement being in the direction of rifle practice. The National Rifle Association, organized under State authority seems likely to revolutionize the militia of the entire country.

The Sixth annual Prize Meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association will be held on the 16th September next and the following days.

There are to be eight matches of which the *Senate and House of Commons Match*, and the *London Merchants Cup* appear for the first time.

The total aggregate of prizes are valued at \$3,000.

The prospectus of the match will be found in another column.

We are glad to notice that the Canadian rifleman now at Wimbledon have been invited by a committee of the Royal Colonial Institute to a dinner to be held on Monday, the 21st instant. It is understood that forty members of the institute have decided on this showing their sympathy with our Canadian guests, and it is to be hoped that many more will join them in what ought to be an enthusiastic expression of welcome from Englishmen interested in the colonies to the zealous and brave men who are in the van of the future defence of one of the most important of Her Majesty's colonial dominions. Mr. Eddy, the honorary secretary of the institute, No. 15, Strand, will we believe, be happy to receive any subscriptions towards the dinner fund.

—*Broud Arrow*, 19th July.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

MONTREAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Hemmingford Rangers have agreed to hold an 8 day camp at Hemmingford, commencing 3rd Sept. The 56th Battalion, (Lt. Colonel McEachern, Huntingdon, go into camp at Huntingdon, on the 1st Sept. The 52nd Battalion (Lt. Col. Hall, Bromie) have made arrangements for camp drill at Knowlton on the 15th Sept. The 79th (Lt. Col. Miller, Sheffield) will camp at Granby, at the same day. The officers of the 60th (Lt. Col. Rowe) have met at Pigeon Hill on the 24th, to decide upon time and place of annual drill. The 21st Lt. Col. Marchand St. Johns, go into camp on Carrieks Ground on the 22nd August.

The usual dinner of the sergeants mess was held in the evening, about forty sat down, and it was altogether a very enjoyable affair. B.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Peterborough, July 23, 1873.

Dear Sir.—I had some hopes of seeing you all about the time of the Dominion Rifle Matches, but I find I will be disappointed, as it is arranged that our annual drill will take place just at that time, and on account of the position I occupy, I cannot possibly get off. We have the expectation of having all of the 6th Brigade at our own for drill. The officers are making arrangements so as to have them altogether, and two days after camp, our District Rifle Association Match will be held. The date for the match is settled for the 18th and 19th of Sept. next, so that the camp will be broken up the day before.

The County Council has voted \$50 to help us in making up our prize list, and the Town Council has voted \$250 to help us in bearing expenses of the camp and prizes; we think we will get it up to \$600. Three hundred dollars are voted by the Executive Committee as the amount of the prizes. It is likely we will have a good match. I would have liked very much that our match had come off before either the Ontario or Dominion Matches, so that we could get up a party and go to them after our own practice, but owing to so many of our battalions being farmers, we cannot have it until the harvest is completed.

PETERBORO'.

In the Nicolaus Military Academy during the term of 1871-'72, twenty six students studied French and eight German, while in the following year twenty-nine studied French, eighteen English, and only four German.