

Government to obtain the services of the latter, consisting of one Master Gunner, two Laboratory Foremen, two Ordnance Armourers (called in the Regular Army "Armstrong Armourers," two Sergeant Instructors in Garrison Artillery, and two Sergeant instructors in Field Artillery, the latter, in addition to Gunnery, to be able to instruct in Riding, Driving, Field manoeuvres, &c., &c., and as soon as the services of these are obtained both Batteries will be complete.

The Battery at Kingston is under the command of Lieutenant Colonel French, Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores. The Battery at Quebec under Lieutenant Colonel T. B. Strange, Inspector of Artillery for the Province of Quebec, and the scientific and practical instruction of officers and men of Artillery militia corps will be carried out by these officers, who both belong to Her Majesty's Regular Army, are carefully trained and skilled Artillerists, well versed in all the duties appertaining to their special arm.

Eight horses have also been authorized for each of these Batteries in order to give instruction in riding and driving drill, and I would beg to recommend that the number of horses be increased from 8 to 16 in each Battery, and thus afford the means of carrying out far more completely Field Artillery instruction.

The Militia officers attached to these Schools of Gunnery all belong to various Artillery Corps of the Active Militia, and when duly recommended are authorized to join the Schools for the short course of instruction which lasts three months, receiving during this period at the rate of \$1 per diem, with barrack accommodation and the usual ration allowances, fuel, light &c., authorized in the Imperial army, on the termination of which period, should they have shown any peculiar aptitude for military science, they may be retained for the "long course" of instruction of nine months, provided they are so desirous, and that there are vacancies for them in the School.

So soon as officers have passed through the probationary three months' short course of instruction to the satisfaction of the Commandant of the school, they receive the pay of their rank, in addition to being provided with barrack accommodation, free rations, and the same allowances of fuel, light &c., &c.

On the termination of the long course of instruction, those officers who pass the best examination, and are otherwise most efficient may be retained from time to time indefinitely, (if approved of at Head Quarters), on the recommendation of the Commandants, according to their merits, desires, and the requirements of the Public Service, such officers being then available to act in their turn as instructors to others, and thus in a few years there will be no inconsiderable number of scientifically trained Canadian Artillery Officers in the Dominion.

The non-commissioned officers and men at the Schools of Gunnery in like manner all belong to various Artillery Corps of the Active Militia, or enrolled in such previous to admission. Nearly the whole of the number of men at present authorized, will remain at the respective schools for twelve months training and duty, at the termination of which period they may either leave the schools, returning (in a military point of view) to their respective corps; or should they so desire, and it is in the interests of the public service, they may on the recom-

mendations of the Commandants be retained indefinitely from time to time for further duty

By this system, whilst maintaining the necessary military guard over the forts and magazines at Kingston and Quebec, provision is made for a steady flow of both officers and men through these practical Artillery Schools, which cannot fail in time greatly to increase the efficiency of many Militia Artillery Corps, and to spread very generally throughout the country a knowledge of that especial science.

During the period officers and men are attached to the Gunnery Schools, for duty and instruction they are for purposes of discipline and military duty, under the Queen's Regulations and Articles of War as defined in the Militia Act, the same as if on active service with their respective corps, and are in the event of misconduct, or other causes of an objectionable nature liable to be summarily dismissed therefrom.

"A" Battery has 37 men and "B" Battery 30, who formerly served in the Imperial Army, but are now enrolled in the Active Militia of Canada, the uniform worn by officers and men being similar to that of the Royal Artillery, in point of appearance there is little difference; there is every reason to hope also, that in due time there will be no inferiority in point of efficiency.

Of the officers and men now undergoing instruction at the Kingston School of Gunnery, one officer and 63 men belong to Kingston Field Battery, nineteen men to the Toronto Field Battery, nine men to the Wellington Field Battery, four men to the London Field, one officer and two men to the Ottawa Garrison Artillery, one officer and one man to the St. Catharines Garrison, one man to the Hamilton Field Battery, four men to the Toronto Garrison Battery, and one officer to the Cobourg Garrison Battery.

The average height of the men at present attending this school is 5 feet 8½ inches, their average chest measurement 37½ inches. Of those now attached to the Quebec School of Gunnery, 52 belong to the Quebec Garrison Artillery, 23 to the Quebec Field Battery, 38 to the Montreal Garrison Artillery. The average height of the men is five feet eight inches, average chest measurement 37½ in's.

The Report of the Dominion Inspector of Artillery, details the course of instruction and duties carried out at the Schools of Gunnery, as well as the object and nature of these institutions, and which as that officer correctly observes, "marks a new era in the steps taken to train and instruct the Dominion Artillery."

I would again respectfully urge (as recommended in last year's Report,) that, if possible, pay for 32 days' drill instead of 16, be allowed for this special arm; that out of the above period of thirty-two days, every Battery of Garrison Artillery be brought in succession to some Port or Battery and drilled in Artillery Exercises for sixteen days consecutively, during the summer, the drill for the remaining period of 16 days to be carried out in the winter season, in Drill Sheds at the Head Quarters of Corps, when in addition to gun drill, lectures on Artillery Science may be given; that in the case of Field Batteries, the summer drill of sixteen days consecutively, be carried out in some Brigade or Divisional Camp of Exercise, the remaining period, as in the case of Garrison Batteries, during the winter at Head Quarters of Corps; that as far as possible, the

drivers of Field Batteries should be taken from among the agricultural population, possessing horses, that these horses be regularly enrolled in the respective Batteries, their proprietors receiving a retaining fee of \$10 per horse, per annum, on condition of undertaking to provide suitable animals when required, either for annual drill or actual service, that at the time of the annual drill or when called on for duty, the horse allowance be increased from 75 cents to \$1 per horse per diem; and the forage allowance of hay from 14 to 18 lbs.; that the annual Parliamentary vote for improved Artillery be expended in the acquisition of the new M. L. R. 9 pounder field guns, (similar to those now being issued to the Horse Artillery in England), these guns, (believed to be the most formidable of the kind yet invented), whilst being lighter than those at present used, have far greater power, accuracy and extent of range.

The population of Artillery to Infantry in the Dominion is far too small. I recommend a gradual and steady increase of the Field Artillery, until every Brigade throughout the Dominion there is attached at least, one Field Battery. At present the proportion of guns to men is little more than one gun to every 1,000 men available, which is quite inadequate, three guns being considered the least, and four a much better proportion for every 1,000 men.

The Report of the Inspector of Artillery, (which will be found attached,) contains many valuable suggestions for increasing the efficiency of this powerful arm, and I concur in the recommendation therein submitted.

(To be continued)

An extraordinary rifle match has just been concluded at Sir H. Haldord's seat in Leicestershire, between Mr. Edward Rose and Captain Fenton. It was to settle an undecided tie for the National Association Cup competed for at the Wimbledon Meeting of 1870, but it eventually assumed quite the character of an international match, and the excitement among the spectators was very great. Mr. Ross won the match with a score which has, it is believed, never been equalled—certainly not in public—by him or any one else. At 200 yards, out of twenty five shots twenty four were bullseyes, and one a centre; at 600 yards, twenty-three bullseyes and two centres; giving a total of 197 points out of a possible score of 200.

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