

and contemporary at New York, that it was not much further from London to Cape Cod Castle, than from the Empire city to the lava beds, and the difference between Captain Jack, and the King of Ashutee, consisted altogether in the number of savages each could bring into the field, the rest of the moral he can easily work out.

On the whole, England has no right to look for other treatment, she has allowed her affairs to be managed according to the conceits of a man who would have made a respectable professor in a Scotch school of theology, and her affairs must prosper accordingly.

REVIEWS

We have to acknowledge the receipt of No. LXXII of Volume XVII of the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution." It contains: Fleet Evolutions, and Naval tactics, by Commander Cyprien A. G. Bridge, R. N. Extracts from the four last chapters of Admiral Jurien de la Graviere's work entitled "La Marine d'Anjurdhui," Manteuffels campaign in the east of France, by Capt. H. Gunn, R. E. Lessons from the *Hotspur* and *Glatton*. Experiment by Nathaniel Burnaby Esq., Chief Naval Architect, Admiralty. Target for eye training, by Capt. F. E. Poore, R. M. A. Discussions on points raised by Mr. Burnaby in his paper.

The Meteorology of Sea Temperature and currents of the 10 deg. square of the Atlantic, which lies between the equator and 10 deg. north, and from 20 to 30 West by Capt. H. Toynbee, F.R.A.S., superintendent of Meteorological Office Board of Trade. Rifles, and rifling, by Capt. J. B. O'Hara, late 25th Kings Own Borderers.

We have reviewed the last valuable lecture some time ago.

We have also to thank the courtesy and consideration of T. D. Sullivan Esq., late of the 56th Regiment, now accountant librarian and Assistant Secretary of the Institution for very valuable papers on the *Rule of the Road at Sea*, comprising information on this most important subject not to be found elsewhere.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the prospectus of a very valuable book about to be issued by J. B. Jackson Esq. of the Department of Agriculture, to be entitled "The Lumberman's Timber Mark Guide," thereby conferring a great boon on the staple trade of Canada, which we hope the parties interested therein will appreciate. Any one at all acquainted with the operations of that trade will at once perceive the great value of the proposed publication; and the price is certainly within the means of all parties concerned in the manufacture of Timber.

We earnestly recommend the volume to the patronage of the trade, and hope the

talented compiler will realize a fair remuneration for his labours.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Secretary Captain Atkinson for the programme of the "Annual Rifle Match of the Grand Trunk Rifle Association, which is to come off at Point St. Charles on the 22nd August.

There are five competitions, prizes being from \$70 to \$265, the aggregate being \$680. The ranges vary from 200 to 600 yards, and the By Laws and regulations tend to make good soldiers as well as marksmen.

The Proceedings of the Ontario Rifle Association, are contained in a neat pamphlet of 120 pages, containing the Report of the President Lieut. Colonel Gzowski, and Secretary, Lieut. Colonel Scoble, from which we learn that the affairs of the Association are in a most prosperous and flourishing condition. That the value of prizes presented at the last meeting was \$3,222 that the membership by affiliation amounts to over 3,000 and that hopes are entertained that the roll will soon be doubled.

This is, indeed, a very satisfactory condition of affairs, a great portion, if not all this success is due to such accomplished Executive officers as Colonels Gzowski and Scoble.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE UNIFORM OF THE MILITIA.

PAPER No. 2.

In our last (page 29) we treated upon the various changes taking place, almost daily in the uniforms of Her Majesty's Regular Service as compared with Her "Colonial Reserve" forces in Canada. We now purpose treating upon 1st, sashes and pouches; and 2nd, chakos.

Without any preface whatever we will take up the subject of sashes. What use are they? Nothing! Except in the field they might in action come in handy to make a stretcher for some poor wounded comrade, that's about all.

Would it not be better if all infantry officers were to wear buff belts and pouches in undress, (such as the "Military Train" wore when in this country during the Trent affair) and white patent leather belts, and black patent leather pouches—small dress ones—in full dress. It would be a great deal better, and not so clumsy, or useless an article of dress, if we wore the pouch instead of the sash, and, as infantry officers we would prefer it.

Sergeants for instance, could always wear the buff belt and pouch, whether in full or undress uniform, and we are sure it would look a thousand times neater and better. There would be then no fear of a non-commissioned officer appearing slovenly dressed on parade, or in the street, with his sash all twisted and curled up anyhow, as we have seen some of our volunteers, even when on active service (with the regulars, in the field or camp).

We are sure, if our worthy Adjutant General took the matter into consideration, he would say we are right, and would issue an order discarding sashes, and, bringing pouches, as we propose, into vogue.

We would propose the following ornaments for pouches—of course the belt would be plain—on both full and undress ones. The undress pouch,

for officers, should merely have the number of the Regiment (silver) on it, and the full dress one, say have a silver bugle, (rifle style) with regimental number between bugle strings. How would that look? very neat and plain, we think.

For sergeants we would suggest, that they wear just their regimental number, as in the case of officers undress except the Sergeant Major who as senior non-commissioned officer, should we propose, dress exactly like the officer, wearing the scarlet patrol jacket, and the full and undress pouches too.

We would further suggest that the pouches be worn over the new scarlet patrol jacket, at all times, whether sword be worn or not; and when in camp or in the field, the officer of the day could always be known, or any officer on duty, by wearing his pouch at all times. What say you, to our suggestions? Do you think them good ones and worth the consideration of the Adjutant General? We hope so; and feel confident that our ideas would give general satisfaction to almost every infantry officer.

The next question on the programme is the "shako" or "chako." We may ask the same question about them, as we have about "sashes" what use are they? none whatever, they are more useless than the "sash." 'Tis true they set off the soldier, and that's about all, they (in hot weather in this count.) are heavy, and in cold weather are too warm, and on a field day are apt to give the soldier a headache, and make him quite ill on the field. We have seen lots of cases of illness on a field day, caused by the beastly (there is no other term good enough for it, so please excuse the expression) "Shako." Previous to starting for (that ever memorable place) Pigeon Hill, in 1870, at St. Johns, where the whole active militia force of Montreal, as well as the "Rifle Brigade," were quartered. Lord Alexander Russell, the commandant, issued an order that "Shakos" were not to be worn by either officer or man, but the forage cap was to take its place, since when the Montrealers have always worn the cap and prefer it, till Sir George Cartier's funeral, when they again donned the "Shako." However, the least said the soonest mended, and the Adjutant General would have the thanks of the whole force (and you the "Review" for pushing it) if he would order the "Shako" and "Sash" to be discarded entirely, and such a step, we hope and trust he will take.

Why are snow shoes not served out to the force for winter drill? Should we ever be called upon in winter (God forbid) as was the case in 1833-'39, how many of our men could go through the country on snow-shoes? We maintain, we should be thoroughly trained on snow-shoes, as the Regulars were when here—what say you? more anon.

IXION.

August 2, 1873.

Eight thousand workmen in Madrid propose to form the municipal government and maintain order.

A fire in the Vienna Exhibition building destroyed the Alsace and Lorraine peasants cottage, and it was only by the exertions of the firemen that the agricultural department was saved.

In answer to the demands of the European and American representatives for the revision of the Treaties of 1858, the Chinese Prime Minister replies that nothing can be done until the young Emperor assumes complete sovereign power. The demands include the extension of trade in the interior, opening of new ports, navigation of rivers by steam, and the construction railroads and telegraph lines, together with modifications on the tariff, &c.