

TIGHT CLOTHING IN THE ARMY.

A happy illustration of the beneficial effects of removing all constriction from the neck of the soldier when under arms was given at Aldershot on Monday the 12th inst. A review of the troops took place on that day, and lasted about five hours—namely, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. The heat was most oppressive. Men were observed to fall out on all sides, and when a halt was made after the review terminated, the plain was freely dotted with them. Observing that a very small proportion were Guardsmen, inquiries were made as to the actual number of Coldstreams who fell out, and it was ascertained to have been nine in all, and of these only two had to be conveyed in the ambulance—one having a sprained ankle the other being ill with fits. This battalion turned out in ten strong companies, while nearly every other corps comprized only eight, and in some instances only six companies; yet we believe the number of men who fell out to have been actually more numerous in these than in the Guards, although the latter were throughout the day on the wheeling flank, and were allowed but little repose. The explanation was simple—the Guards' commanding officer had issued an order in the morning that all the stocks were to be removed and the tunic collars unhooked prior to starting.

Such a satisfactory result to so simple an order is most suggestive of the truth of much that has recently been written on this subject, and it is well worthy of being recorded. The whole battalion were unanimous in their expressions of the immense relief thus obtained; and we have great pleasure in stating that, according to information recently received, the new pattern clothing about to be made for the Guards will render this relief permanent.

We cannot conclude these remarks without expressing a hope that in the next issue of the new loose clothing to the army the collar round the neck with one large hook and eye will be entirely done away with, as this was the most important defect of the old pattern; and that, in the meantime, an order similar to the one above mentioned will be issued to the army.—*The Lancet.*

DECLINE OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

According to a report just issued from the Bureau of statistics at Washington, the shipping interest of the United States continues to decline, while those of foreign nations trading with the States show a steady advance. In 1868, for the fiscal year, the number of American vessels entered was 10,175, with a tonnage of 3,895,721, while in 1869 these figures declined to, vessels 9,974, tonnage 3,502,689—a decrease of 301 vessels, and 462,032 tons. On the other hand, there is a marked increase in the number and tonnage of foreign vessels entered. In 1868 the foreign vessels numbered 15,335 with a tonnage of 4,156,646; and in 1869 we find those figures advanced to, vessels 19,875, tonnage 5,688,243, being an increase of 2,529 vessels, and 1,221,590 tons. This unfavorable exhibit the free trade journals contend, is owing to the protective policy, so stringently enforced by the Government. Under it ship building is at a stand still, as American vessels wear out or are lost, their places are taken by foreign ships. At first this decline in American shipping was attributed to the war, but it is now several years since the war ended, and the decline continues. Undoubtedly the true cause is the one-sided and illiberal policy of the Government.

When Ismael Pasha was recently in Paris he noticed that one of his aide-de-camps had bought an overcoat, the style of which pleased him very much. "Where did you buy that overcoat?" said the ruler of Egypt to the aide-de-camp. "At Dusantoy's, Rue de la Paix," replied the latter. The Viceroy sent for M. Dusantoy's. "Make me some overcoats like this," said Ismael Pasha to the merchant tailor. "Yes, your royal highness," replied Dusantoy, "how many?" "Hundred and forty-four," said Ismael Pasha; "I believe, I will wear them that long for you know I can never wear an overcoat more than twenty-four hours." The hundred and forty four overcoats were made, and the Viceroy had to pay twenty thousand francs for them.

A New York paper, alluding to the Canadian volunteers going into camp at Drummondville, says it has been noticed upon the border that the Canadians of late are giving considerable attention to military matters. We only wish this were true. The facts go to show differently, however, for less attention than usual has been paid to military matters. Getting the volunteers together now is simply to carry out the annual drill. Our neighbours need have no cause for alarm, as there is no serious intention of mustering for a fight on this side just yet.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER

EDITED BY HENRY J. MORGAN.

(The Montreal Printing and Publishing Company, Printers.)

It is believed by the undersigned that the time has arrived for the publication in Canada of an ANNUAL RECORD OF PUBLIC EVENTS, similar to that which has been so long published, and so well known in England. The rapid strides of the Dominion are attracting the attention of the civilized world. It will be the aim of the Editor to chronicle, each year, the leading events so rapidly succeeding each other in the formation of our national character and national greatness.

The Editor proposes to commence with the birth and infancy of the Canadian Confederation. The first volume of his Register will therefore contain the following:—

- I. The Political and Parliamentary History of 1867, including:
 1. A Preliminary Sketch of the Proceedings in the B. N. A. Provinces in 1861-65 and '68 which led to Confederation.
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 5. The General Election and its Issues, with the names of the successful and unsuccessful candidates, and the number of votes polled for each respectively.
 6. A Sketch of the Business of the Dominion Parliament, and of the several Local Legislatures with full and accurate reports of the principal speeches delivered during the Sessions of those bodies.
- II. The Financial Affairs of the Dominion.
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- IV. Retrospect of Literature, Art and Science.
- V. Journal of Remarkable Occurrences.
- VI. Promotions, Appointments and Changes in the Public Service; University Honors, &c.
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It is hoped that the undertaking will receive that encouragement which its importance deserves. The annual history which the Editor proposes to publish will be of great value to all interested in the future of our country.

Should the Register be as well received as the Editor hopes, he will spare no effort to justify future support. All that labour and impartiality can accomplish will be done to ensure the success of his work. He has been promised assistance by men in different parts of the Dominion whose capacity is undoubted. He intends, with as little delay as possible, to prepare the volumes for 1867 and 1868.

The volume for 1867 will contain 350 pp., R. Svo., and will be bound in cloth.

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