

This, then, gives 10,000 for active service, and 8,000 in reserve. Upon this basis the writer, calculates the cost of a model army, showing conclusively by the evidence of facts and figures how, based upon this system, a complete army may be contained *en cadre* during times of peace at an extremely economical rate. He shows that an army nucleus of 2,000 men completely organized in all its branches, together with the personal plant for a military college, can be maintained at an annual outlay of \$450,000; for which sum the country has 2,000 soldiers, perfectly armed and equipped, ready to march at a moment's notice anywhere, besides a reserve of 8,000 more belonging to the second battalions that could be put into the field within six days after a rupture of hostilities. Accurate estimates for the pay and equipment of the active forces above alluded to are given in the body of the work. M.

Major General Smyth's Tour Across the Continent.

Major General Selby Smyth, commanding the Canadian Militia, arrived at Vancouver's Island about the middle of last month, after accomplishing a very lengthened tour of inspection—perhaps the longest continuous tour on record by any General Officer of the British Army, embracing a distance, by the route travelled, of about 7,000 miles, of which nearly 2,500 were performed entirely horseback and with horse transport, and on about 600 with pack animals through the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia. Leaving Ottawa on May 24, after the Queen's birthday review, the General proceeded, by the States of Vermont and Maine, through the province of New Brunswick, and across Northumberland Sound to Prince Edward Island, to reconstitute the Militia system in that newly confederated province, returning by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to inspect the various batteries along the coast, to Quebec and Montreal, and thence to Niagara, to review 3,000 men assembled there in camp. Afterwards inspecting the various brigades encamped at Cobourg, Kingston, Brockville, Holland Landing and Guelph, he proceeded westward and embarked at Sarnia on St. Clair River, passing along Lakes Huron and Superior, and then, descending the Red River of the North, reached Fort Garry, in Manitoba, to examine the condition of the Militia and the provisional battalion stationed there. Thence taking horses and proceeding northwest, he reached Swan River, the headquarters of the newly-raised mounted police force, being charged with the duty of examining the constitution and condition of this useful and valuable addition to the Dominion Forces. Here the General was overtaken by pressing dispatches, sent after him by an express officer, having reference to the occurrence of disorder in the vicinity of Carleton on the Saskatchewan River. The necessity for immediate action thus urged upon him by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba obliged him to march a considerable body of mounted police to that point. Accomplishing the distance of 275 miles in eight days, the first armed force which ever crossed the Saskatchewan was safely passed over that deep and rapid river, 300 yards wide, without accident to men, horses, or wagons, and, appearing before Carleton unexpectedly after this rapid march, the causes of alarm were speedily dealt with and subdued. The General then continued his march 400 miles along the north bank of the Saskatchewan to Sturgeon Creek, in the vicinity of Edmonton,

where a troop of mounted police was posted. Thence turning south through the vast prairie country of the Blackfoot Indians, crossing the Battle, the Red Deer, and the Bow Rivers, he encountered a band of 200 Blackfoot Indians, who, upon learning who he was, treated him with great attention and civility. Five of the chiefs, including the once-dreaded paramount chief Crowfoot, spent the night in his camp, and around their council fire expressed their confidence in the mounted police, and their satisfaction at the security their presence in the country afforded. At Red Deer River the General met a troop of the mounted police, which had been moved up in case a reinforcement should have been required at Carleton, and they were left to form a new outpost on Bow River, where the Hudson Bay Company is about establishing a new trading post under their protection. Proceeding south, the mounted police stationed on Old Man's River were inspected—the most westerly outpost of the "Great Lone Land," whose fertile valleys and plains are destined to hold many populous and thriving settlements, under the secure protection of this valuable force. They have other outposts along the frontier line at Cypress Hills, Wood Mountain, and L'Appelle. They are a fine body of men, clothed in scarlet, and equipped as Light Cavalry, mounted on horses of an excellent stamp, commanded by Captain French, of the Royal Artillery, a local Lieutenant-Colonel, and officered generally from the Canadian Militia. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, the Assistant Commissioner of the force, and in command of the western outposts, is held in high estimation, and has quite gained the confidence of the various Indian tribes along the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, thus overcoming the elements of much discord in that remote region. General Selby Smyth, being charged by the Canadian Government with the duty of conferring with any General Officers of the United States' Army in Montana or anywhere within reach, for the mutual adoption of measures by both Governments for the suppression of crime and the capture of plunderers and marauders all along the frontier, then proceeded 250 miles south to Fort Shaw, in Montana, with that object, and had a very satisfactory interview with Brigadier-General Gibbon, whose guest he was for the day he stopped there. Afterwards the General met with Major General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., commanding the department of Columbia, in Washington and Oregon territories, and travelled with him several days. Having had instructions from the Washington Government to meet General Smyth, the most friendly intercourse passed between those officers, and several useful suggestions were adopted regarding frontier questions, for the consideration of the respective Governments. Everywhere the General met with the most cordial welcome from United States officers, who turned out to meet him at their various outposts, receiving him with the prescribed salute for his rank, and their bands playing "God Save the Queen." Turning north again from Fort Shaw 280 miles, the General had a very satisfactory meeting with 700 Indians of the South Peigian tribe and then rejoined his Staff, whom he had left to hunt in the recesses of the Rocky Mountains, and, taking to pack animals, they penetrated the mountains by the Elk River Pass, through a rugged, precipitous country, greatly encumbered by dense forest and fallen timber; and eventually, after 600 miles of further travel through gold-mining districts; and much impeded by the

rough mountain country and primeval pine and cedar forests, he passed through British Columbia and arrived at this, the most westerly spot of the Canadian Dominion, where he will be employed in reconstructing and organizing a sound Militia system, and taking steps for the erection of batteries for the protection of the harbour and coast. He will be the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor during his short stay, and will then return to Canada down the Pacific coast to San Francisco, and thence across the Continent, by the Union Pacific Railway, through Salt Lake City and Chicago. General Selby Smyth's Staff on this extended expedition consisted of Captain the Hon. M. Stapleton, Coldstream Guards, A.D.C.; Captain R. F. Ward, late R. N., and A.D.C. to his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada; and Lieutenant the Hon. C. Fitz William, Royal Horse Guards (Blue). The Government of British Columbia appointed Captain Arthur Vowell, late of the City of Dublin Militia, to meet the General at Wild Horse Creek, on the Western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, to provide transport and conduct him and his Staff through the mountains across the province. The horses and mounted escort through the North-West Territory were most efficiently provided by the mounted police, which enabled the General to make a rapid, uninterrupted march over nearly 2,000 miles of prairie country before reaching the Rocky Mountains of the West.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

Fighting African Pirates.

A BRITISH CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE NATIVES ON THE CONGO RIVER.

The *Western Morning News* has received details of the operations for the suppression of piracy in the Congo River by the squadron under the command of Commodore Hewitt. The work appears to have been most effectually done. On the 26th of August almost the entire naval force of the west coast of African division was at or near the rendezvous in the entrance of the river. The squadron consisted of Her Majesty's ships *Active*, 10, Commodore Sir W. N. W. Hewitt; *Encounter*, 4, Captain Bradshaw; *Spiteful*, 6, Commander Medlicott; *Merlin*, 4, Lieutenant Commander Kulake; *Foam*, 4, Lieutenant Commander Walker; *Ariel*, 4, Lieutenant Commander Churchill; and *Supply*, 2, storeship, Staff Commander Inglis. In addition to the gun boats a flotilla, comprising six steam launches and pinnaces, and seventeen pulling boats, pinnaces, cutters, padfloox brats and gigs, carrying six small guns and eight rocket tubes, and manned by about six hundred officers and men, was formed from the strength of the other ships. For landing purposes there was a seven pounder gun and carriage, and a party of marines, who worked the four rocket tubes, which were attached to the field battery. The force was divided as follows. A party of picked seamen and marines, assisted by a few friendly natives, formed scouts, and were under the command of Lieutenant Rolfe, of the *Active*. Two companies of marines, 100 all told, were under the orders of Lieutenant Crossbie, R. M. L., of the *Active*. A destruction or fire party of Kroomen was in charge of Mr. Stowd, gunner of the *Active*. The seamen were formed into companies in charge of officers from the respective ships, and the field battery was directed by Lieutenant Nesham, of the *Active*. A large number of Kroomen were detailed as carriers of ammunition, and as stretcher men in case of

a pack!