

Extending this Association to the four patron saints of the British Empire, any one of whom it would be invidious to select as sponsor, even were they not already—or at least three of them—doing duty for their associations of their own particular country men, we find a third, and perhaps the strongest inducement to its adoption. The term might also convey a Masonic meaning. Such designations as Knight, Esquire or Comrade of the "Quadrilateral" would, moreover, sound good enough.

The adoption of this title with reference to the four saints would naturally lead to that of the Union Jack as the badge or emblem of the order. It might be enamelled within a gold, or silver, (or gilt, or plated) or steel or bronze star, and suspended round the neck by different colored watered silk ribbons, according to rank, which should be independent of rank in the Militia.

Some additions might be made in the higher grades: thus, the badge of the Grand Master might be suspended also from a Maltese cross, and the beaver, or other ornaments and emblems might then be introduced.

To avoid the objection of expense, uniforms need not be compulsory, at least in the earlier stages, but the Union badge might be considered sufficient regalia (if that is the right term) for ordinary occasions.

A white mantle, with the red cross of the Jack on the shoulder might be adopted, and need not be costly.

For uniform, which might be introduced by degrees, and would probably first be adopted by the higher grades, a red patrol jacket might be prescribed for the whole order.

The knightly grades might be distinguished—the Grand Master by gold lace edging, the Knights Grand Cross by gold cord edging, the Knights Commander by silver cord edging, each grade having corresponding lace or cord on the trousers.

For head dress the Knightly orders should wear helmets (as do the Templars of the States) and spurs and scabbards of brass. The other two degrees may be regulated as might be desirable.

These ideas may to many seem chimerical, I can only say that in the States it would take very little agitation to found such a brotherhood, and moreover, the Americans do not shrink from military and chivalrous costume.

The objects of the Brotherhood should be generally, those of benevolence towards sick or needy members of the Forces, which it is not improbable that many desirable men might be influenced to join by the existence of such an association.

I do not know how far such a scheme may commend itself to influential persons, members of the Force, and connected with it, I, an exile of broken hopes, from whom the

probable reward of service has been wrested by the pressure of poverty, aggravated by domestic misfortune, can scarcely hope for long years, if ever, to see and wear the uniform of the country, and the service I have loved so well, and the best interests of which I have for fifteen years done my poor best to advance. But it is yet open to me (with your permission) to suggest, from the distant land to which an adverse fate has banished me, such things as may seem calculated for the good of the service.

I would commend some such institution as I have briefly endeavoured to sketch, to the noble Governor General, to the gallant and respected Adjutant General, to such men as Col. Powell; Col. Wiley; Col. Durie; Col. Jarvis; Col. Denison, (three or four) Col. Gilmour, Col. Smith; Major Gifford; Major Elliott; Major Smith; Col. Williams; Col. McLeods, (2) Dr. Codd; Major Morise; Major Kennedy; and many others I could name.

I remain,

Yours truly,

NEMO.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—Having read in your paper of the 15th inst. some extracts from the *Broad Arrow* as to the "Birthplaces of British Regiments," and in another paragraph your own remarks pointing to 'inaccuracies' in the history of some of the Cavalry regiments, instancing the 5th Regiment of Dragoons, which you style "Royal Irish Heavy Dragoons, now Lancers," and stating in correction of *Broad Arrow* that the regiment was originally raised by Lord Ligonere in 1716, as a regiment of gentlemen volunteers on the Irish Establishment, and that they were afterwards known as "The Black Horse," that after Dettengen (1743) having suffered severely there, they were reorganized on the ordinary Establishments and did not see foreign service until 1840, when the regiment was sent to the Cape of Good Hope. All this differs widely from the historical records of the Regiment. I find that the 5th, or Royal Irish Dragoons was originally mustered into the service on the 25th Dec, 1688. Its first colonel being James Wynne, of the House of Wynnestay. That the Regiment as such existed for 110 years, and was disbanded in 1798, and its name and number disappeared from the Army List for sixty years, reappearing in 1858 as the 5th or "Royal Irish Lancers."—It does not appear that the 5th ever was under the command of Lord Ligonier, nor was it ever known as the "Black Horse," and not having been in existence in 1840 could not have served at the Cape of Good Hope in that year. The 7th Dragoon Guards, a Regiment always distinguished by black facings, a fact which conferred upon it the title of the "Black Horse," was under the com-

mand of Lord Ligonier, from 1720 to 1749. This Regiment, I believe, the only cavalry Regiment ever sent to South Africa, served at the Cape of Good Hope, from 1843 to 1848.

As to the 9th Lancers, you say, in the same article that it had its origin in the "Ancient Britons" a Yeomanry Cavalry Corps, in 1797. Its record shows that it was raised by a Wynne, of Wynnestay, in 1715. The "Ancient Britons" were in Ireland under a descendant of the same Wynne in 1797, and it is possible that it may have furnished men and horses to the 9th, but of this I do not find any record. If the *Broad Arrow's* article has been correctly transferred to your paper, the recurrence of the year "1873" in more than one place in speaking of the local names of Regiments is a plain inaccuracy in that journal.

FIELD OFFICER,
Active Force, Canada.

April 17th, 1873.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Toronto, April 15th, 1873.

Dear Sir,—Would you be good enough to inform me through the medium of the "Review" whether a corps of Engineers are to be formed here? Last fall a company was organized, but through some cause or other, it was disbanded, and I have heard nothing of it since. Is it a fact that the Government intend raising a corps of this kind, and if so, can you tell me whether it will be in Montreal or here, or will they have one in both? From what I have heard I believe, an engineer corps would take well amongst mechanics who are at present in the volunteers, and if conducted on a right basis, I believe it would fill a gap which has long existed in the Militia of the province.

Hoping you will give this your earliest attention,

I Remain,
Yours truly,
"ENGINEER."

THE BEST PLAN FOR TRAINING SCIENTIFIC OFFICERS FOR THE CANADIAN MILITARY SERVICE.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

European nations no longer fight with standing armies, but in turn the whole available population are passed rapidly through the military mill, to be called forth on emergency; such is the principle of Prussia. The comparatively small standing army of that country is a military school, in which, however, the teachers are permanent almost for generations a military caste. England alone has not followed in the wake of the continental nations, for obvious reasons. Among others, India necessitates a long service standing force being kept up at home for reliefs abroad; but ballot for the