

name smells differently to military nostrils. The guardsman reduced to a linesman is not the fine guardsman any longer. Take the best rifle battalion and clothe it in red, it would soon cease to be the dashing body of skirmishers it is now. Many little peculiarities of dress on which regiments prided themselves have been taken from them within the last fourteen years, without any apparent object, except that of enabling the gentlemen tailors of the clothing board to have but one pattern of coat, &c. The intention is to make us like interchangeable arms which, when any part is lost or broken, can be replaced at once, for each spring or screw fits equally into all rifles. No man who knew soldiers or their peculiar way of thinking or who was acquainted with the many little trifles that go to make up *esprit de corps*, and that form as it were a lien between it and discipline, would ever deprive a soldier of any peculiarity that he prided himself on, without having some overpowering reasons for doing so.

The only European war of which this generation of our soldiers know anything, is that against Russia. It taught us many useful lessons, not the least of which was the necessity that exists for watching over the morale of our men. We are apt to think that if the Briton is well fed, well looked after, and well led by his officers, everything he is capable of has been given a fair field, and that all will in consequence be brought out.

During the siege of Sebastopol I verily believe that a large proportion of our men did not know the name of the general commanding. They seldom saw him; he did not live amongst them. If he had feelings in common with them, they did not know it. No touching appeals were made to their feelings of honour and patriotism. All our attention was bestowed on their stomach; and the result was, we never got much out of our men, and that in August, 1855, our army was in a discreditable condition of demoralization.

We are too prone to overload ourselves with baggage in the field; it is greatly to be regretted that official instructions are not issued regarding the field kit that officers should have, and that it is not laid down by regulation that no more than 40 lbs. in weight will be allowed, for which conveyance will be provided. It is a saying abroad that "*chaque officier Anglais a sa bassinoire*." This "*chaff*" comes home to us with only too much truth. Formerly, men went campaigning prepared to lead a gipsy life, independent of all supplies in the way of clothes; wars lasted for years then, and the means of obtaining shirts, boots, &c., from home were small. Now a few weeks is the utmost one can be separated from railway communication, and a few months will probably be about the duration of active operations carried on by regular armies.

An infantry officer's "kit" is then given, including bed, waterproof sheet, &c., clothing, stationery, and this "Handbook,"—It amounts to 37lbs. 14oz. (say 40lbs.), and thereafter we have "what he is to carry about him," down to his "light sharp sword, central fire revolver, and ammunition."

All officers should endeavour to retain certain mathematical formulae regarding the measurement of distances, &c.

"Taking it for granted that all officers are acquainted with the Queen's regulations and the customs of the service, they should endeavour to carry in their heads certain easy mathematical formulae regarding the measurement of distances, &c. A great deal of course depends on their disposition and their power of perception. Make it a

practice to note carefully, even as you whiz along in a railway carriage, the peculiar features of the country the nature of its fences, &c. This is commonly done by hunting men from habit, so much so that with them it is a mental operation gone through almost mechanically. Accustom yourself to time the pace at which you travel, to count the number of telegraph poles there are to a mile, and so ascertain how many yards they are apart, &c. As time and distance are the two elements upon which all military movements hinge, officers cannot accustom themselves too much to every day calculations regarding them as they bear upon their amusements, or their ordinary routine of duty. I think men accustomed to keep horses are more in the habit of doing so than men who don't ride much. To keep a journal is a good practice; in it should be noted one's daily habits, the events of the day, and general opinions upon them, together with remarks upon the books one reads, the politics of the time, foreign affairs, &c. All such practices tend to impress useful facts on the memory. It is taken for granted that every officer has a fair knowledge of arithmetic, of at least the first two books Euclid, of plane trigonometry, of algebra as far as quadratic equations and of permanent fortification. For facilitating the measurement of distances, &c. everyone should know the exact length of his ordinary pace, and be able to pace yards accurately; he should know the height of his knee, waist, and eye, and also the exact proportion that his drinking-cup bears to a pint. The more information regarding the strength composition, and distribution of the contending armies that an officer can carry in his head, the better.

—We understand the Canadian Navigation Company made good the soldiers' losses incurred by the wreck of the *Grecian*.

#### REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, up to Saturday the 28th instant:—

VANKLEEK HILL, O.—Pto. Mode, \$1; Dr. Harkin, \$2.

MONTREAL.—Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, D. A. G., \$2.

CATCOA, O.—Dr. Baxter, \$3.

HILLSVILLE, O.—Ens. D. Murray, \$2.

#### REVIEWS, &c.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY for September, John Dougall & Son, Montreal. This number of a popular Canadian magazine contains a pleasing paper on the aborigines of Newfoundland, and a translation from the Greek by Mr. John Reade, which is a faithful and happy rendition. The selections are pretty fair, and we have much pleasure in recommending it to our readers who desire to patronize native literature.

General Thomas says that the military force stationed in Alaska "produces little or no result, except chronic rheumatism, which spoils in a single year two thirds of the troops unfortunate enough to be stationed in the land of fogs and chills." It is to be feared that that little speculation of Seward's will never pay expenses.

#### FROM QUEBEC.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The match of the Lewis Association came off at the Royal Engineers Camp on Wednesday and Thursday the 18th and 19th inst. The Association is almost entirely composed of officers and men of the regular troops stationed at Point Lewis, so the match, as may be supposed, was very well managed. The attendance was very large, larger in fact than at the Quebec Meeting, and the shooting, as will be seen by the scoring which I take from the *Chronicle*, excellent.

The return match between the Grand Trunk Rifle Battalion of Montreal and the 8th Battalion of this city came off at Point St. Charles on Monday last, and resulted in a victory for the 8th with a majority of 29 points. The score it is said is the best ever made in Canada being 19 points over a cent, and is as follows,

#### 8TH BATTALION.

	200	300	400	500	
	yds	yds	yds	yds	Tl
Corp. Holloway.....	19	14	17	18	63
C. Sgt. Hawkins.....	18	15	20	14	67
O. Sgt. Norris.....	19	14	19	15	67
Pvt. Parnell.....	17	16	17	16	66
Sgt. Ferguson.....	15	14	19	14	62
Capt. Barrett.....	20	12	16	13	61
Lt. Scott.....	16	13	17	15	61
O. R. Sgt. Frew.....	17	14	16	14	61
Capt. Morgan.....	15	13	15	15	58
Sgt. Mahoney.....	12	12	14	10	48
Totals.....	168	137	170	144	619

#### GRAND TRUNK.

Pte. Clune.....	19	17	14	18	63
Sgt. McEwan.....	17	17	17	15	65
Capt. Wall.....	19	15	19	12	65
Pvt. Steele.....	19	15	16	13	63
Sgt. Turnbull.....	18	15	16	14	63
Ens. Fisher.....	17	14	17	13	61
Ens. Patterson.....	17	13	14	13	57
Pte. Gough.....	15	7	16	15	53
"Munday.....	15	14	15	8	52
Lt. Atkinson.....	15	16	11	9	51
Total.....	171	143	155	130	599

This victory is very creditable to the 8th as the best shot in their team was not present at the match and had to be replaced at the last moment.

It is rumoured that the 29th and 53rd Regiments will not leave Canada this year as was intended.

PUNISHMENT IN THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.—The *Berlin Correspondence* has the subjoined:—"The *Frankfort Gazette*, whose business, not a very flourishing one, consists in calumniating and insulting Prussia, announces that "the Chamber of Darmstadt has just re-established the bastinado in the Hesse military legislation, taking the Prussian military code for its model." Several of the French journals have reproduced this passage, and some of them even add comments in no way flattering to Prussia. Nevertheless, the journal in question has been only sporting with the credulity of its foreign readers. For no one in Germany can be ignorant that more than twenty years ago a Royal ordinance (May 6, 1848), abolished Arts. 31 and 32 of the Prussian military code, and thereby did away with all corporal punishment in the army."