

*Tierce*—PARRY.—Four motions. 1st. At the word "Parry," raise the hand in tierce, being faced to the left, elbow drawn back, the back blade leading. 2nd. Describe a quick circle downwards, returning to first position, and turn the body to the right. 3rd. Execute the same parry on the right. 4th. Return to guard.

(N.B. Used against points of all kinds.)

The drill being over, the instructor commands: "Form—RANKS." At the word "Ranks," the file leaders on the instructor's side stand fast. All others march up alongside, obliquing to the left or right to do so. No. 1 shall in all cases be right of fours in line, and this will regulate the direction of the oblique. As the men come up they will sheathe their sabres immediately, carefully avoiding dimming the edge. They will then be taken back and dismissed.

#### SUPPLEMENT TO SABRE EXERCISE.

**TOURNAMENTS.**—As soon as the men have learned the cuts and guards with the sabre, tournaments should be instituted in troops and regiments as follows:

Each troop shall be divided into two parties, mounted and drawn up in line opposite each other, at fifty paces distant, counted in fours. The captain stations himself midway between the lines and commands:

No. 1 *right engage*—Gallop—MARCH.—No. 1 of each party, beginning at the right, starts at a canter, and engages his opponent on the right side, using an old blunted sabre, two of which are kept in each troop. Two helmets and a pair of steel gauntlets are also issued to protect the heads and arms of combatants from accident. The Captain watches them closely and counts the cuts and points as hereafter described.

After two minutes he commands, "*Break off*—MARCH;" when the men break off and return to their troop, each removing the helmet and gauntlet, to hand to the next man, along with the practice sabre.

The captain orders "NEXT," and so on to the end of the troop. The engagements shall be varied to left alternately, and cuts counted as follows, to include dexterous horsemanship:

Gaining the enemy's left rear, cut on on head, thrust in body, each counts ten. Cut on the arm counts five; cut in the leg counts two.

A cut on the horse's head loses twenty for the man who receives it, but counts nothing for the one who gives it.

The first sergeant attends the captain with a list, and marks the counts as the captain calls them to each man's name. If a man complains of his horse being refractory, and demands a change at the close of the lesson on account of his opponent's counting ten for a "left rear" he may be allowed to change horses and run one course, but if he fails to gain his adversary's left rear, he shall lose twenty marks. At the end of every six months, or at the opening of every campaign, silver medals shall be awarded to the best swordsmen in each troop. For the regimental tournaments only the silver medalists are competent. Their contests are limited to ten minutes, and a gold medal shall be given to the winner of the tournament, who shall be required to oppose with success six adversaries successively.

Any man not a medalist may enter on declaring his willingness to engage two medalists at once, but on no other terms.

All regimental tournaments will take place in a hollow square of the whole regiment.

(To be continued.)

## THE VALUE OF UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

(From the London Spectator.)

We firmly believe that military training for a single year, or even for half a year, would elevate the British people more than any other change which could by possibility be introduced by legislation—would be equivalent in all good effects to five years of ordinary education. It would, to begin with, immensely increase their physical power. Twelve months of regular and full diet, perfect sobriety, and moderate work in the open air would increase the weight of ordinary town lads, by one-third, and of country lads by one-fifth, would widen their chests, strengthen their muscles, and induce that habit of health which town men find it so difficult to gain and villagers to lose. During that period they would learn to walk, to carry themselves, to obey orders and give orders promptly and quietly, to act in concert, and above all, to rely upon the action of their fellows. Cleanliness, self-respect, and self-restraint would become habits with the very lowest, and the first principles of civilization, order, mutual respect, and the possibility of self-sacrifice would be carried to the bottom of our society, to those classes whom all our efforts have hitherto failed to reach. All classes serving alike, the respect of all for each other must deepen, and, as we find in the volunteers, good feeling take the place of the suspicious dislike which arises only from ignorance. Every camp would be a school for the practical virtues, and there is no reason whatever why it should not also be a school for education in the ordinary sense. We should have got hold of the people at last, and might as reasonably insist on attendance at the evening classes as at the morning drill. If the system were wisely worked, as it would be, for the father of every lad instructed would be an elector, the lads, so far from losing anything, either in time or money, would go away far stronger, healthier, and abler, as much better fitted for the battle of life as an educated man is better fitted than a boor, yet without the effeminacy of habit which some men fear as a result of universal education. A man does not cart muck the worse because he has been drilled to walk instead of slouching, because he is a man instead of a lout; nor will he work less effectively at a trench because he understands how easily men can under certain rules be made to work together. The moral gain would be something indescribable. There is no reason whatever why such a camp should not be a well-ordered home, in which drunkenness, or unchastity, or insubordination would be as infamous as theft or cruelty now is. Tone can be spread in a camp as in a great school, and the wiser part of English philanthropy would concentrate itself on the county camps as its natural field.

The gain to the individual would be inestimable, nor would the gain to the State be less. The manhood of the kingdom would not, as in Prussia or France, be wasted in military service, but every man would be competent to defend the country, would understand what soldiership meant, would be in a position to decide whether the professional life would suit him. He would have lived the life himself under its best conditions, and the result would be, we feel certain, such a supply of "recruits" that the whole of our barbarous system might be swept away; the men enlisted, as officers are enlisted, for as long as they are willing to serve, and dismissal made, as in every other trade, a sufficient penalty for any offence not requiring the intervention of a magistrate. Even as matters stand, the diffi-

culty of getting men is one chiefly of our own creating. Eight shillings a week and "all found" would give us the control of the whole unskilled labor of the kingdom, and cost us less even than that we waste in the departments—would be in fact only £2,500,000 a year in wages for every 100,000 men and non-commissioned officers, a sum quite within our means. Imagine terms like those offered among a people who already know all the disagreeable part of a soldier's training, who would need nothing but practice to be solid soldiers! England would be as safe as Prussia and as powerful without a vast standing army, and without any new temptation to go to war. The military chiefs talk very wisely of the necessity for an elastic system; but what elasticity could be equal to an army of say, 100,000 men, which could be doubled in a week by the introduction of men individually as well trained as they need to be, twice as well trained for example, as two thirds of the men who followed Wellington at Waterloo, and which in the event of invasion, could only rely on successive draughts from the whole population.

But even in England, with our extravagant ways, the cost of an army fully equipped and ready for service ought not to exceed £120 a year per man, or six times the amount of wages given to the men themselves. Nothing but mismanagement, can bring it above that figure, and that allows £12,000,000 for the regular army. The country training schools, on the other hand, needing neither separate departments nor separate scientific services, ought not on the highest calculation, one even extravagantly high, to cost more than £20 a head for six months drill. That is to say, able administrators intent on thrift, if backed by the people and supported by an etiquette or a law postponing marriage to the mature age of nineteen, would give us a system of defence that would place England beyond menace from the world, that would make us once more a great power, and that would civilize instead of demoralizing the people for the very money we are now expending in order to accomplish so little.

It always affords us peculiar pleasure to record any incident connected with that glorious episode in the military annals of Great Britain—the defence of Canada in 1812-15. We give the speech of Colonel Jarvis and MacLean in reply to the toast of the "Army and Navy," with which the names of those gallant veterans were connected, on the occasion of the presentation of colors to the 59th Stormont and Glengarry Battalion of Active Militia, on Dominion day. Our readers will remember that Lieut.-Col. Jarvis has furnished the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* with *remiscences* of the war; that it was at his suggestion "The Battles of 1812-15" were published in its fourth volume from the official reports, and that they are indebted for many valuable papers on military subjects to his pen. The same gallant heart beats beneath the judge's ermine as under the subaltern's scarlet, and the gallant comrades tell their story with the modesty so becoming in the true soldier. Lieut.-Col. Jarvis said:

"I have to thank you, Col. Bergin, and the gentlemen present, for the honor you have done the Army and Navy in drinking this toast so cordially and heartily. The Navy