

high qualities and thorough knowledge of his work on the part of the colonel. If this fact should be advanced as a reason against the adoption of such an organization, it might be said in reply that an army that could not provide such colonels does not deserve the name of an army, and the sooner it is disbanded the better. The data already given will enable the reader to satisfy himself of the fact that the German organization is by far the most economical in regard to number of officers and noncommissioned officers; but, at the risk of repetition, it must again be stated that the German system involves the necessity of having highly instructed officers and intelligent and thoroughly disciplined private soldiers.

The Brigade.—This unit is composed of two or more regiments, depending upon the strength of the latter. In the German army it consists of two regiments, or six battalions. In the other Continental services also it consists of two regiments. In the English service and our own there is no invariable rule for the organization of the brigade, which usually consists of four or more regiments. This very important unit is commanded by a general officer who is provided with one or more aides-de-camp, an adjutant general, quartermaster, etc.

Before passing to the division organization, which involves in its composition other arms than the infantry, it is advisable to explain briefly the chief points of difference between the organization of the infantry and that of the other arms of service.

(To be Continued)

OUR FISHERIES.

The report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which has just been issued, is a book of 770 pages, full of the most valuable information in regard to the important subjects of which it treats. There is no departmental report which we are accustomed to read with more pleasure and profit than that of the Marine and Fisheries, and we are happy to say that the present one is fully equal, and in some respects superior, to any of its predecessors in point of information and interest. The Fisheries branch of the report, although it occupies the second place in it, we shall deal with the first, as being more within the grasp of a single article than that which relates to the Marine branch. It is very gratifying to note that our fisheries are steadily increasing in value and importance year by year. The harvest which we glean from the sea annually grows larger, and it grows larger, too, without detriment or injury to the fishing grounds themselves. Our river fisheries, by means of careful preservation, are also growing more valuable and profitable.

During the year 1873 the fish products of the Dominion, of which the department received statistics, amounted to \$11,794,975. This included the Province of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and Prince Edward Island, but did not include the catch of Manitoba, the North West territories and British Columbia. Of this amount \$10,722,725 represented the value of the fish products for foreign export and domestic commerce, exclusive of local consumption. In addition to this it may be stated that it is computed United States fishermen have also caught on the coasts of Canada, during the year from six to eight million dollars. The following table shows the progressive increase in the value of the

fisheries of Canada for the last four years:—

	Years.			
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Nova Scotia ..	\$1,019,423	6,570,759	6,018,835	5,577,086
N. Brunswick ..	1,131,435	1,578,025	1,065,469	2,285,861
Quebec ..	1,101,551	1,092,012	1,520,189	1,301,661
Ontario ..	231,982	213,177	267,653	293,091
P. E. Island ..				207,605
Totals ..	\$6,577,392	9,455,223	9,570,116	10,754,907

It will be observed that the fish products of Nova Scotia last year were more than 50 per cent. greater than in 1870, and equal to that of the whole Dominion in that year; that the yield of New Brunswick in 1873 was more than double what it was 1870, and increased \$320,000 between 1872 and 1873; that Quebec continues to exhibit a steady increase, and the Dominion as a whole has made gigantic strides in its fishing industries since 1870:—

The descriptions and value of the fish taken in New Brunswick in 1873 as compared with 1872 were as follows:—

	1872.	1873.
Codfish,	\$346,035	\$338,699
Mackerel,	32,728	32,290
Herring,	496,628	376,596
Salmon, pickled,		18,846
" fresh in ice,		214,978
" smoked,	207,767	13,192
" preserved,		280,296
Alowives,		108,514
Cod tongues & sounds		25,235
Pollock,		64,296
Hake,		90,065
Haddock,		15,850
Halibut,		7,644
Shad,		23,168
Bass,		25,462
Trout,	882,301	6,598
Smelts,		41,851
Eels,		32,868
Oysters,		45,480
Lobsters,		346,925
Oil,		37,674
Fish guano,		7,237
Fish for manure,		3,894
	\$1,965,459	\$2,285,661

A great improvement will be noticed in the returns of the Department from an examination of the above table. In previous years only codfish, mackerel, herring and salmon were detailed in the returns, all other fish being grouped together. Now the return of each sort of fish is given separately. It will be seen that while the yield, both of codfish and herring, was smaller 1st year than the year previous, there was an enormous increase in the product of salmon, and it is not a little singular that the increase of the salmon fishery of 1873 over that of 1872, amounting to \$320,000 was precisely the amount of the total increase of all the New Brunswick fisheries for the same period. New Brunswick caught nearly twice as many salmon as all the other provinces combined. The immense product of the lobster fishery, amounting to \$350,000, will, no doubt, surprise many people, who have been unaware of the rapid development of this special branch of the fisheries. The return from smelts, a fish regarded a few years ago as of no commercial value, is likewise remarkable. The return from our oyster beds, though considerable, is small compared with what it ought to be.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the growth of our fishing interests is the large business which has lately sprung up in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in the canning of lobsters. The lobster catch of 1873 in these two Provinces amounted to \$1,214,749. About 50,000 tons of raw material were used and about 20,000 tons of canned

lobsters exported to the United States markets alone. The attention of the Government has been called to the possibility of this fishery being overdone, and regulations made with reference to it which, it is hoped, will prevent the lobster fisheries of Canada being destroyed, as they have been in the North Eastern States. A good deal of attention has been paid to artificial fish breeding, and the operations at Newcastle, Ontario, last year were very successful. Salmon breeding establishments have been started at Tadousac, Ganpe, Miramichi and Restigouche, with every prospect of success. At the Moisie River, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, a private undertaking by the lessee of the salmon fishery, has resulted in the reproduction, by artificial means, of a great number of salmon and augmented the yield of the estuary fishings. It is intended, also, to bestow some attention on establishments for the breeding of coarser fish, such as shad, alewives and bass, on an extensive scale, and a fish breeding establishment for the reproduction of white fish is to be started in the Detroit River. The United States are expected to join in this last undertaking. The pains which have been taken by the department to increase the productiveness of the rivers of Canada, and prevent them from being destroyed by illegal fishing, have had the best results, and many rivers which had been absolutely fished out are now frequented by salmon. Valuable as our fisheries are now, there is reason to believe that in a few years they will become infinitely more so, and continue to be, under wise regulation, a source of increasing wealth to the country.—*St. John Telegraph.*

SIoux MASSACRE.—Intelligence has just come to hand of the massacre of four persons by a party of American Sioux on the Pembina river, not far from St. Joe. The victims are a brother and nephew of Pierre Delorme, Esq., member for St. Norbert, and a man named Baptiste Marin and his wife. We have not been able to glean any further particulars of the atrocity, but believe that Col. Yard with a detachment of U. S. troops has gone in pursuit of the murderers. We also understand that Col. French has offered the services of a detachment of Mounted Police, but are not in a position to say whether his offer has been accepted. We trust, however, that the blood thirsty cut-throats may be speedily brought to justice, and that no harbor of refuge may be found for them on our side of the border.—*Manitoba Gazette.*

The *Derjava*, in which the emperor of Russia made the voyage to England, was launched only two years ago, and this was her first voyage of any length. She is entirely Russian built, and cost £450,000, the engines and steam launches being built at the Government ironworks at Colpina. Her designer compared the lines of the *Victoria* and *Albert* the *L'Aigle* (once the Empress Eugenie's yacht), the *Mahroussa* (the Victory of Egypt's swift and splendid steamer), and the *Standard*, (the Czar's former yacht), and endeavored to combine the good points of these vessels in one hull. The *Derjava*, it is said, steams, well enough, though not very swiftly; she has a somewhat lumbering look, and scarcely seems to sit upon the water with the grace of the *Victoria* and *Albert*, nevertheless, she is a splendid vessel, and is beautifully fitted up with wood carving and stuffs of old Russian style and patterns. She is commanded by Captain Golosatchoff.