

on Dartmoor. Now, however, they have gained an experience the value of which it would be difficult to over estimate. Officers have been brought into close and more favourable contact with the men in that healthy spirit of emulation which is frequently the secret of success. The monotony and empty show of the drill ground, where many of the manoeuvres practiced bear little relation to actual warfare, has been exchanged for the varied and interesting exercises of a miniature battlefield. Lastly, the officers and men have had an opportunity of judging distance, boring fuzes, laying guns, selecting ammunition, and manoeuvring under circumstances as closely resembling actual warfare as mimic warfare can imitate it.

Our Annual Manœuvres have hitherto not been manœuvres for Artillery, because it is not possible to teach Artillery to shoot, except with shotted guns. A battery may be a model of firmness and cleanliness, it may be horsed to perfection, and may turn out at Woolwich or Aldershot amid a hum of admiration; its guns may be "dressed" to a muzzle in marching past, and in speed it may be capable of "galloping over Cavalry;" finally, it may be able to open fire with blank cartridge almost before the trail of the gun is on the ground, yet, if its drivers cannot work well across a difficult country, and its gunners cannot shoot well, its value on service will be comparatively little. An ignorant Artilleryman is only in the way. For be it from us to deprecate "smartness" or "any other soldier like quality, but we cannot help thinking that if a little more of the time that is now spent on what is regimentally known as "spittle and polish" were allotted to the all important matters of shooting and driving, good results would follow.

Let us hope, therefore that the Okehampton experiments will prove an epoch in the history of Field Artillery instruction, and that the present trials will only be the first of our Annual Artillery Manœuvres.

The Kingston Military College.

A recent issue of the *Canada Gazette* contains the Regulations for the government of the Military College at Kingston Ontario. The object of this College is "to impart a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering and general scientific intelligence in subjects connected with and necessary to a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and for staff appointments." Such institutions have been long in operation in all the leading nations of Europe and also in the United States, and have served a good purpose in preparing the youth of the country by a thorough education and drilling in military tactics and science to fill positions of trust and responsibility in case the rights and liberties of their country should require to be defended and protected. The course of study to be provided will be found to include all the branches taught in our Common and high schools, such indeed as must be of great advantage to the recipient, whether at the end of his term of four years he may continue to follow the military profession or choose any other following in life whether professional or literary. Such a college must prove of great benefit to Canada, and though it is doubtful whether we shall ever be called upon to take up arms other than in contests of friendly rivalry, it is well that our young men should be trained in that art which will inculcate

in them the principle of self-reliance, and qualify them for military duty in the event of a crisis at any time arising. Every nation of importance has found it necessary to keep up a standing army not only from fear of foes without, but as a precaution against those internal civil commotions which will occur in the best governed countries; and we have no reason to expect that our young nationality, composed as it is of so many discordant elements, nationally and religiously, will be exempt from those difficulties which have arisen and have brought so much trouble and expence upon other communities. This may never happen, or the day may be far distant, but it is only right that those who hold the reins of Governments, and control military affairs, should prepare the country to meet such an emergency; and we know of no better means of effecting this object, than that of education and systematic training such as enabled Germany in the late war to conquer her enthusiastic but comparatively ill-trained and ill prepared adversary, France. System at such a time is every thing, and we bespeak for the new college every encouragement, as we believe its great utility will in future years manifest itself. We are pleased to think that the Government have assumed a nation's responsibility in thus creating the Kingston Military College, and we are satisfied that in this matter their action will meet with the approval of the country, and that in a careful choice of Professors, a strict impartiality in the examinations, and a wise and prudent conduct of the institution, its usefulness will in future years be abundantly realized.

Twenty two members are to be admitted at first to the College, the examination to be conducted by local Boards. Those for examination in connection with this military district will assemble at the office of the Deputy Adjutant General, in this city, at ten o'clock, a. m., on the fourth day of January next.

Though the names of the Board of Examiners are not yet mentioned, it is to be presumed that they will be chosen for their competency, and we hope that a large number of candidates will present themselves for examination so as to ensure to New Brunswick a good representation in the first class of the new Military College.—*N. B. Reporter*, Nov. 24.

Frederick the Great, says the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, once said that whilst his brother, the King of France, had a hundred cooks and only one spy, he had a hundred spies and but one cook. This was in the days of poor Soubise and de Clermont—de Clermont, who, half-apostle, half-soldier, was surprised whilst at dinner, and lost the battle of Crevelt—Soubise, who was equally unfortunate at Rossbach, and whose army, says a French historian, was followed by 12,000 *chariots de marchands et de vicandiers*. All these things have been changed now; French Generals, no longer protected by ladies of the Pompadour class, have taken to Spartan broth, and we have reason to believe that the war authorities in Paris are every bit as well acquainted with all that passes in Germany as M. de Moltke is with the effective of French regiments and the state of French arsenals. Not long ago it was asserted in the National Assembly at Versailles that the Germans knew exactly the number of rifles and guns in store in France, and certainly they showed themselves well acquainted with a large variety of Military details during the late war. The question is, whether it will be possible for

the French Government, in prevision of what is regarded as an inevitable war, to hinder the Germans from spying out the land, as they did before 1870. This appears almost hopeless, owing to the number of German workmen employed in France. France is short of hands, and wealthy; and Germany is over-populated, and poor. The German will work for smaller wages than the Frenchman, and they are found especially useful in hotels, most of the waiters speaking French and English, Spanish, Italian, or Russian. Germans are now to be found all over France settled in small villages as well as in populous cities, and working on farms as well as behind the counter. More than one wealthy German has bought landed property in France since the war. A Prussian Count now owns one of the great historical chateaux of France, a country-house in the Bois de Boulogne, and a fashionable hotel in Paris; and a Bavarian Baron, also, has purchased a large estate in the vicinity of the French capital—an estate which Napoleon III. gave to Mrs. Howard, years ago, and which the Baron purchased for a song. It would be interesting to learn to what extent this movement is reciprocal, and how many Frenchmen have crossed the Rhine, or rather the Vosges, for the double purpose of making money and gathering information. Not many, we should imagine. The other day General de Cussy issued a circular insisting on the danger of communicating, either verbally or by writing, any information concerning the organization of the army, the mobilization, the lines of defence, and the operations connected with the same. Officers have been strictly forbidden to publish anything on the above subjects, although they are of such a nature that everything appertaining to them must be perfectly well known at Berlin. A French Military writer remarks that the Germans make no attempt to conceal such matters themselves, as may be seen in the *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger*, which publishes information respecting all the armies in Europe, and especially concerning the German forces. The *Revue* gets its material from works written in Germany, and encouraged by the Military authorities in Berlin, and in this way it is able to follow the most minute transformations operated in the German army.

REVIEWS.

Blackwood's Magazine for November, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. 41 Barclay Street, N. Y., has come promptly to hand. The following are the contents:—The French War Preparations in 1870; The Dutch and their Dead Cities. The Dilemma.—Part VII.; An Unspoken Question; A Wanderer's Letter; Legends and Folk-lore of North Wales; A Song for Galatea; The Elf-king's Youngest Daughter; Sundry Subjects—Weather. The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, \$1 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

Duc De Cazas, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, states that the reason why the Government refused to purchase the Suez Canal shares, when the property was tendered for sale to the Ministry, was that MacMahon's Cabinet feared a war with Germany.