

was not intended that any brigade camp would be formed, but I may mention that in Military District No. 3, the 40th, 45th, 46th and 5th Battalions of Infantry, and the Northumberland and Durham squadron of Cavalry, made local arrangements and performed the eight days' drill in the same camp of exercise. In many instances a similar preference is shown for drill in brigade camps, and as regards the one now noted, the cost of extra transport over that requisite for drill in battalion camps was borne by the corps.

Respecting the pay to the officers and men, I consider that in all cases where officers are required to go into camp for drill and training, or are otherwise especially employed on militia service, it will be more satisfactory to give them the pay of their rank with such allowances as are or may be specially authorized by regulations—taking the pay of the officers of a battalion into account, the average daily pay only amounts to about \$2.10, while the net pay of a lieutenant colonel is only \$4.87½ and that of an ensign \$1.8—in either case the pay is small, but by paying each officer according to rank, it will be found that each will only receive comparative remuneration for the responsibilities devolving upon them.

Regarding the pay of the men, I do not entertain the belief that any reasonable increase in the present rate of 50c. per diem, which is exclusive of all other necessary expenditure any man is put to, from the time he leaves his home for camp until he returns, will cover the present difficulty.

The force, as now maintained, is on the principle of voluntary enrolment pure and simple—the men join their corps for purposes of drill and training from different motives, which combine patriotism and love of the service in various degrees, and for various reasons aside from the question of pay. Such men are real volunteers, and will be found ready at all times for service; it therefore seems to me that it is only because the present nominal strength is in excess of the number of willing men in any locality, that any difficulty arises in maintaining corps up to the authorized standard.

In all cases where the labour market has to be entered for recruits, the character of the force naturally changes—at any rate in so far as this new element is required to make up the strength—the interests, feelings and motives of the volunteer is entirely opposite to those of the men who agree to work for pay, there is, therefore little doubt that in many instances a want of harmony in feeling will be found in corps whose strength requires to be recruited in this way.

(To be continued.)

THE CANADIAN REGULAR ARMY.

In the course of the debate on Tuesday evening last on the items of estimate for the expenditure on Militia and Defence Mr. Mackenzie remarked that, "disguise it as people might, the force in Canada was the nucleus of a regular army." It would not have been necessary to advance this truism but for the absurd remarks made by members who had preceded. An important step towards the improvement and greater efficiency of this nucleus was taken by the House of Commons on the occasion of the debate in question. The Minister of Militia moved his resolutions providing for the establishment of a Military College in one of the Garrison Towns of Canada. This is an establishment new to this country, but which

seems to meet the approval of all parties and classes. The proposal to found such an institution is one of many evidences given of late of the facility with which Mr. Mackenzie's Administration recognizes the wants of the day, and meets public appreciation in their treatment of those wants. For some few months past the military taste of the people seemed to be on the decline. The Military Schools had served a good purpose; and they might yet be doing an appreciable work but for the policy of the late Government. So much was needed for the purposes of corruption that the public service had to be staved in many important directions, of which the training of young Canadians in the art of their country's defence was not the least deserving. By legislation of a depressing nature, and by economy to the extent of crushing out vitality, has the volunteer force of the country become so inefficient and prostrated to the last stage of respectability. The effort to restore the old status and then to improve upon the original, may cost some money, and a good deal of the exercise of administrative skill and judgment. But the country assuredly, even in the face of increased taxation is not in a mood to grumble about it. A military institution of training in the theory and practice of war, as far as practice can be given, and furnishing the requisite educational facilities is one of the most desirable investments which the country can make. Give us a good staff of trained officers and we shall have all we require to ensure confidence in our militia whatever may be the immediate training of the civilian soldier. The world was taught a lesson in the experience of the United States, who, at the opening of their civil war were dependent upon their West Point graduates. Their experience of the benefit of their Military Academy was of the most gratifying kind, and with examples not only there but of the same nature in England, it is not surprising that the people of this country take readily to the proposal of the head of the Militia Department. The wonder is that the state of ruin and decay into which those whose only object seemed to be to preserve to themselves place and power was permitted to continue so long; unless indeed it were wisely granted to complete the disgrace of those who have had enough else brought home to them to satisfy their bitterest enemies.—*Cornwall Freeholder, May 8.*

The largest reservoir, four miles north of Haydenville, burst about eight o'clock (on the 16th inst.) and came rushing down on the mills carrying everything before it. It struck the south eastern portion of Williamsburg Village, carrying a large number of dwellings. Thence to Skinnerville where it swept away Skinner's large silk mills and his boarding and dwelling houses. Continuing on its course it struck the large brass manufactory of Hayden, Gore & Co's, sweeping it away in an instant. Large stones and machinery were swept through the main streets at a fearful rate. Well built houses were instantly crushed not giving the inmates a moment's warning. The flood then struck Leeds, where a large number of shops and dwellings were swept away. The loss of life is heavy. Whole families, in some cases, were carried away over dams, and either killed or drowned. It is impossible at this time to give the number of lives lost. Twenty-three bodies so far have been taken out of the rubbish on the shore. A whole block of tenement houses, filled with women and children, were swept down the stream, and all the inmates of course were lost.

It is known that steel, when quickly cooled after heating, assumes more or less hardness and brittleness, the color, texture, and density of the material being altered. As to the cause of difference between hardened and unhardened steel, there are merely conjectures on the subject. At a recent meeting of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, one of the secretaries, Dr. Du Bois Reymond, announced that a prize of £40 would be awarded in July, 1876, to any one who would best solve the problem, by experiment, whether the causes referred to were physical or chemical, or both. Accurate comparative analyses are required, especially of the relative quantities of carbon in the free and combined state, and also observations of physical qualities of the material. The memoir may be written in German, French, Latin or English, and is to be sent to the Academy—with sealed note and motto—before the 1st of March, 1876.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 1st day of May, 1874.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

(On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under and in pursuance of the provisions of the 8th and 5th Sections of the Act passed in the 21st year of Her Majesty's Reign intituled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency he and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to Order and It is hereby ordered that New Westminster, in the Province of British Columbia, be and it is hereby constituted and appointed to be an Out Port of Entry of Customs and a Warehousing Port; and that the Out-station of Barracks, let small form part of the said Out Port and Warehousing Port also, that the said Out Port of New Westminster be, and it is hereby placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Victoria in the said Province of British Columbia.

W. A. HIMS WORTH,

Clerk, Privy Council.

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