

mildly, very unfortunate and needed not this concluding outrage to damn the memory of their presence. Far better would it have comported with the character of British soldiers and gentlemen to have allowed Mr. Parkin to perform his business unnoticed than to have joined in a demonstration so contemptible in its futility and miserably mean in its expression. As an eminent professional gentleman Mr. Parkin merely performed his duty in a trying case where any one of his brethren of the Bar would have striven to do as well, and while the conduct of the officers of the 53rd will only excite contempt, it can in no way affect him who had to endure it.

The attention of our readers is requested to the following paragraph which we find in the columns of the *Quebec Chronicle*. No excellent a charity needs no recommendation from us, and we hope the appeal will be largely and promptly answered.

"CANADA MILITARY ASYLUM.—It is proposed to hold a Bazaar in Quebec the first Wednesday and Thursday in March next on behalf of this admirable charity. To those of our readers who are ignorant of the institution and its objects, we would inform them that it is for the relief of widows and orphans of soldiers who die while on service in Canada, and that it is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. The house of the charity is on the St. Lewis road, where old and infirm soldiers and orphans are lodged and provided for, but by far the greater portion of the funds of the charity is taken up in affording out door relief to such widows, who, residing in Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and other parts of the Province are trying to earn their own livelihood. The coming winter will draw largely on the funds of the Institution in providing for its poor out-pensioners, and it is with a view of meeting such expenses that a bazaar has been suggested. We have pleasure in stating that contributions of fancy work, carving, drawings, &c. &c., from friends of the Institution will be thankfully received in Montreal by Capt. Gautayne, Barrick Master—or in Quebec by J. E. Taylor, Esq., Military Store Staff, the Hon. Secretary to the charity."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW must be accompanied by the correct name and address of the writer.

"INFANTRY."—Send us your article and, if it can be managed, we will be happy to insert the specimens to which you refer. Of course we cannot tell till we see them.

"CAPT. C.," Belleville.—We are much obliged for your report of the Hastings Rifle Association prize meeting, which we would be glad to use had we not already copied the account from the *Intelligencer*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ONTARIO FARMER for December is an excellent number and shows a steady improvement. No farmer or agriculturist should be without it.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, has been received from Toronto.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The American reprint of this leading Quarterly has reached us from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of New York. The contents, as usual, are of the highest interest. We have great pleasure in recommending the publications of this company to our readers.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 20th inst.:—

DUNANY, Que.—Capt. James Smith, \$2.
BRANTFORD, Ont.—Warwick Peirce, \$1.00.
MONTREAL, Que.—Per D. Battersby, Esqr., for Capt. A. Simpson, (St. Jean Baptiste Village, Hochelaga,) \$2.00

14TH P. W. O. RIFLES KINGSTON

PRESENTATION TO CAPT. STEPHENS.

One of the most active and most effective officers of the Volunteer Militia Force in Kingston is Capt. Stephens, of the 14th Battalion. The close attention required by Capt. Stephens to his office, and the pressure of the multitudinous cares of a Company on his time, have compelled him reluctantly to relinquish the command of No. 6, with the good standing and efficiency of which he is so intimately connected. The Company esteemed their Captain very highly, and on Wednesday night, after regular drill, gave a proof of this by presenting Capt. Stephens with a gold chain, &c., accompanied by the following expressive address:—

To Captain Charles Lett Stephens:—

DEAR SIR,—On this, the occasion of your retirement from the Command of No. 6 Company, 14th, or Princess of Wales' Own Rifles, we, the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Company, hereby beg to express the regret we feel at parting with you.

Some of us have served under you during the whole period of your connexion with the Company, and others of us have had the pleasure of but a short acquaintance, but we, one and all, unite in saying that your untiring activity and zeal in the advancement of our interests, and your impartial conduct in all company matters have won our respect and esteem. We therefore beg your acceptance of this Gold Chain and Locket as a small token of our regard for you, and with the hope that you and Mrs. Stephens and family may have many years of health and happiness.

On behalf of the Company,

We beg to remain,

Your obedient servant,

COLOR-SERGT. D. FORREST.

SERGT. R. BIBBY.

Kingston, 10th Nov., 1899.

Captain Stephens briefly thanked the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men for such an unexpected token of their good will towards him, and as a marked appreciation of his efforts for the welfare of the Company (which he had over had most sincerely at heart), he would value it most highly. He thanked the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men for the great assistance and encouragement he had always received from them, as well as for their ready and cheerful obedience of all orders, by which means the Company has been brought to its present high state of efficiency, as evinced by their regular attendance at and smart and soldierly appearance on parade. Though relinquish-

ing his immediate connexion with them, they might be assured that his warmest sympathies would remain with the Volunteer Force generally, and particularly with this Company, with the older members of which he had maintained such long, and with all of them, such pleasing associations. In introducing as his successor Lieut. and Quartermaster Rees, he felt satisfied that no better selection could have been made, for as one of the earliest and most efficient members of this Company (until his promotion to the staff), he had been proved to possess a genuine interest in the Force, and he could promise that in Captain Rees they would find an officer in whom they could trust implicitly, and on their behalf he would promise Captain Rees a continuance of the kindly feeling toward him, and their assistance in maintaining that *esprit de corps* which has always been a characteristic of the Company. In conclusion he thanked them for their kindly allusion to his family, and expressed his warmest wishes for their future prosperity, both as Volunteers and private citizens.—*British Whig*.

WHAT AN ARMED PEACE COSTS.

According to M. Legoyt, the distinguished secretary of the Statistical Society of Paris, Europe keeps in time of peace an effective army of 3,815,847 men, and inscribes upon its budget a sum of three and a half milliards (£140,000,000) or 32 per cent. of the whole of her expenditure to meet the cost of this colossal army. Supposing disarmament to the extent of one-half was carried into effect forthwith, 1,907,924 men, of from twenty to thirty-five years old, the very pick of the population of that age, are restored to peaceful labour, and a saving of 1,600,000,000f. (£64,000,000) in the budgets of Europe is realized. With this sum Europe might add annually to her present railway system (at the mean cost of 150,000 francs—£6,000 per kilometre—10,000 kilometres of railway; she might complete her system of road communication of every kind in a single year; she might endow in every country and in every parish a primary school. These great improvements once realized, she might, if she determined to maintain the existing amount of taxation, apply the surplus to a progressive reduction of her debt. The annual interest of this debt being now about two and a third milliards (£95,000,000), and being capitalized at an average interest of 4 per cent., representing a capital of 57½ milliards (£2,300,000,000), might (without calculating compound interest) set her free from liabilities in about 36 years. If, on the other hand, the States in question choose to apply the 1,600,000,000 francs (£64,000,000) thus saved to a reduction of the imposts which now press upon production or consumption, what a relief for the people! what a new impulse given to business of all kinds.

Putting the average daily earnings of these two millions of workmen at no more than two francs each, and on the hypothesis that the wages represent a fifth part of the value produced, this pacific army, then enlisted under the flag of industry, would create a daily value of 20,000,000 francs and an annual value of seven and a half milliards. This is not all—a considerable amount of capital now employed in the fabrication of articles necessary for the equipment and armament of these two million men, would become disposable for, and might be applied to other branches of national industry incomparably more useful. In a word, the keeping at their firesides of two millions of