

care. I am persuaded that the Volunteers, if called to arms by the country in earnest, would be on the spot and ready for action in a trice.

This is guaranteed by the patriotism of the Briton, his habit of self-reliance, his respect for the law and public opinion, the consciousness of the possession of institutions more liberal than any which could be given him by others, the memories of former victories, and, finally, a great contempt of the enemy. Where such powerful factors work in unison, no one should despair of such an institution, while its bare existence warns the enemy that he must use far greater foresight than if he had merely the standing army to deal with.

From the point of view, the only disadvantage of the standing army and the Volunteers is that their number are too small; a defect all the more sensible because, if a general war broke out: England would probably be obliged to strengthen the garrisons in India and the colonies considerably and to send them strong reinforcements from the mother country. The words of Marshal Bugeaud on this subject are remarkable:—"L'infanterie Anglaise est la plus redoutable du monde, mais hélas! elle n'y en a pas beaucoup."

If England has gained many victories on the Continent in spite of the small strength of her army, it must not be forgotten that she was generally acting with allies. Indeed British commanders have derived the further advantage from their allies that they have been able to use them for duties for which the English soldier is least well adapted, e. g. skirmishing; for the red uniform, and the contempt of cover which is the consequence of an excessive dashing, lead to heavy losses on such service. England should accustom herself to consider the possibility of having to rely upon her own resources in the case of a general war, and of encountering a coalition which could bring a superiority of force against her. Under such circumstances nothing remains but to develop one's own forces to the utmost; and as this pressure can only be of a temporary nature, the question of personal freedom should be set aside for the time, and every man fit for service be called to action. Without abolishing what exists, and setting up something different in its place, it would be well if England raised her Militia infantry at least in the sense of the law of universal service, training them solely as auxiliaries for the defence of the mother country.

As a pattern for such a Militia, I would recommend that of Switzerland, which, though costing very little, showed in 1870 a readiness for service which did them the highest honour.

The first training of recruits, and the periodical call out to manoeuvres, would certainly affect the national economy considerably. Colonel Jervis reckons the cost at £30 sterling per man per year; but where the independence of the country is actually at stake, money considerations sink into insignificance. If Switzerland, with her republican feelings, and her possessions which no one covets, recognises this universal obligation, how much more should England do so, whose riches are the envy of the Continent, and whose foreign possessions are constantly exposed to so many dangers.

The only fault the Baron finds is that the number of Volunteers are too small. It is a fault due entirely to the faction at the head of English Councils, and to the

united efforts they have made to destroy the military organization of the country; and he shows the tendency of that fatal policy by which they are actuated, by stating that the giving up of the Ionian Islands, has led to the mooted question for the surrender of Gibraltar, and the impression on the continent of Europe is that Great Britain is governed by questions of economy alone.

His able critique is summed up as follows. The prospects are not very encouraging:—

As long as such dreams influence public policy, there will be no cessation of panics, even though England encase herself in Sir J. Brown's 14 inch iron plates, and be made to bristle all over with Mr. Bessemer's 20-inch steel guns. If English statesmen allow the present state of things to last much longer—if, they do not, as regards their foreign policy, revert to the principles of their predecessors, who overthrew Napoleon I., England will, it is true, remain a great commercial country, but it will abdicate all claim to the title of a Great Power, sink down to the level of a larger Holland, and possibly at some future day, become the prey of the old German race, led on by Germanized Slaves; or perhaps a colony of North America.

REVIEWS.

The *Edinburgh Review* for Oct. contains the following articles:

Corea.
New Shakespearian Interpretations
Memorials of Baron Stockmar.
Terrestrial Magnetism.
The Fiji Islands.
Life of Henry Thomas Colebrooke.
The progress of Medicine and Surgery.
Crote's Aristotle.
The past and future of Naval Tactics.
The *Edinburgh Review* is republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton St., New York.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of the *Science of Health* for December. It is published by Samuel B. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of No. 68, vol. 16, of the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, which contains the following choice essays:—

On Economy of Fuel in Ships of War.
On Naval Guns.
On mounting and working heavy Guns at Sea.
On Lighting of H. M.'s Ships.
On Explosive Agents.
On Military transport and Supply in India.
On Manœuvres abroad and at home.
On the Latest changes made by the Prussians in their Infantry drill book.
On the Theory and practice of Peace Manœuvres.
On our Naval and Military Establishment, &c.
On the Practical Instruction of Staff Officers in Foreign Armies.
We should like to see the names of some of our Canadian officers as members of the Institution.

RIFLE MATCHES.

RAMSAY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—LIST OF PRIZES.

We give the scoring made by the winners of prizes at the Annual Association match, held in Almonte last week. The weather was everything that could be desired; but the number of competitors was much less than last year.

VOLUNTEER MATCH.

1st prize, cash, \$12; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$8; 4th, cloth tweed \$6; 5th, cash, \$3; 6th, \$2; 7th, 10 prizes of \$1 each, \$10; 8th, 6 prizes of 50 cts. each, \$3.

	yds 200	yds 400	yds 600	Tl.
1. D. McEwen	15	19	14	48
2. F. Coulter	14	16	9	39
3. H. Lockhart	14	13	9	38
4. Thomas Houston	14	16	4	34
5. Alex. Houston	12	12	8	32
6. J. Phillips	8	5	16	30
7. John McEwen	8	8	4	20
8. John Mahon	11	8	0	19
9. W. Anderson	11	4	4	19
10. John Robb	9	7	0	16
11. Dr. Mostyn	10	5	9	15
12. J. Sutherland	10	0	4	14
13. G. Berryman	4	7	0	11
14. Jas. McGregor	0	6	4	10
15. Geo. Williams	2	6	2	10
16. D. Freeman	6	2	0	8
17. L. Routh	0	6	0	6
18. D. Stokes, retired	0	6	0	5
19. D. Townsley	0	4	2	6

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

1st prize, 1 Peabody rifle, by Hon. Wm. McDougall, \$25; 2nd, cash \$12; 3rd \$8; 4th, \$5; 5th, tweed, \$5; 6th, cash, \$3; 7th \$2; 8th, \$1; 9 prizes of 50 cts. each, \$3.

	Tl.
1. W. R. Bell	27
2. S. Davis	26
3. H. Lockhart	26
4. Thos. Houston	24
5. J. K. Cole	24
6. D. Davis	24
7. P. McArthur	24
8. O. Edwards	24
9. Ens. McEwen	23
10. W. Lawson	22
11. P. McDougall	22
12. Dr. Mostyn	22
13. S. W. Ward	32
14. E. Iwin Cooper	22

ALL CORNERS MATCH.

1st. prize, cash, \$10; 2nd, \$7; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$4; 5th, \$3; 6th \$2; 7th, \$1; 10 prizes of 50 cents each, \$5.

	200 yds. stand'g.	300 yds. any pos.	Tl.
1. Chas. Edwards	16	19	35
2. S. Davis	15	19	35
3. W. R. Bell	16	17	33
4. J. K. Cole	14	18	32
5. S. W. Ward	15	17	32
6. P. McArthur	15	17	32
7. H. Lockhart	15	16	31
8. T. Houston	14	17	31
9. D. Davis	14	16	30
10. A. McIntyre	12	16	28
11. W. H. Wythe	12	15	27
12. A. Hamlin	13	14	27
13. John Stevens	12	15	27
14. T. Bamford	12	15	27
15. D. McEwen	10	16	26