

divisions or chapters—one will be entitled the carrying out of its fire; the other, the execution of its movements. This division may be accounted for in accordance with this consideration that artillery makes use of *material* established under certain technical conditions, and that moreover, the *material* is endowed with mobility. For its personal protection, artillery can only count upon the other arms, but it is especially when moving that it is without defence. This circumstance, and the role of support which it has to play in connection with the other arms, form the basis of its tactics, and from thence result the principles which regulate the execution of its fire and of its movements. Given the complication of artillery *material*, it is natural that a special place should be reserved in these tactics for the manipulation of the cannon, the said cannon being considered independently of any changes of position that it may undergo during the combat. This is what we may designate as the professional point of view. The ensemble of the conditions to which the guns are made subordinate, either during the fight or else in their relations to the other arms, will be summed up in that which we shall name the tactical point of view, properly so called. We cannot without transgressing the limits which we have imposed upon ourselves, enlarge *ex professo* upon the technical questions, implicitly comprised, under the first point of view; it is sufficient to say that all the efforts of artillery, when it has once commenced to fire, should be directed to one simple end, i.e. accuracy. When the firing has been once regulated, the greater the number of shots fired, which are precipitated exactly upon the desired spot, the better is the field of battle prepared for the infantry. The importance which this element "accuracy" plays in the general result is so great that one can never be satisfied with what the *material* which one has at disposal performs; for one may well acknowledge that, in this respect, science and technology have not by any means, exhausted their resources.

The action of artillery still depends upon the quantity of ammunition which one has at one's disposal, and on the manner in which it is expended. For it must be allowed that artillery without ammunition is not only useless, it is then nothing else than an embarrassment to the other troops. The capital point is then economy of ammunition and the great object of the tactician should be to regulate its employment, to organize reserves of it, and a good means of replenishing it. When the artillery as no longer anything to fire, it ought to leave the field of battle, in order to avoid the serious prejudice which would ensue to the rest of the troops were they still to believe in that support which it was no longer able to give them. For these fractions the replenishment of ammunition is often impracticable, owing to the impossibility which often arises for the artillery to communicate with its reserves and depots. Under these conditions from the moment when the artillery finds its ammunition boxes to be empty, it becomes for the troops who accompany it a source of preoccupation, embarrassment, and even of disaster. When, therefore, there is a question of forming a detachment of this nature, one should first examine carefully what advantage is likely to ensue from adding a certain number of batteries to this detachment; and on the other hand, compare with this advantage the situation which the corps would find itself in if the artillery should come destitute of ammunition, or

also obliged to be very sparing in its use. The mode of action of artillery presents characteristic differences, according as it is a question of an offensive, or of a defensive battle. In the latter case the choice of positions made from a professional point of view accords in general with the tactical interest; it is the artillery which will form the framework of the front of the battle. Also from the commencement of the action, care must be taken to bring as many guns into action as possible, in order to stop the adversary in his deployment. Moreover, it is necessary, and it is most important to keep a respectable force of artillery in reserve, which at the decisive moment, may assist in bringing to its maximum the intensity of the fire or else, the forces of the artillery, being scattered at the critical moment, the consequence will be that their action will become enfeebled, and all the efforts of the defence will become paralyzed.—*Broad Arrow*, April 26, 1873.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

MONTREAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Annual meeting of the Provincial Association was held last evening at the Mechanic's Institute, Colonel McEachern presiding.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were very satisfactory.

The following is the result of the election of officers:

President.—Col. C. J. Brydges,
Vice Presidents.—Messrs. A. Allan, R. Hamilton, A. Gilmour, Lieut. Col. McEachern, Lieut. Col. King, Lieut. Col. Grant, Lieut. Col. McKay, Lieut. Col. Bailey, Lieut. Col. Hickson, Major Alleyne, and Capt. Esdaile.

Treasurer.—Major D. T. Fraser.

Executive officers.—Major Worsley, and Capt. Hon. M. Aylmer.

Auditors.—Lieut. Col. McEachern, Lieut. Col. Bacon, and Lieut. Col. Hanson, also a numerous Executive Committee.

The annual matches will open on the second day of August next; a Committee was empowered to collect the necessary subscriptions. It was resolved that the competition for the Wimbledon Team should be confined to the active militia, as a detachment, which under the command of an officer selected by the Adjutant General, should proceed to England.

At the finish of the competition for Wimbledon Team, the following were the highest scores:

Sergt. Shaw, 54th Batt.....	245
Private Boyd, G.T.B.....	240
Capt. Morgan, 8th Batt.....	240
Sergt. Crofton, Three Rivers.....	246
Major Worsley, M. Staff.....	235
Lieut. Andrews, V.V.R.....	235
Private Mills, 30th Batt.....	232
Sergt. Baxton, 8th Batt.....	231

The news of the death of Sir George Cartier has caused universal regret, and flags on public buildings for several days have been at half mast, in memory of the distinguished statesman deceased. B.

REVIEWS.

The *Edinburgh Review* for April has the following articles:—Trade Routes to Western China; Maury on Sleep and Dreams; Cook's Life of Gen. Robert E. Lee; Drunkenness, Abstinence, and Restraint; Sammarow's for Sceptre and Crown; Cost and Consumption of Coal; Darwin on Expression; Religious movement in Germany; The Claims of Whig Government. Reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, New York.

A FITTING HONOR.—The Ottawa *Free Press* learns by special cable telegram last evening that the British Government have decided to send the remains of the late Sir George Cartier to Canada, on board Her Majesty's ironclad *Northumberland*, with a consort. This is a fitting honor to the distinguished dead, and is a compliment to Canada, which all native Canadian fellow citizens will appreciate.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 23rd May, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS (11).

No. 1.

MILITIA STAFF.

Israel Wood Powell and Joseph Alfred Norbert Provencher, Esquires, to have the rank and status of Lieutenant Colonels on the Staff of the Militia of the Dominion, whilst serving as Indian Commissioners.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate for the recovery of his health, is granted to Lieutenant Colonel Hewitt Bernard, C.M.G., extra Aide de Camp to His Excellency the Governor General.

ACTIVE MILITA.

Corps on Service in Manitoba.

Adverting to No. 1 of G. O. (10) 16th instant, four of the new pattern Field Guns, with the necessary stores, will be supplied to the Artillery detachment on service in the Province of Manitoba, as soon as such are available for issue.

SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.

In future when any non-commissioned