

—The 49th Battalion will go into camp on the 24th of June, but whether at Bowmanville or Kingston is not yet known.

—The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards will go into camp on the 19th of June, and the Ottawa Field Battery a few days after. The former will camp at Stewarston, and the Battery on the Montreal Road.

—The Wimbledon team will sail for England on the 19th of June, and the Ottawa contingent will leave on the 18th. Capt. Todd, of the G.G.F.G., has been induced to reconsider his determination and take his place in the team.

—On the 25th of June next, all the volunteer companies within seventy miles of London, Ont., will assemble in that city and go into camp at the Queen's Park. A grand review will take place in London on Dominion Day.

—His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and H.R.H. the Princess Louise arrived in Quebec on the 20th ult., and took up their residence in the Citadel. They were met at the station by a guard of honor from "B" Battery, commanded by Lt.-Col. Montizambert and Major Hebert, also by Lt.-Col. Strange, R.A., and Capt. Short, C.A., and were escorted from thence to the Citadel by the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, under the command of Lt.-Colonel J. F. Turnbull.

—The cheerful discipline displayed by all ranks of the Volunteers who were quartered in the Citadel, during the ship-labor disturbance, and the alacrity with which the men obeyed the summons to arms, speaks volumes for Canada's Militia. Hurried at a moment's notice into barracks, the majority being totally unprovided with the ordinary utensils and appointments which form a soldier's kit, might have tried the temper of veterans; but all discomfort appeared utterly forgotten in the anxiety to do their duty.

—A company of the 10th Royals, Toronto, together with the band, have been invited to Louisville, Ky., by the Kentucky State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, during the exhibition of the Association, which will commence on the 30th August and end on the 5th of September next. During the exhibition, General Jos. E. Johnston will review the State troops, who will muster by order of His Honor Dr. Blackburn, Governor of the State, and it is desired that Col. Shaw, the gallant commander of the 10th, and staff participate in the review. A special train will be provided to convey the Toronto Volunteers from that city to Louisville, if permission is granted them to go. The matter is at present under the consideration of the Minister of Militia.

NOTE—Officers of the Militia are requested to kindly forward to the Editor, for insertion in this column, any information respecting their own regiments which they think might be of interest to their brother officers.

—Whatever schemes of Army reduction may be in the breasts of the War Office officials, it is to be hoped that the Cavalry and Artillery will not be tampered with. Infantry you may create in a few weeks, five years' staff officers at will in a few minutes, Victoria Cross men at discretion, but a battery of Artillery or a squadron of Cavalry are not to be improvised. Mr. Gladstone having made friends with Austria, should now turn round and say, "Childers, hands off the Artillery and Cavalry."—*Broad Arrow*. We should say *hands on*, and do some little for these all powerful arms of the service,

The Utilization of Colonial Forces Imperial Defence.

Continued.

It is not impossible, although perhaps improbable, that Australia might be called upon to assist Canada. Practically British Columbia is more accessible from Australia by sea than the inhabited interior of Canada by land, if means of transport through the United States was denied to us. For a military expedition to cross the great plains and the Rocky Mountains to traverse the wilds of British Columbia to reach Esquimoutz or Nanaimo, would be the work of months. For a similar expedition to reach the same point from New South Wales, Queensland, or New Zealand, would only be a voyage of weeks. But, with a male population of nearly 35,000, British Columbia should be able to hold its own without outside assistance were arms and stores furnished.

And this latter sentence leads to the most serious consideration of all. If war were to break out immediately, in what position should we be in Canada as regards arms and stores?

Of field guns we have—

- 6 6-pr. Armstrong guns at Halifax.
- 2 7-pr. M.L.R.
- 60 9-pr. M.L.R.
- 73 3-, 6-, 9-, and 18 pr. smooth-bore.
- 15 12- and 24-pr. howitzers.

Of garrison guns we have—

- 423 12-, 18-, 24-, 32-, 56-, 68-pr. smooth-bore.
- 10 7-inch B.L.
- 4 7-inch M.L.
- 26 8-inch S.B.
- 21 64-32 Palliser guns converted.

Of naval guns—

- 102 carronades, 12-, 18-, 24-, 32-, 68-pr.

Of battery howitzers and mortars—

- 22 5½- and 8-inch howitzers.
- 53 8-, 10-, and 13-inch mortars.

Or a total of all kinds of 895.

The total quantity of powder in store for these guns is 108 lbs., or an average of about 30 rounds per gun.

We have a reserve of 21,000 Snider Enfield rifles, and 4000 in the hands of the active militia. For these we have 7,692,390 ball cartridges, or 126 rounds per rifle. Besides these, there are 2,100 Martini-Henry rifles, and 400,060 cartridge, or 221 rounds per rifle.

Of shot and shell we have about 200 rounds for each viceable gun.

Thus it will be seen that we have—

- 68 serviceable rifled field guns.
- 21 serviceable rifled garrison guns, with, say 200 rounds per gun.

62,100 rifles, with an average of 125 rounds per rifle to arm a coast-line of 1,000 miles, and a militia 700 strong.

The rule in the Imperial service (see "Soldier's Pocket-Book," page 47) is that, when on service the proportion of ammunition is calculated at 600 rounds per gun, small arms ammunition at 1,000 rounds per man of infantry, 500 of cavalry, and 250 for other corps.

We have tents for 40,000 men, and blankets for half that number.

Of course the above figures do not include the Imperial stores at Halifax and Bermuda, which are doubtless well supplied so far as the wants of their garrisons are concerned,