

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

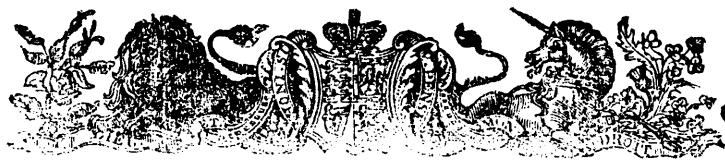
Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875.

No. 16.

The Volunteer Review

is published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondences should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

Communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address.

All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the Provinces are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice, &c.

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, measured by } 10cts. per line.
solid nonpareil type.

Subsequent insertions..... 5cts. " "

Professional Card six lines or under, \$6 per year; over six lines and under fifteen, \$10 per year.

A Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-Five Cents a line for the first insertion and 12½ Cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty Cents the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents each subsequent insertion.

Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half Year or Quarter.

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets OTTAWA

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern with despatch.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Second hand, No. 3 PRINTING PRESS will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at this Office.

A REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION AMERICAN ART TASTE.

Prospectus for 1875---Eighth Year.

THE ALDINE,

THE JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

Issued Monthly.

"A Magnificent Conception—Wonderfully Carried out."

The necessity for a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of higher art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior engravings, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there is the chromo besides!

The national feature of THE ALDINE must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While THE ALDINE is a strictly American in illustration, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on the grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of THE ALDINE as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pleasure and instruction obtainable from home or foreign sources.

PREMIUM FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in all colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

"MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND"

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it. Although so natural, no one who sees this beautiful chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to the ALDINE for 1875 is constituted a member and entitled to all the privileges of

THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union owns the originals of all THE ALDINE pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over \$2,500, are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of THE ALDINE. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay for one year in advance. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

TERMS

One Subscription, entitling to THE ALDINE ONE year, the Chromo and the Art Union.

\$6.00 per annum in Advance.

(No Charge for postage.)

Specimen Copies of THE ALDINE, 50 cts.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or Club rates; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac-simile signature of JAMES SUTTON, President.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

THE ALDINE COMPANY,

58 Maiden Lane, New York.

BULBS AND SEEDS!

ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

CONTAINING

EIGHT COLORED PLATES,

mailed to any address upon the receipt of 10 cents.

SEEDS, BULBS, &c.,

FRESH and RELIABLE, Sent by mail to any part of the Dominion.

Chase Brothers & Bowman.

Toronto, Ont.

READ THIS! All persons having leisure and wishing to increase their income, please send address prepaid to undersigned. Occupation easy and honorable, suited to all, & especially **TO LADIES**, \$2 to day without risk or expense.

C. L. BOSSE Montreal

THE SUN.

WEEKLY, AND DAILY FOR 1876.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavour to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavour to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of the paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, post-paid, for a year.

We have no travelling agents. THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only \$1.20 a year. Postage prepaid. No discounts from this rate.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year. To Clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN" New York City.

MILITARY TAILOR.



UNIFORMS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MADE TO ORDER,

AND

EVERYTHING NECESSARY

TO AN

OFFICER'S OUTFIT

Supplied at the shortest notice.

TERMS CASH ON DELIVERY.

Price List supplied on application.

N. McEACHREN.

Toronto, June 9th, 1874.

25-3m

REPRINTS

OF THE

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The political ferment among the European nations, the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875. No where else can the inquiring reader find in a condensed form, the facts and arguments necessary to guide him to a correct conclusion.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
41 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK,

continue the reprint of the four leading Reviews, viz.:

- Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
- London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
- Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
- British Quarterly Review, (Evangelical.)

AND

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

TERMS:

Payable strictly in advance.

For any one Review,.....	\$1 00 per ann'm
For any two Reviews,.....	7 00 "
For any three Reviews,.....	10 00 "
For all four Reviews,.....	12 00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine,.....	4 00 "
For Blackwood and one Review, ..	7 00 "
For Blackwood and two Reviews, ..	10 00 "
For Blackwood and three Reviews, ..	13 00 "
For Blackwood and four Reviews, ..	15 00 "

The Postage will be prepaid by the publishers without charge to the subscriber, only on the express condition that subscriptions are paid invariably in advance at the commencement of the year.

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood of one Review will be sent to one address for \$12.50; four copies of the four Reviews and Black for \$18, and so on.

To Clubs of ten or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to each getter-up of the club.

PREMIUMS.

New Subscribers (applying early) for the year 1875 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1874 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals, may have 1 of the 'Four Reviews' for 1874; subscribers to all five may have two of the 'Four Reviews,' or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1874.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
41 Barclay Street, New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

ESTEEMED FRIEND:

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

\$1,000 00

for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a sample, free, to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases and oblige,

Faithfully yours,

DR. T. F. BURT,

17-23

69 William Street, New York.

THE BEST PAPER, TRY IT.

POSTAGE FREE.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN now in its 36th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences January 4, 1876.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery and novel inventions.

ENGRAVINGS, illustrating Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to civil and Mechanical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the application of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and People of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office, and Consulting Room; in every Reading Room, College, Academy, or School.

A year's numbers contain 832 pages and SEVERAL HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, \$3.00 a year by mail, including postage. Discount to Clubs, Special Circulars and Specimens sent free. May be had of all News Dealers.

PATENTS In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for patents through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of New Inventions and sketches examined and advice free. A special notice is made in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of all Inventions Patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Patents are often sold in parts or whole, to persons attracted to the invention by such notice. Send for Pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining Patents.

Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, N.Y. Branch office, cor. F and 7th Sts., Washington, D.C.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

PROSPECTUS OF

A New Independent Health Monthly.

The object of it is, to teach the people all that pertains to the preservation of Health, the prevention of Diseases, and how to live in order to develop normally in body and mind.

It is not a Medical Journal, but PHYSIOLOGICAL and HYGIENIC, a family magazine, containing just that practical information on the laws of Life and Health, useful to every member of the household, and cannot but be worth many times its price to every family in which it is read.

Quack Medicines, and quack doctors will be exposed, and swindlers will not be allowed to impose on the people where the SCIENCE OF HEALTH is generally circulated.

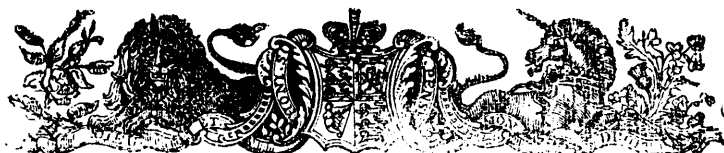
This Journal will be the exponent of all known means by which Health, Strength, Vigor, and a Long Life, may be attained by using and regulating those agencies which are always accessible and so vitally related to Health and the treatment of Diseases, including Air, Light, Temperature, Bathing, Eating, Drinking, Clothing, Recreation, Exercise, Rest, Sleep, Electricity, Mental Influences, Social Relations, and all Normal agencies and Hygienic materials. All that is required to keep well and to preserve health, is a knowledge of the uses and misuses of these agencies.

The SCIENCE OF HEALTH will be the best exponent of the scientific principles of these subjects, and not the organ of any particular institution, or of the professional practice of any one but devoted to the best interests of the whole people.

Terms.—Published monthly at \$2.00 a year in advance; single numbers, 20 cents. Clubs of ten at \$1.50 each, and an extra copy to agent; we are offering the most liberal list of Premiums. LOCAL AGENTS wanted everywhere, and cash commissions given. Address all letters to

SAMUEL R. WELLS, Publisher,

38 Broadway, New York



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875.

No. 16.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The terrace on the Parliament grounds is being laid down with sods. Mr. Robertson who is superintending the work, is paving it down well, and the surface is as level as a bowling green. In a month or so the place will look refreshingly green.

The prospects of a large influx of emigrants to the Ottawa valley this season are unusually good, thanks to the energetic action of the Ottawa Valley Emigration Society.

Mr. Metcalfe is making rapid progress with the contract of constructing 7,000 suits of military clothing. Of the 5,000 scarlet coats for the infantry, 4,000 have already been completed, and of 1,500 artillery jackets, but 500 remain unfinished. Mr. Metcalfe states that he will be able to complete his contract by the stipulated time, viz. the 1st of May.

The status of the Stipendiary Magistrates of the North West Territories, will be the same as that of County Court Judges in Ontario.

We understand that the Government have acceded to the petition of the Montreal Sugar Refiners for protection in consequence of the new rate of duties in the United States and the operations of the drawback the effect of which is to give a bonus to American refineries. The Dominion Government have decided that the only way to meet it and encourage the importation of raw sugars into Canada from the West Indies, is by a remission of twenty five cents on every 100 pounds of sugar. This will be about one quarter of a cent per pound.

The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* has reason to believe that there is some truth in the statement that a correspondence has taken place between the Canadian and British Governments on the subject of colonial representation in the Imperial Parliament.

The *Fort Garry Free Press* of the 3rd April notices the fact that wheat was sown a few days previous by Mr. Thomas West, of Palestine, in the western part of Manitoba.

Mr. W. L. Light, formerly next in charge to Mr. Fleming on the Intercolonial Railway, and now inspecting Engineer on the Quebec railways on behalf of the Government of that Province, starts in the course of a few days to organize the survey of the railway across the island of Newfoundland which the Government of that colony propose to build. Mr. Light has been granted three months' leave of absence by the Quebec Government in order that he may accomplish the important work referred to.

Mr. William Thomson, of Saint John, New Brunswick, has been appointed by the Government of Sweden and Norway to be Vice Consul at the port of Saint John, N. B., for both these countries. Mr. Thomson was highly recommended by the Government of Canada for the appointment which has been conferred upon him.

In the House of Commons on the 15th there was a long and excited debate on the petition praying for the dismissal from the bench of the judges who sat on the Tichborne trials, on the ground of partiality and corruption, and for the impeachment of the Speaker of the House of Commons for similar reasons. On motion of Mr. Disraeli the petition was rejected.

The budget includes the following plan for the reduction of the public debt:—The charge on account of the debt for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1876, is estimated at £27,215,000. This charge is to be gradually increased until it amounts to £28,000,000, in 1877, at which figure it shall permanently remain. The yearly overplus which is not required for the payment of the interests shall be applied to the redemption of the debt; thus in thirty years, £213,000,000 of the debt can be cancelled.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is informed that sudden orders have been received at Gibraltar, by telegraph, for the immediate break up of the Government Convict Establishment there. The convicts are to return to England. This will necessitate many changes in the garrison duties. The *Western Morning News* correspondent states that on the 23rd inst, a murderous attack was made on the warders by the convicts. The warders fired on the convicts with their revolvers, but the only man seriously hurt was McCabe, a soldier of the 23rd Fusiliers, and he was accidentally shot dead while doing his duty as sentry during the melee. The convicts were overpowered and secured.

A young lady living in Newark, U. S. claims to have in her possession the first pair of shoes ever worn by Lord Byron. They were given to the lady's father by a daughter of Byron's nurse, who lived in Elizabeth, N. J., forty years ago.

The widow of Thomas Emery, Cincinnati, proposes to build a new structure for the Young Men's Christian Association, at an expense of \$100,000.

A Despatch from Barnegat, N. J., April 14, says a large mast, several baskets of wine, and a trunk, came ashore here this morning, and the body of a man came ashore at Squaw Beach. They are believed to be from the wreck of a steamer, which was heard firing yesterday. A crew has gone out with a life boat, to see what can be found.

The Humane Society of Boulogne have voted a gold medal to Paul Boynton.

We have news from Melbourne to March 13, and from Auckland to March 19. The drought had been succeeded by heavy floods in the coast districts. On the Hunter River great damage had been done to the crops. The settlers were flooded out and are being cared for by the Government.

Hon. William Arnold, Speaker of the New South West Wales Assembly, was drowned while endeavouring to recover floating property at West Maitland.

At Paterson and Morpeth the water stood several feet deep in the streets, causing great destruction to property. From the Clarence, Bullinger, MacLeavy, Hastings, and other rivers, similar disasters are reported but no loss of life.

Floods are also reported in Queensland, causing great loss of property, much suffering, and the loss of many lives.

Agricultural intelligence from the various portions of the colonies is favourable, except in the flooded districts. The late rains have removed the fears entertained on account of the drought.

The Postmaster-General of New South Wales and Victoria have made an agreement, subject to ratification by their respective Governments, to facilitate the transmission of foreign mails. It is proposed to make Suez and San Francisco services alternately as early as possible.

Mining news throughout the colonies is generally of a satisfactory character.

From Auckland news has been received that the new £4,000,000 loan, bearing 4½ per cent interest, has been taken by the Rothschilds at 93. This gives great satisfaction.

The French Academy has elected Edward Sabine, captain in the English navy and author, corresponding member for Geography and Navigation, in place of Antoine Chagallon, deceased.

The *North German Gazette* accepts as reassuring the disavowal of warlike intentions by the French.

The *Berlin Post* says the draft has been completed of a bill prohibiting religious orders in Prussia, except those employed in nursing the sick.

A cable telegram from Vienna, April 14th, says: "It is reported that the Turks have murdered 270 Christians in Roumania and Bulgaria during the last three months, and that the names of the victims have been communicated to the foreign representatives in Constantinople."

The Duke de Cazés, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has appointed a Commissioner of Diplomatic and Consular agents in connection with the Centennial exhibition.

Annual Report on the State of the Militia for 1874.

(Continued from Page 172.)

APPENDIX NO. 1.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. 4.

Deputy Adjutant-General's Office,

BROCKVILLE, 18th Dec. 1874.

Sir,—Pursuant to General Orders, dated 3rd January, 1874 I have the honor to submit this my annual report on the operations of the Active Militia in this District for the current year. I also enclose "Abstract Inspection Report" and "Brigade Target Practice Returns."

The total numbers which have performed the Annual Drill for 1874-75 are as follows:—

Officers 141, N. C. officers and men 1684, horses 226.

Total officers and men 1825.

Relieved by General Orders and special authority, from performing the annual drill, 453 officers and men.

A Brigade Camp was formed at Ottawa on the 22nd June, composed of the following corps and strength.

	Officers.	N. C. and Men.	Horses.
Staff.....	6	6	6
<i>Cavalry.</i>			
Prescott Troop.....	3	42	42
Ottawa do.....	3	42	41
<i>Artillery.</i>			
Ottawa Field Battery.....	6	66	69
<i>Infantry and Rifles.</i>			
2 & 3 Cos., 18th Battalion.....	6	66	2
1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 Cos., 41st Battalion.....	15	188	3
2, 3, 5, 6 & 7 Cos., 42nd do.....	15	210	4
3, & 6 Cos., 43rd do.....	6	67	
1, 2, 4, & 7 Cos., 56th do.....	13	155	2
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 Cos., 59th do.....	22	295	4
Total officers and men.....	95	1138	176
		1233	

The following corps performed the drill by special permission or under the orders relating to city corps.

	Officers.	N. C. and Men.	Horses.
Gananoque Field Battery. In Camp at Local Head Quarters..	5	60	50
1, 2, 4 & 6 Batteries, Ottawa. Brigade Garrison Artillery at Local Head Quarters.....	15	156	—
Governor General's Foot Guards. (Special organization) do do say	26	330	—
	46	516	50
Total officers and men.....	592	1233	176
do do in Brigade camp.....			
Total number drilled.....	1825	276	

The following Batteries and Companies were allowed by general Orders, or by special permission, to dispense with drill for the present year.

	Officer.	N. C. and Men.
Nos. 3, 5, & 7 Bat., Ottawa Brigade. Garrison Artillery, say.....	9	126
Nos. 1, 2, 7 & 9 Cos., 43rd Battalion.....	12	168
Nos. 3, 5 & 6 Cos., 56th do.....	12	126
Total officers and men.....	33	420
		453

Having witnessed for many years the great waste of ammunition by men being sent to the targets without sufficient (in many cases none whatever) instruction in position and aiming drill or the theoretical principles of

Musketry Instruction, I deemed it best to order the course of Target practice to be confined to ten rounds per man, five to be fired at 200 yards and five at 400 yards, which number was accordingly fired by each man in camp. The great number of misses at these short ranges, is, I think, sufficient proof that the arrangement was a wise one, and trust it will meet with your approbation.

In addition to the tabular inspection returns, and target practice abstract herewith submitted, I have the honor to bring before your notice each corps in the district.

Cavalry.

Prescott Troop, Major Walsh, (on leave). Officers in camp, Lieut. Raney and Cornet Satchell; Ottawa Troop, Captain Sparks.

By special permission I secured the services of Lt. Col. Lovelace to take charge of this arm of the service while in camp, consequently the two troops were formed into a squadron and placed under that officer's command, to whose efficiency and exertions, ably assisted by the zealous officers of the respective troops, is due, for the marked improvement and general efficiency attained. Both officers, non commissioned officers and troopers are zealous workers, clean and soldierly. The horses were very fair, and improvement in drill as detailed in tabular return very satisfactory.

Artillery.

Ottawa Field Battery,—Captain Stewart.

This Battery mustered in its usual efficient manner, and carried out the ordinary camp duties, taking part in all field days, route marches etc., but owing to the large number of rafts in the Ottawa River, it was impossible to carry out the usual course of shot and shell practice. The inspection of this corps was made by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery.

I may here mention that on my recommendation, Lieut. Harris, O. B. G. A., was appointed Veterinary-Surgeon for this encampment. His services were highly appreciated, and by the inspection and treatment of all horses in camp, prevented any claims for sickness or injury, consequently much trouble and expense was doubtless saved. Now that we have such a large number of horses going through drill annually, I think a Veterinary-Surgeon should be appointed to either the cavalry or artillery of the District.

Gananoque Field Battery,—Captain McKenzie.

This corps is in possession of part of the necessary equipment only, viz:—Three guns and one Howitzer with carriages and limbers. (no caissons). Harness for twenty four horses, saddlery for the non commissioned officers and clothing complete. As these stores were not issued until towards the end of the summer, permission was given for the annual drill to be performed in camp at local head quarters. The camp was formed on the first day of September, and continued for twelve days, during which, shot and shell practice was carried at 1,000 yards and 1,700 yards. Best shot in Battery, Gunner Birmingham.

The inspection was made by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery, accompanied by the Brigade Major of the Division, the latter officer reported every thing correct regular and satisfactory.

Previous to the encampment I personally inspected the harness and store rooms, and found the harness correctly put up and properly cared for and other stores in good order. Captain McKenzie deserves special mention for the energy displayed in the organization of this Battery.

Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.—Lieut. Col. Egleson.

The city Batteries (Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 6) performed the drill under the general orders relating to city corps, at local headquarters; Nos. 3 and 5 Batteries being rural corps, had special permission to dispense with drill for the present year; No. 7. Battery performed no drill. I inspected the four batteries on the 11th December, (extension of time being authorized). The men paraded clean and soldierly, and performed proving in fours and manual exercise indifferently. A detachment from each Battery performed big gun drill satisfactorily.

I noticed an improvement in the physique of the men, and the morale is evidently improving. The officers are zealous, and I have no doubt but the whole Brigade will be efficiently organized in time for next year's annual drill.

The Band of twenty six musicians is very efficient and reflects much credit on the corps.

Owing to the impossibility of the officers leaving their civil occupations to attend the school of gunnery, promotion has come to a stand, which is operating very injuriously. If an instructor were sent to a corps from "A" Battery for a few months, and if the assistant inspector of artillery could, during that period deliver a few lectures to the officers, there is no doubt but they could prove their efficiency sufficient to ensure their promotion, I therefore trust that some means may be devised to overcome this difficulty.

I am not in favour of corps performing drill at local headquarters, but where instruction in big gun drill is necessary, this cannot well be avoided in this district. But as Garrison Artillery require to understand Battalion drill as well as big gun, I think that an annual drill performed occasionally in brigade camp would be advantageous to the corps, as well as the District at large.

I take the liberty of again calling attention to the very inadequate Drill Shed accommodation at Ottawa. The armories are very open and the roofs leak in winter, the drill room is quite too small, and from its peculiar construction is not adapted to the purpose intended. The force at the capital is, I think, deserving of much better accommodation.

Infantry and Rifle Corps.

The Governor General's Foot Guards (6 comps.) are organized under special regulations, and communicate direct with head quarters; but I presume that they are on the numerical strength. Although I have not officially inspected this corps, I have seen sufficient of it to know that it is well organized, and presents a fine soldierly appearance on parade.

18th Battalion (Inft.) County of Prescott, (6 companies.)—Lieut. Col. Urquhart.

This Battalion has not mustered since September, 1871 (at which time it was one of the best in the District) consequently it is now very much disorganized, a special report on this subject was forwarded some time ago.

Nos. 3 and 5 companies were present in camp this year, and were attached for drill and discipline to the 42nd Battalion, I may add that, these two companies were present at the previous Brigade Camp.

41st Battalion, Brockville Rifles (6 companies.) Lieut. Col. Cole.

This battalion was present in camp, except No. 6 company which failed to join. This I attribute more to the officers than the men, several of whom assembled but

could get no officer to take charge. This has been fully reported, and as an effort has been made to secure a change of Officers without avail, no doubt the company will have to be disbanded.

The five companies mustered fairly, but like the generally of corps were largely composed of recruits. The physique however, was, so far as I could judge, better than last year. This may be said of all corps in camp. The drill, as detailed in tabular return was very fair and general improvement satisfactory. There was an efficient Band attached.

42nd Battalion, Brockville Infantry (7 companies)—Lieut. Col. Buell.

Five companies of this corps joined the camp, Nos. 1 and 4 Companies failing to do so. These last two companies have however, been reorganized, and there is every reason to believe that in future they will be present when required.

This battalion was likewise largely composed of recruits, but maintained its former reputation for cleanliness and soldierly appearance. No. 7 Company (Pembroke) deserves special mention for their general appearance and efficiency. The drill, as detailed in tabular return, was fair, and general efficiency satisfactory. There was a good band attached.

43rd Battalion, County Carleton Infantry, (6 companies)—Lieut. Col. Bearman.

Only Nos. 3 and 6 Companies joined the camp. The remaining companies were relieved from performing the present year's drill by general orders. These two companies were attached to the 42nd Battalion for drill and discipline, and united with the two companies of the 18th Battalion for rations. The men are not clean or soldierly in their habits, and there appears to be a want of esprit de corps. I fear the officers do not sufficiently inculcate (by advice and example) discipline and implicit obedience to orders. The improvement in drill, however, was much more satisfactory than on some former occasions. There was an efficient band with these companies.

56th Battalion, County Grenville, "Lisgar Rifles," (7 companies)—Lt. Col. Jessup.

Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 7 Companies joined the camp, Nos. 3, 5 and 6 Companies were relieved by general orders from performing the present year's drill.

The interior economy of this Battalion is good, and although composed like all other corps, of many recruits, a certain amount of esprit de corps is always maintained. The drill as detailed in tabular return, was fairly executed. No. 7 Co. (Spencer's) was particularly good. No band was present this year.

59th Battalion, Stormont and Glengarry Infantry. (7 companies)—Lt. Col. Bérgin.

This corps turned out with every company full, but were composed principally of recruits. The progress in drill was steady and fair, and through the energy of the officers the men improved very much in cleanliness and soldierly appearance. The drills as detailed in tabular return, was fairly executed. There was an efficient band attached.

The whole force attended divine service on the Sunday in camp. His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Jones, kindly held a special military service in the field for all Protestants, at which time the Rev. Dr. Jones distributed gratuitously to the men, about seven or eight hundred hymns and responses.

The Rev. Father Pullier held a special

service in St. Joseph's Church, for the Roman Catholics.

The duties in camp was carried out (so far as practicable) in accordance with the regulations for the annual drill for 1872-73. Many persons visited the camp during the period, including several Ministers of the Crown, viz: Honorables Messrs MacKenzie, Spott, Ross (Minister of Militia), and others who I cannot name; also Lieut. Colonel's Howell, Fletcher (Military Secretary, Macpherson, Wily, Brunell, Ross, and many others.

On the 1st July (Dominion day) the Brigade was inspected by the Acting Adjutant-General, Lieut. Col. Powell, at which time there was a general field day and march out.

This was witnessed by a large concourse of people, and I think passed off satisfactorily, showing conclusively that the short period of drill had been utilized to the fullest extent.

I notice a general falling off in the average shooting of the brigade, which is doubtless attributable to the large number of recruits who receive no preliminary drill or instruction in the theoretical principles of musketry. I cannot well see how this may be obviated under our present system of drill, unless sending more competent instructors to the several companies, and distributing an annual money grant as prizes direct to the companies, under such regulations as will induce the greater number of non-commissioned officers and men to attend practice at their company headquarters. Ammunition should be supplied, and no man allowed to take more than one or two prizes, and the officers excluded altogether. I think some such system as this would induce a large percentage of the men to practice. At present only a few men who have the name of being "crack shots" attend the prize meeting of the organizations now in existence.

Best shot in District during this year's course, Private W. Acheson, No. 1 Company, 56th Battalion, 32 points.

District average figure of merit 9.76—(For names of best shots and other averages I refer you to the District Target Practice Returns.)

The health of the men while in camp was, on the whole, excellent. Two accidents of a rather serious nature however occurred—one man had his ear shot off, and one got his own bayonet run through his leg while skirmishing. This latter was a very unusual occurrence, and could not be attributed to carelessness. I at the time convened Boards of officers to enquire into the particulars of these cases, whose reports have already been forwarded.

The General Hospital at Ottawa proved of great value to us, four severe cases had to be sent there, for which the charges were very moderate.

The discipline on the whole was fair, but it was necessary to send a regimental court martial on one man, who was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment at hard labour. This sentence was carried out in common with the County of Carleton.

It being actually necessary that the men have a meal after reaching camp on the first day, I think authority should be given to issue a sufficient quantity of rations for that purpose. As many companies do not require the full ration on the last day, the officer commanding the camp might be authorized to issue on that day such quantity as he may consider actually necessary. By this arrangement the twenty five cents in lieu of rations on the first day would cover the deficiency of rations on the last day, and the stop-

pages would ensure the Department against loss.

The present forage cap is neither suitable for summer or winter, and as it is held in utter contempt by the great majority of the men it becomes a serious matter of discipline to enforce its use.

It became my painful duty to report the death, on the 28th November, of Lieut. Col. Duncan MacDougall, District Paymaster of this District, and favourably known throughout Ontario as having occupied several important positions in connection with the Active Militia, during a period of about nineteen years.

Major Mattice, Brigade Major, and the following officers who were appointed temporarily to serve on the Staff, viz: Captain Butterfield, Supply Officer; Capt. Weatherley, Musketry Instructor; Captain Jones, Camp Quarter Master, and Lieutenant Supply, Orderly Officer, rendered me valuable assistance during the encampment.

During the past few years there has been so much said and written on the subject of improving the Militia system, that one might well be deterred from alluding to so important a matter, but as has heretofore been the custom, in compliance with the instructions of the late Adjutant General, and as I think considerable improvement can be made without any radical change in our present system or organization, I venture to submit for consideration the annexed crude memorandum.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedt. servant,
W. H. JACKSON, Lieut. Col.

Deputy Adjut. General,
Military District No. 4.

Deputy Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

Memorandum.

Since the departure of the Imperial troops, the Active Militia in the greater part of Canada have had no pattern soldier to copy, and if this state of things is allowed to continue for a long period, the force must necessarily, under our present system of short drills, very much deteriorate. In order to obviate this difficulty, so far as practicable without a large increase of expenditure, the following is suggested.

Abolish the present system of company drill instruction and care of arms, in lieu of which, give each captain (who should be bound, as at present, to provide a properly fitted up armory) fifty dollars per annum.

Appointed from the regular army, one paid non-commissioned officer (married if possible) to each corps or battalion, as drill instructor and caretaker. It would be his duty to take general supervision of all stores, and keep all arms, &c., clean; to be constantly in uniform, moving about between the several company headquarters, cleaning and regulating the whole of the Government stores at each visit.

The appearance of even this small number of regular soldiers constantly moving about the country, would naturally foster and keep alive a military spirit among our rural population; as well as act as a pattern for the volunteers. The expense would be but little, if any, in excess of the present system, and a large annual saving would be effected by preventing deterioration in battalion stores. Considerable drill and target practice would doubtless be carried out at company headquarters, which at present is wholly neglected, and there is no doubt whatever but the efficiency of the force would be much increased. The system to apply to all arms of the service.

In order that these instructors might not lose their soldierly appearance, habits and efficiency, it is proposed that they be assembled annually, and attached to "A" and "B" Batteries for one month, to go through a course of drill and instruction.

An increase of pay to the rank and file, would, in the opinion of a great majority of the officers, facilitate recruiting, as also tend to secure a better class of men. In fact, it appears to many that if the force is to be maintained wholly by volunteering that this is actually necessary.

W. H. JACKSON, Lt., Col.,
Deputy Adjt. General,
Military District No. 1.
(To be Continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, 16th April 1875

The city is beginning to emerge from its proverbial dirt and filth at the commencement of spring. The Street Railway have placed their cars on those streets where the rails are free from snow and ice. The crows sing on the river have become dangerous, and a team nearly came, to grief a few days since. No. 1 Hussar Troop muster in force every Monday evening for Sword, Carbine and other exercises, their active instructor Lieut. Colonel Lovelace is (as usual) always at his post; the troop is composed of a really fine body of young men, and Captain Lees and Lieut. McArthur are said to be very popular and efficient officers—Sergeant Porter who was nominated for a Sub-Lieutenancy and was put to a great expense in procuring the full dress uniform and accoutrements of a Cavalry Officer, was not appointed as he expected, in consequence of the recent regulations limiting the number of officers to a troop to two instead of three as heretofore. The Garrison Artillery gave a Concert at the Mechanics Hall the other evening for the benefit of the Montreal Hospital—it was well attended, the officers of other corps donned their uniform for the occasion, and made a goodly show. No tidings yet of the pay due the Montreal Volunteers for turning out at an election three years ago, although Mr. Devlin M. P., brought the matter before the House some time since. It is said that Volunteer Officers who are *bona fide* appointed to Commissions, will in future have to provide themselves within a given period with the necessary outfit—this is as it should be—and the absurd sight of a mounted officer appearing at an inspection, with a Mexican Saddle, Wooden Stirrups, a huge pair of Mexican Spurs with rowels the size of a silver dollar and an old regulation Infantry Sword, will, it is hoped in future, be a thing of the past.

The gallant Prince of Wales' Rifles, the Victorias and the Hochelagas are all progressing well under their respective Commanding Officers. The Victorias have provided themselves with the regulation Rifle

Busby, and the mounted officers wear the Sabrotasche. The Prince of Wales' head dress is the Scotch Bonnet, which is decidedly the best for service, though not so dressy as the Busby of the Victorias. Lieut. Colonel the Count D'Orsonnens, Brigade Major, the Hon. Major Aylmer, Brigade Major, have been absent on a Military Court of Enquiry in Quebec. Lieut. Colonel Harwood, D. A. General, has recommended the formation of a Cavalry troop in the flourishing village of Lapraire; it is a very favorite service in country quarters, all the young farmers keeping good active little horses, and if this is sanctioned (which however is very doubtful) and the men trained as mounted rifles they could be made very useful as scouts and patrols on that side of the river should circumstances ever require such services—There is not a single troop of mounted rifles in the province. No Drill Shed, and at present none in view. X.

HALIFAX, 6th April, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—As one who likes all things to be done decently and in order, will you permit me through the medium of your valued paper to call the attention of Major Patterson, the officers, non commissioned officers and men of No. 4 Com. 48th Bat., to Section 6, Paragraphs 42, 43, Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1873.

And oblige yours,
TRUNNION.

Uniform:

HALIFAX, N. S., April 12, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—I see by an item in a Canadian paper that at a meeting recently held at General Symth's office at Ottawa, on motion of a certain staff officer, it was decided to adopt, as a head dress for our active militia, the felt hat worn by the Southern Cavalry in the late American war. Now, Sir, the "Regulations and orders for the active militia" order that in all cases, when possible, we are to follow "Lucas Regulations," and in "Queen's Regulations" on dress, there are several paragraphs, which order above all things, neatness; etc., in uniform. May I ask if it is at all probable that either this undefinable "blouse," or this American "wide awake" hat (proposed as our uniform) will be at all neat or soldier-like?

General Symth says in his report that "the heavy (?) cloth tunic has been found too warm, etc." In Nova Scotia this is not the case. On the contrary, our uniform has always been very popular, except as regards the head-dress allowed us by the Dominion Government which has only been a "forage cap."

As you know Sir, Halifax is the only city of the Dominion garrisoned by Imperial troops, and as our uniform has heretofore been decidedly British, it has always been

the aim of our volunteers to copy as far as possible the example for neatness and soldierly appearance invariably shown us by Her Majesty's troops, and we would consider it very unjust were we forced to adopt a uniform that would make us "laughing-stocks" for our friends, the "Regulars."

Why cannot an allowance be made the Commanders of battalions to provide clothing for their own commands? It is very certain nothing would be worn that was not *regulation*. Again, Sir, if we chanced to be on actual service with Her Majesty's soldiers dressed in this very odd uniform of "Blouse" and "American" hat—is it not probable that the enemy presuming that the militia would not probably present so formidable a front as the long disciplined and well trained Imperial soldiers might consider the militia the most vulnerable point to attack, and by this perhaps reap a great advantage, which were the uniforms more alike, would not be obtained. In Nova Scotia we possess too much of the spirit of the British Soldier (and I hope there is too much of the same feeling in the breast of every Canadian Volunteer) to acquiesce in the adoption of anything "Yankee," and especially of this discarded Yankee hat. It will be a source of regret should General Symth's popularity be lessened, as it must evidently be, should he be induced to adopt such a very objectionable, if not a decidedly ridiculous head-dress for us, and it is to be hoped that these matters will be very carefully considered before such a sweeping revolution is made in our uniform. Thanking you for your valuable space.

Yours truly,
"LIGHT INFANTRY."

HALIFAX, April, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Ixion makes a pretty fair attempt at answering Fixed Bayonet's questions, although not quite clear in some of his explanations; viz: in describing the Sergeant-Major's post in column. What does he mean by forming double companies from right half-battalion? Rather a difficult performance unless each half-battalion has an even number of companies. Ixion does not at all answer Fixed Bayonet's sixth question. The answer to which is to be found in Sec. 3, paragraph 4, Queen's Regulations, 1873. In his postscript Ixion says that in Presentation of Colours, it is not the two Senior Ensigns who receive the new colours. I quite agree with him there, for on page 342, part VI, F. E., 1874, he will find that the two Senior Lieutenants are the officers to receive the new colours. Ixion also makes the same mistake as Fixed Bayonets, as to distance between ranks with trailed arms. Surely it is not a very difficult problem to solve. In taking two short paces, the rear rank only increases its distance eighteen inches from the front rank. On the word Halt, if the rear rank took a *very*

long pace of forty-eight inches, it would knock down the front rank. The Toronto edition of the Field-Exercise is bad enough, but Ixion libels it when he says it, contains on page 65, Rifle Ex., these words "about two paces."

Yours,
SHOD-LEVER.

P.S.—As this question of distance between ranks with trailed arms seems to puzzle the brains of "Fixed Bayonets" and "Ixion," I think they will find my solution of it correct. For instance if men are ordered to trail from the order, the rear rank will step back a short pace, the distance then between ranks will be fifty-one inches. On the command order arms the rear rank will take a short pace to its front. By Fixed Bayonet's and Ixion's mode they should jump or close up fifty-one inches and send the front rank sprawling. The question is such a simple one to answer that I am astonished at any one asking it. S. I.

"Martini-Henry Rifles."
To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

Sir,—I see by the militia report for 1874 that the Government has in store in Montreal, 2,100 stand of Martini-Henry Rifles with an ample supply of ammunition. Would it not be well to arm the Gunnery and Infantry Schools with them and by that means impart, to a small extent at least, some instructions to the militia as to their use, and test on our own ranges whether or not the rifle is or is not, upon the many objections advanced against it by writers in the English military papers. There certainly can be no particular benefit derived by keeping them locked up in store.

Yours sincerely,
SHRAPNEL.

To the Editor of the Volunteer Review.

DEAR SIR,—Can you throw any light upon the following—to several of us Militiamen—all important subjects, viz:

1st. Why does Paymaster Bréhaut of the 6th District hold both the "Police Magistrate'ship" and the "District Paymaster-ship"?

2nd. Why is he permitted to draw two different salaries?

I trust my queries will not be considered out of place—but Paymaster Bréhaut was a nominee of the late Government, and I heard a long time ago that a change would be made as the present Ministry would not allow one and the same person to occupy two different positions and draw two different salaries.

Trusting you can give us some light on this subject.

I am,
Yours truly,
IXION.

Montreal, 13th April, 1875.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 16th April, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS (5).

No. 1.

MILITIA STAFF.

To be Paymaster for Military District No. 4, from 3rd April, 1875:
Major David Wylie from Regimental Division Town of Brockville, Reserve Militia, vice Lieut. Colonel Duncan McDougall, deceased.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

7th Battalion "The London Light Infantry."
Promotions in this Battalion—No. 8 Company (St. John's, Arva) excepted,—shall in future be made "according to seniority" in the Battalion.

Captain and Paymaster Duncan McMillan, to have the Honorary rank of Major.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 5 Company, Welland.

To be Captain:
Lieutenant Thomas B. Brown; M. S., vice C. E. Hamilton, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.
To be Surgeon:
Assistant Surgeon John R. Smith, M. D., vice Donald Maclean, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

BREVEZ.

To be Majors:
Captain John Johnson Gregory, C. S., No. 1 Troop 2nd Regiment of Cavalry, from 12th March 1874.
Captain and Adjutant Henry Gorman, (formerly of Her Majesty's Regular Army) 7th Battalion, from 10th December, 1874,
Captain Archibald Henry Macdonald, G. S., Wellington Field Battery, as a special case.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Sherbrook Battery of Garrison Artillery.
The Sherbrook Battery of Garrison Artillery having become non effective is hereby removed from the list of corps of the Active Militia.

54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Colonel Henry R. Hauning, M. S., is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

55th "Meganitic" Battalion of Infantry.

The 55th "Mogantio" Battalion of Infantry is hereby detached from 6th Brigade Division, Military District No. 6, and re-attached to 7th Brigade Division, Military District No. 7.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

2nd "Halifax" Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 5 Battery Parcel's Cove.

To be 1st Lieutenant:
2nd Lieutenant Edward Stairs, M. S., vice Boak, transferred to No. 2 Company.

66th Halifax Battalion of Infantry.

The resignation of Lieutenant George Ackhurst is hereby accepted, but as that officer held the rank of Captain in the Militia of Nova Scotia on the day the present Militia Act came into force, he now reverts to the rank and position he then held.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut.-Col.
Deputy Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

REVIEWS.

We have received from the publisher S. R. Wells; 737 Broadway New York, *The Science of Health* for May. It treats of the following subjects:—The Irrepressible Conflict. No. 1; The Treatment of Sick People, No. 4; What I Know of Doctoring.—Chapter 4; Kissing and Killing the Baby; Popular Physiology.—Chapter XII, Concluded, Illustrated; The Price of Health; Doctors and Nurses; Excess—Fat or Lean; Household and Agricultural; Timely Topics; Talks with Correspondents; Voices of the People, &c., &c. Terms, \$2 a year. Postage 10 cents. Single Nos. 20 cts.

EMPHIS, Tenn., April 17.—There was a heavy frost and ice here last night, killing the vegetables, and seriously damaging, if not killing the fruit prospects. It is believed that all fruit, cotton and wheat in this and adjoining States have been seriously injured, if not entirely killed. The thermometer is down to 24 at Nashville.

The Berlin Post states that its article of the 9th inst., indicating the possibility of war, was not inspired by the Government.

Despatches from Bombay announce that cholera has appeared in the Province of Oude.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscriptions to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 17th inst.:

Burrill's Rapids, O.—Lt.-Col. Geo. Shepherd, to March, 1876, \$2.00.
Clarksburg, O.—Lieut. S. Robinson, Aug., '75, 2.00.
Chatham, O.—Capt. H. S. Reed, to Jan., '75, 2.00.
Montreal, Q.—Capt. D. A. Ross, to July, '75, 5.00.

CONTENTS OF No. 16, VOL. IX.

PORTAY:—	
To the Queen.....	178
EDITORIAL:—	
Reply to "Fixed Bayonets" Queries.....	174
The Nation on "Militia and Defence".....	174
Major General Fitz John Porter.....	175
The Veterans of 1812-13.....	176
Wimpfen Label Suit.....	176
The Torpedo Question.....	176
Admiral Popoff on the Russian Navy.....	176
The News of the Week.....	180
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Tomplon.....	177
SELLECTIONS:—	
Annual Report on the State of the Militia..	170
Fitz John Porter's Appeal.....	172
An American Opinion on Canada's Defence	173
Wimpfen Label Suit.....	177
The Great Dominion—E. Jenkins, M.P.....	178
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS...	180



The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

"Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,
To guard the Monarch, fence the Law."

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be *pre-paid*. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and at the corner the words "Printer's Copy" written and a two or five cent stamp (according to the weight of the communication) placed thereon will pay the postage.

LIEUT. J. B. VINSTER, of Victoria, and Captain H. V. EDWARDS, of New Westminster, are our authorized Agents for British Columbia.

We have to thank the courtesy of the Librarian and Assistant Secretary of the Royal United Service Institution, for a report of the 44th annual meeting, which displays in a striking manner the zeal and efficiency of the officers to whose care its management is entrusted, especially the Secretary and Librarian, and affords a gratifying proof of the interest taken in military science by those who have voluntarily, or otherwise, chosen a military life as a profession.

We have also to thank the Librarian for copies of "A Warning Voice from the Spanish Armada," by Major General T. B. COLEMAN, R. E., and a paper "On Military (or Strategic) and Refuge Harbors" by Sir JOHN COADE, knt., M. J. C. E. On both those interesting papers we shall have something to say at a future time; but what we deem of most importance just now is a paper entitled, "A Synopsis of the History of Cavalry," containing the programme for the competition invited by His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke NICHOLAS NICHOLAIEVICH, Inspector General of Russian Cavalry.

As the proposed competition is International, and we have at least one Cavalry Officer capable of entering the lists, we pub-

lish the paper in full—as issued by the Secretary of the Royal United Service Institution for the information of all who may wish to compete.

The list of authorities on this most interesting subject is of great value, as it enables competitors to at once proceed to the consultation of the historical records of the various periods.

We have to thank our good friend T. D. SULLIVAN, Esq., for the annual report.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The 44th annual meeting of the Institution was held on Saturday, March 6th, in the theatre of the Institution, Whitehall. The Secretary of State for War, the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy was expected to preside, but was prevented by having to attend a cabinet meeting. In his absence Lord Pembroke occupied the chair.

The report of the Council stated that during the past year the net increase of members amounted to 54, the total number now being 4,330. The funded property on the 1st January last was £10,189.2s.8d, as compared with £9,465.2s.4d., at the beginning of 1874. During the past year 397 volumes were added to the library, 213 having been purchased and 184 presented. The library now contained 16,624 volumes. In response to the offer of a prize medal for the best essay on recruiting 79 essays had been received, the referees being General Sir Wm. Codrington, G. C. B., Lieut.-General Sir John St. George, K. C. B., and Major General Shute, G. B., M. P. The report also expressed the regret of the Council at the death during the past year of one of the Vice Patrons, the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, and three Vice Presidents—Colonel P. J. Yorke, F. N. S., Lieut. General the Hon. Sir J. Lindsay, K. C. M. G., and Captain Packe.

Admiral Sir Alexandro Milne, G. C. B., proposed, "That the report now read be adopted and printed for circulation among the members." In doing so he congratulated the members upon the continued prosperity of the Institution, which conferred great advantages upon those officers who were connected with it. Even foreign Governments were well aware of the value of the Institution, as was shown by the number of charts and maps which they had presented to the Library. Considering the benefits which the services and through the Government derived from the Institution, he thought it was only fair that the Government should be asked to give some assistance in obtaining a new site, where their Library and Museum might be properly arranged.

General Sir T. Adie, K. C. B., R. A., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

General Sir F. Chapman, K. C. B., R. E., proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring members of Council, the re-election of Lieut. Colonel F. R. Aikman, V. C.; Captain A. C. Tupper, F. S. A.; Vice Admiral Oummaney, C. B., F. R. S.; and the election of Lieut. Colonel Crossman, R. E.; Captain the Right Hon. Lord Gilford, R. N.; Captain J. C. Wilson, R. N.; Rear Admiral Willes, and Captain R. A. C. Scott, R. N.

Captain Scott, R. N., seconded the resolution. The value of the Institution, he said, greatly depended upon the support given to it by its influential members. It was not enough for English officers to be on a dead level of mediocrity with those of other Governments. Unless they were in advance of the officers of other countries both in

arms and in their ability to handle them, it would be impossible for England to maintain her prestige and superiority.

The resolution having been agreed to, Col. Lord Waveney, A. D. C., to the Queen, proposed, and General Sir E. Hodge, K. C. B., seconded, a vote of thanks to the Auditors. This was also agreed to.

The gold medal for the best essay in Recruiting was awarded to Captain H. W. Hime, R. A.

Vice Admiral Sir F. Nicolson, Bart. C. B., proposed the thanks of the meeting to the Referees who had adjudicated on the merits of the essays, and announced that the subject for the ensuing year would be the type of ships for the Royal Navy.

The motion having been seconded by Major General Stephenson, C. B., was agreed to, as was also a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by General Sir Wm. Codrington and seconded by Admiral Oummaney.

General Sir Wm. Codrington, G. C. B., expressed his regret at the enforced absence of the Secretary of State for War, but regarded it as an evidence of the interest the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy took in the Institution, that he had requested Lord Pembroke to occupy his place on this occasion.

The Chairman in reply said that the Secretary for War was greatly disappointed at his absence, but had been suddenly summoned to a cabinet meeting. He, himself was quite convinced of the enormous advantages which the Institution offered to the officers of the two services. The great difficulty to be dealt with on the question of Recruiting was the necessity of combining economy with efficiency, and this was always a somewhat hard matter. The Institution rendered great service to the Government on such points, and no doubt would continue to do so in future.

The following Memorandum is circulated for the information of those members of the Institution and others who may wish to compete for the Imperial Russian Prize Essay on "The History of Cavalry," to be rendered at St. Petersburg on the 1st (13th) January, 1877.

By Order,
B. CROSS, Capt.,
Secretary,

Whitehall Yard, Jan., 1875.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, Inspector-General of Russian Cavalry, recognising the incompleteness of any existing treatise on cavalry history, and considering that so important a service merits the closest study, has determined, with the sanction of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to offer for the three best essays on the above subject three prizes of 5,000, 3,000 and 2,000 roubles respectively. In order to encourage international scientific intercourse, His Imperial Highness has decided to throw the competition open to all foreign armies, but non-Russian competitors will have to get their productions translated into that language. All competing essays must be handed in at St. Petersburg on or before the 1st (13) of January, 1877, when they will be carefully examined by a committee nominated by His Imperial Highness, and the prizes adjudged.

The programme for such essay, together with an explanatory memorandum, and a list of the books which may be consulted, are appended hereto.

A. GORLOFF,
Major-General of the Suite of His Majesty the Emperor, and Military Attaché to the Imperial Russian Embassy in London.

SYNOPSIS OF THE HISTORY OF CAVALRY.

Introduction.*

Properties of cavalry. Its importance as an additional kind of arm in the composition of armies. The part it has to perform before, during, and after a battle. Its importance as an independent arm in battles. Different kinds of cavalry. Moral and material training of cavalry. Organisation. Qualities requisite in a cavalry chief.

PERIOD IST.

Greek and Roman Armies.

Small relative numerical strength of cavalry in Greek troops (Sparta and Athens). Cavalry mercenaries of Thessalia and Thrace. Division of cavalry into heavy and light troops. Equipment, armament, and formation of battle.

Wars with Persia show the importance of this arm in the composition of armies. Efforts made by Philip of Macedonia to improve cavalry horses. Training of horsemen. Increase in numerical strength of cavalry in Alexander the Great's armies. Diadochi (dragoons) of Alexander, designed for mounted and for foot service. His picked cavalry—Geters. Employment of cavalry during the reign of Alexander the Great in battle and in the course of the campaign. Battles of Granica and Arbela. Theoretical author—Xenophon. His treatises on cavalry.

Infantry, the principal arm in Roman armies. In the first epoch of Rome, cavalry weak in numbers and indifferent in quality. Enlistment of cavalry. Social class from which cavalry troops are drawn. Cavalry of the Union. Equipments and armament of the first Roman cavalry. The Turma—a tactical unit.

Hannibal. His cavalry of line and light cavalry (Numidians). His ability in using mounted troops in battle and during the campaign. Cavalry battle on the Ticino. Battles of Trebia Canno.

The Punic and Grecian wars bring about a numerical increase of cavalry in the composition of armies. Introduction of defensive armament, long lance, and curved sabre. Equipments of cavalry (saddles—during Theodosius the Great; stirrups—in the beginning of the Vth century; opinions on shoeing). More attention paid to the drill. Scipio the Younger. Tactics of cavalry during the epoch of the highest development of the art of war in Rome. Formation of legions into manipulas and cohorts, enable cavalry to give immediate support to infantry. Battles of Ilung, Zama, Orobomene, and Pharsalia. Spanish, Gallic, and German cavalry. Reconnoitering duties of cavalry and use as outposts. Some information about the cavalry of the Parthians.

Cavalry during the decline of the art of war in Rome. Its great strength in the Roman armies. Subjugation of Rome by the Barbarians. Attila. His cavalry. Battle on the fields of Catalaun.

PERIOD IIND.

From the Fall of the Western Roman Empire to the Invention and Introduction of Firearms.

(a.) *Epoch of Predomination of Feudal Cavalry in the Composition of Armies.*
476—1290.

German militias. G-lout. Development of allodial, and afterwards of feudal systems. Georban. Cavalry of Arabians and Hungar-

ians. Charles Martell—battle of Poitiers in 732. Henry the 1st—battle at Mersburg in 933.

First appearance of knighthood. Heavy cavalry forms the principal strength of armies. Its equipment and armament. A complete lance. Tournaments. Tactics of the knights. Gradual decline of infantry. The little use of it in battle. Battle of Bouvines—1214. The manner in which the war was conducted. Crusades. Siege and defence of fortresses by knights. Nicwa, Antioch, and Jerusalem. Cavalry of the Saracens.

Slavonians. Their military art in the wars with the Eastern Roman Empire. Polish cavalry. The cohorts (droojus) of Russian Princes. Invasion of Mongols. Their horsemen. Battle of Lignitz—1241.

(b.) *Decline of Feudalism.*

Introduction of the first Regular Cavalry.
1290—1445.

Results of the Crusades. Gradual re-introduction of infantry (troops of the cities and republics. English and Genoese archers). Mercenary cohorts (Brabantians and Condottieri). Swiss infantry deals a decisive blow to chivalry. Battles of Morgarten—1315, and Zempach—1386. The hundred years' war between France and England brings on the final destruction of knighthood. Battles of Creoy, Poitiers, and Agincourt.

First attempt to establish regular troops. First French regular cavalry of Charles the VIIth. Ordnance companies (gensd'armes and archers à cheval—1445).

PERIOD III.

From the Introduction of Firearms in Cavalry to Frederick the Great.

The use of firearms spreads mostly in cavalry. Defensive armament is again introduced. Cavalry only employed in firing. Its deep formation. In battle, cavalry is intermixed with musketeers. Battle of Pavia—1525.

Ordnance companies are turned into heavy cavalry—gensd'armes, cuirassiers, and dragoons. Cavalry in Germany. Hussars—1458. Light Spanish cavalry. Turkish horsemen—their equipments, armament, and mode of action in battle. Battle of Mogatch—1526.

Gustavus-Adolphus. His reforms in cavalry. Equipments armaments of Swedish cavalry (cuirassiers and dragoons). Depth of formation diminished; action by fire lessened. Mutual support of the three arms. Cavalry in the armies of Tilly and Wallenstein (heavy—cuirassiers: light—carabineers; dragoons and croats). Battle of Breitenfeld in 1631, and Lutzen in 1632.

Russian cavalry during this period. Cossacks.

Cavalry of standing armies in the epoch of Louis the XIVth. Its equipments and armament. Its formation in battles on the flanks of infantry. Battle of Hochstadt—1704. Intermixing of cavalry with infantry. Montecuculi. Battle at St. Gothard—1664, and Almanzi—1707. Formation of battle adapted to the character of the battlefield (Zinzheim—1674). Condé. Battle of Rocroy (1643), and Dunach (1658). Employment of cavalry at the seat of the war. Luxembourg in the wars of Netherland.

Charles the XIIth discards the use of firearms in cavalry. Attacks with "armes blanches." Further development of mutual support between infantry and cavalry. Poltava—1709.

Peter the Great. Regular army in Russia. Equipments, armament and mode of action of Russian cavalry in battles, and during a campaign. Battle of Lessnoy. Flank move-

ment in pursuit of the Swedish army during its march into Little Russia.

Maurice de Saxe. His ideas on the training and drill of cavalry "Mes réveries."

Maurice de Saxe and Charles the XIIth are the forerunners of the reforms of Frederick the Great in cavalry.

PERIOD IVTH.

From Frederick the Great till the Introduction of Rifled Firearms, 1740—1854.

Reforms in cavalry made by Frederick the Great. Its organisation and tactical formation. Horse artillery (1759) gives more independence to the action of cavalry. Generals Zieten and Seydlitz. The works of Warnory. Decided revolution in the drill of a single horseman and of mounted masses. Attack with the "armes blanches." Brilliant part taken by cavalry in the battles of Frederick: Godfriedenberg, Soor, Hohenkirchen, Prago, Rossbach (where cavalry alone decided the battle), Leuten and Zorndorf.

Austrian cavalry (especially the light), in the same epoch. Employment of cavalry during the campaign. Partisan cavalry—raid of Gaddio on Berlin in 1757. Attack on a Prussian convoy by Colonel Moxel near Olmütz in 1758.

All European armies imitate Frederick in drilling and employing cavalry.

Russian mounted troops of this period. Part taken by Potemkin, Rumiantzoff, and Souvoroff in organisation and improvement of Russian cavalry. "Instructions to a Cavalry Colonel." Battles of Cagool, Rimnik, and Trebbia. Actions against Polish Confederates.

Revolutionary wars give new direction to the art of the war. Conscriptions. Increase of the numerical strength of armies. Their organisation (divisions and corps d'armes). Perpendicular tactics. Columns and scattered formation of infantry. Cavalry and horse artillery. Equipments and armament of cavalry, and its employment in battle. Cavalry of Mamelukes. Battle of the Pyramids, 1798—and of Heliopolis, 1800.

Cavalry divisions and cavalry corps d'armées de réserve in the armies of Napoleon the 1st. Different kinds of cavalry. Cavalry prepares, develops, and completes the actions of infantry and artillery. Close relation between them. Massing of cavalry on the decisive points of the battlefield. Castiglione, Marengo, Proussisch Eulau, Eckmühl, Wagram, Borodino, Leipzig, Waterloo, as battles where the employment of cavalry is most remarkable. The part played by cavalry during a campaign. Wars of 1605, 1806, and 1812. The school of Napoleon forms a series of good cavalry chiefs. Murat and Bessières, Siengel, Kellerman, Lussalle, Grouchy, Espagne, Latour Maubourg, and Marul.

Russian cavalry under Alexander the 1st. Its organisation and tactical formation. Equipment, armament and drill. Action in war. Austerlitz, Borodino, Katsbach, Guitm, Leipzig, and Fer-Champenoise. The part of Cossacks in the wars with Napoleon, especially in 1812 and 1813. Partisan warfare. Russian cavalry. Generals of that epoch: Platoff, Pahlen, Owaroff, Czarevitch Constantin Pavlovitch, Kulneff. Partisans: Davidoff (his treatise on partisan warfare), Soslavin, Figner, Uroloff-Denissoff, Count Tchernisheff (battle of Gelberstadt and occupation of Cassel).

Austrian, Prussian, and English cavalry of that epoch. Russian cavalry under Nicholas the 1st. Its part in the wars; Persian (Chasbethopol), Turkish 1828—1829 (Mudawit at Shoumb), Polish, 1831—(Górochhoff; separate detachments of General Creuz and Rüdiger, and Hungarian, 1849.

* This part must be written in as condensed a form as possible. The author has the right to make his deductions about the contemporary State cavalry, either at the beginning or at the end of the historical part.

Polish cavalry in the war of 1831. Generals Skarjinsky (battle at Dembo-Velky), Dvernitzky (battles of Stooche, Novoves, and Boreml), Dombinsky (partisan campaign in Lithuania).

Russian cavalry in the Circassian wars. Frontier (cordon) service of Cossacks in the Caucasus and in the steppes of Asia.

French cavalry in Algiers and English in East India.

PERIOD VII.

From the Introduction of Rifled Firearms to the Present Times.

Influence of the introduction of rifled, and afterwards of breech loading arms. Ideas as to the part which cavalry will play in armies.

The Eastern and Italian wars. Tendency to lessen the numerical strength of cavalry. The limits of its action on the battlefield are narrowed.

American, Austro Prussian, and Franco-German wars. Enlargement of cavalry's sphere of action.

Influence which the change in the part played by cavalry in battle and in a campaign, produces on its equipment, armament, and drill (increase of divisional cavalry; abolition in certain armies of the heavy, and increase of the light cavalry; strengthening of its fire and its power in dismounted formation, as infantry). Infantry mounted on horses in American armies.

Cavalry in battles of the last period; Russian at Bash-kadic-Lar and Kooruck-Dara; English at Balaklava; Austrian at Gitchin, Königgrätz and Custoza; French at Wörth and Sedan; Prussian at Tobit-chau and Mars-la-Tour.

Actions of cavalry on the seat of war during the last campaigns. American raids. Actions of Generals Stoneman, Sheridan, Stuart, and of partisans: Forest and Morgan. Gerson's brigade at Vicksburg in 1863. Actions of Prussian cavalry in the war of 1870-1871.

MEMORANDUM EXPLANATORY OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE HISTORY OF CAVALRY.

The historical analysis must bring to light how, and under the influence of what conditions, the ideas on organisation, equipments, armament, drill, training, and employment of cavalry in battle and during a campaign, have been formed and then continually modified while passing through the whole historical existence of cavalry from its first formation up to the present day.

As with the life of mankind, so the advance of this institution towards improvement did not always follow in a straight direction. Many conditions produced deviations which lasted sometimes whole centuries. The historical life of cavalry is particularly instructive in this sense.

The notions as to cavalry held in the Greek and Roman armies, are strikingly correct, and seem to belong to our own epoch. Then come the mediæval ages, during which, under new conditions of social life, cavalry, from a secondary position, rises to the foremost, and serves to form the armies, almost to the exclusion of the other arms. Infantry, recruited from the lowest class of the people, is looked upon with contempt. In the days of knight hood, cavalry is even employed for the attack and the defence of fortresses. The Crusades, however, show strikingly the inability of cavalry to act on every sort of ground and in every emergency of war.

Infantry gradually regains the place which rightfully belongs to it. (Contests of the knights with Swiss infantry. Wars of Charles the Bold).

Firearms make their appearance. Soon it is forgotten that the principal feature of cavalry is its rapidity of motion, and that for the delivery of an effective fire, stability is wanted. All cavalry is armed with muskets, and it become simply mounted infantry. Such ideas continue till Gustavus Adolphus, who was the first to see the part that cavalry should play in armies; but his lessons are soon forgotten. Only in the XVIIIth century Maurice de Saxe theoretically, Charles the XIIth, and afterwards Frederick the Great, practically, withdrew the cavalry from its false position and returned to the ideas that existed in the times of Hannibal.

The views of Froderick (Seydlitz, Zieten, and Warney) undergo development in the Napoleonic period of the art of war: Cavalry is used in large masses on the battlefield. It performs not only reconnoitring and outpost duties, but also deals on the battlefield blows which decide the fate of the struggle. Sometimes, however, the massing of cavalry is abused (Leipzig). By energetic pursuit, cavalry completes the celebrated victories of Napoleon. As in the times of Froderick (Rossbach), we meet with such instances where the cavalry alone commences, develops, and brings to an end a battle (Allied armies, and particularly the Russian cavalry at Per-Champenois).

Then come rifled, and afterwards breech-loading arms, and a fact, known in history, repeats itself. As a new means of destruction, the rifle produces a sort of panic, which confounds previous ideas as to the relative power of the different arms. Many begin to consider cavalry as a useless luxury in an army. But it soon brilliantly demonstrates its right of existence, and even of a more independent existence than before, as proved by the American and the two last European wars.

The main features of cavalry action, however, undergo some modifications. The sphere of action on the battlefield has somewhat narrowed, in consequence of sacrifices which cavalry must make in order to perform certain duties; but the part of cavalry, on the whole, has enlarged, in consequence of the importance acquired in present times of maintaining the railway, telegraphic, and other communications. Cavalry, again, receives firearms, but not to use from the saddle, as it was in the XVth, XVIth, and XVIIth centuries, but for dismounted action, as infantry. Being able to throw itself on the communications of the enemy, where infantry cannot arrive in time, cavalry is often obliged to take upon itself the duties of infantry, and must, therefore, possess weapons suitable to those duties.

History has shown that in consequence of the qualifications requisite for a good cavalry commander, he is rarely met with. The appearance of such a general, marks an epoch in the history of cavalry.

The principal events which have produced decided changes in the employment of cavalry in battles and during campaigns, serve to divide its history in periods.

Remark.—The above data need not embarrass any competitor, but should he not follow the course indicated, he must not fail to append an explanatory memorandum as to his reasons for such divergence.

LIST OF WORKS.

The following works can serve as documents to assist the composition of the History of Cavalry:—

FOR THE WHOLE WORK.

Bogdanovitch. History of the art of war and of some more remarkable campaigns. 2 vols., St. Petersburg, 1853 (in Russian).

Zedler. Historical review of the art of war. 2 vols., St. Petersburg, 1813 (in Russian).

Bardin. Dictionnaire de l'armée de terre ou recherches historiques sur l'art et les usages militaires des anciens et des modernes. 8 vols. 1851.

Bernard. Aperçu général sur l'origine, les progrès et l'état actuel de l'art de la guerre. Paris 1863.

Currien Nisas. Essai sur l'histoire générale de l'art militaire, de son origine, etc. 2 vols. Paris 1821.

De Presle. Cours d'art et d'histoire militaires. Saumur, 1829.

Toiscolombe. Résumé historique des progrès de l'art militaire depuis les temps les plus anciens jusqu'à nos jours. Paris 1854.

Galland. Précis historique des armes offensives et défensives, depuis leur invention jusqu'à nos jours. Paris 1835.

Gay de Vernon. Essai historique sur l'organisation de la cavalerie légère et principalement sur l'arme des chasseurs à cheval. Paris 1853.

Humbert. Programme élémentaire d'un cours d'art et d'histoire militaire, appliqué à la cavalerie. Saumur, 1866.

La Barre Duparcq. Eléments d'art et d'histoire militaires. Paris 1855.

— Histoire de l'art de la guerre. 2 vols. Paris 1800-64.

Licorne. L'art militaire chez les nations les plus célèbres de l'antiquité et des temps modernes, analysé et comparé. Paris 1805.

Lecomte. Etudes d'histoire militaire. Paris 1869.

Liskennet et Sauvan. Bibliothèque historique et militaire. 7 vols. Atlas.

Nolan. Histoire et tactique de la cavalerie.

Rocquancourt. Cours élémentaire d'art et d'histoire militaires. 3 vols. Bruxelles 1836.

Vial. Cours d'art et d'histoire militaires. 2 vols. Paris 1861.

Berenhorst. Betrachtungen über die Kriegskunst, über ihre Fortschritte, etc. Leipzig 1827.

Berneck. Geschichte der Kriegskunst. Berlin 1861.

Brandt. Geschichte des Kriegswesens. 1 Bände, Berlin 1828 38. (Prussian Handbibliothek).

(*Hardegg*) J. v. E. Anleitung zum Studium der Kriegsgeschichte. Darmstadt und Leipzig 1868-69.

Kausler. Versuch einer Kriegsgeschichte aller Völker. 5 B. Ulm 1825.

— Synchronistische Uebersicht der Kriegsgeschichte, etc. Ulm 1825.

Kretschmar und Rohrbach. Die Trachten der Völker bis zum neunzehnten Jahrhundert. 3 Bände 1814.

Beside this, different military Dictionaries, military Encyclopedias, military historical monographies of particular states, armies, regiments, etc. The detailed indicator for these can be found in the military historical catalogue of Colonel Stankevitch, annexed to the XIVth vol. of Military Library (in Russian).

FOR THE FIRST PERIOD.

Ancient authors: Xenophon, Arrian, Thucydides, Quintus Curtius, Polybius, Diodorus, Livy, Sallust, Cæsar, Tacitus, Suetonius, Vegetius, and Onozoader.

Prince Galitzen. Universal Military history of ancient times. St. Petersburg, vol. I. and II. 1872 (in Russian).

Curary. Histoire d'art militaire chez les anciens (tra. par La Barre Duparcq). Paris 1854.

Folard. Histoire de Polyso, avec un com-
mentaire. 7 vols
Guischard. Mémoires militaires sur les
Grecs et les Romains. 2 vols. La Haye
1758. Atlas.
Guischard. Mémoires critiques et histori-
ques sur plusieurs points d'antiquités
militaires. 4 vols. Paris 1744.
Ilie de Caligny. Mémoires inédits sur la
milice des Romains et celle des Français.
Turin 1868.
Joly de Maizeroy. Tableau général de la
cavalerie grecque. Paris 1780.
La Barre Duparcq. Considérations sur l'art
militaire antique. Paris 1819.
Lamaré. La milice romaine depuis la
fondation de Rome jusqu'à Constantin
2nd edit. Paris 1870.
Macdougall. Considérations nouvelles sur
l'art de la guerre des anciens. Poitiers
1862. (Translated from English.)
Naudet. Des changements opérés dans
toutes les parties de l'administration de
l'empire romain depuis Dioclétien jusqu'à
Julien 1817.
Becker-Marquardt. Handbuch der römischen
Alterthümer. 5 Th. 1867.
Hennert. Abhandlung von der Beschaffen-
heit und den Gebrauch der Kavallerie
in den ältesten Zeiten, 1774.
Lange. Römische Alterthümer. Berlin '63.
Lohr. Ueber die Taktik und das Kriegs-
wesen der Griechen und Römer. Kemp-
fer 1825.
Nast. Einleitung in die griechischen Kri-
egsalterthümer. Stuttgart 1780.
Nast und Rosch. Römische Kriegsalter-
thümer aus acht Quellen: ein Beitrag
zur Aufklärung der römischen Taktik. '82.
Ollenberger. Das Kriegswesen der Römer
Prag 1824. Atlas.
Rheinhard. Griechische und römische
Kriegsalterthümer.
Rückert. Das römische Kriegswesen. Ber-
lin 1850.
Rustow und Kochly. Geschichte des grie-
chischen Kriegswesens von der ältesten
Zeit bis auf Pyrrhus. Aarau 1852.
Rüstow. Heerwesen und Kriegführung
Julius Cäsars. Nordhausen 1862.
FOR THE ANCIENT CAMPAIGNS.
Beaujour. De l'expédition d'Annibal en
Italie. 1832.
Macdougall. Les campagnes d'Annibal:
Etudes historiques et militaires. Paris
1865.
Napoleon III. Histoire de Jules César. 2
vols. Paris 1865-66. Atlas.
Vaudoucourt. Histoire des campagnes d'An-
nibal en Italie pendant la deuxième
guerre punique. 3 vols. 1822. Atlas.
Abendroth. Terrainstudien zu dem Rück-
zuge des Varnus und den Feldzügen des
Germanicus. Leipzig 1862.
Bernavitz. Hannibals Leben. 2 Theile.
Pirna 1832.
Die Feldzüge Alexanders des Grossen, nach
den Quellen hauptsächlich in militäris-
cher Hinsicht bearbeitet (Die Zeits-
chrift für Kriegswissenschaft. 1823.)
Droysen. Geschichte Alexanders des Gros-
sen. Berlin 1833.
Eichheim. Die Kämpfe der Helvetier, Swe-
ven und Belgier gegen J. Cäsar. Nou-
burg 1866.
Egli. Feldzüge in Armenien. Leipzig 1868.
Mäske. Flavius Claudius Julianus, nach den
Quellen. Julians Kriegsthaten. Gotha
1867.
Untersuchungen über die Kriegführung der
Römer gegen die Deutschen in den Fel-
dzügen des Caesar, Drusus, Germanicus
und Tiberius. Mainz 1862.
Thierry. Histoire d'Attila et de ses succes-
seurs.

FOR THE SECOND PERIOD.

Contemporary authors and chroniclers:
Frisak, Procope, Gregory of Tour, Em-
perois Mauricius, Leon the Philosopher,
Egingard, etc.
Boutaric. Institutions militaires de la
France avant les armées permanentes.
Paris 1853.
Chassignet. Essai historique sur les institu-
tions militaires ou la formation, l'organ-
isation et l'administration des armées
en France depuis les temps les plus ro-
culés jusqu'en 1789. Paris 1869.
Daniel. Histoire de la milice françoise et
des changements, etc. 2 vols. Amster-
dam 1724.
Daniel. Abrégé de l'histoire de la milice
françoise. 2 vols. Paris 1773.
Reinaud. De l'art militaire chez les Arabes
du moyen âge. (Journal Asiatique, No.
9, 1848).
Barthold. Geschichte der Kriegsverfassung
und des Kriegswesens der Deutschen. 2
Bände. Leipzig 1855.
Noy de Romainvillier. Histoire militaire de
la Suisse et celle des Suisses dans les
différents services de l'Europe. 8 vols.
Lausanne 1788.
Laurenti. Beyträge zur Historie des deut-
schen Kriegswesens. Gotha 1758.
Meynerl. Geschichte des Kriegswesens und
der Heerverfassungen in Europa seit
dem frühen Mittelalter bis auf die Ge-
genwart. 3 Bände. Wien 1868 69.
Renkert. Das deutsche Kriegswesen der
Urzeiten in seinen Verbindungen, etc.
3 Theile. Berlin 1860 64.
Stenzel. Versuch einer Geschichte der Krieg-
sverfassung Deutschlands, vorzüglich
im Mittelalter. Berlin 1820.
Weiss. Kostumkunde Geschichte der Tracht
und des Geräthes des Mittelalters, von
4 bis 14 Jahrhundert. 1863.
Solovieff. History of Russia (in Russian).
Tcherikoff. Description of the War of the
Grand Duke Sviatoslav Egorovitch
against Bulgarians and the Greeks in
957 971. Moskau 1843 (in Russian).
Froissart. Chronique de France, d'Angle-
terre, etc. 1366 1399. 4 vols.
Joinville. Mémoires du sire de Joinville, ou
histoire de Saint Louis. Paris 1819.
Lebon. Mémoire sur la bataille de Bouvines
en 1214. Lille 1835.
Michaud. Histoire des Croisades. 6 vols.
Paris 1841.
Mille (translated from English). Histoire
des Croisades. 3 vols. Atlas. Paris 1825.
Reinaud. Invasion des Sarrasins en France.
1836.
Ville Hardouin. Mémoires ou histoire de
la conquête de Constantinople par les
Français et les Vénitiens. Paris 1819.
Erhard. Kriegsgeschichte von Bayern,
Franken, Pfalz und Schwaben von der
ältesten Zeit bis 1273. München 1873.
Haller von Königfelden. Darstellung der
merkwürdigsten Schweizereschlachten
von 1293 bis 1499, nach den Grundsät-
zen der Strategie und Taktik. 1826.
Hoyer. Franz Sforza il Visconte, durch Tap-
ferkeit und Klugheit Herzog von May-
land. Darstellung des Kriegslebens im
Mittelalter. Aus gleichzeitigen Quellen.
2 Th. Magdeburg 1846.
Huschberg. Geschichte der Alemagnen und
Franken bis zur Gründung der Frank-
ischen Monarchie durch König Chlod-
wig. Aus den Quellen bearbeitet. Sulz-
bach 1813.
Krause. Die Eroberung von Constantinople
im XIII. und XV. Jahrhundert durch
die Kreuzfahrer, durch die nikaischen
Griechen und durch die Turken. Halle
1870.

Lelebur. Kritische Beleuchtung einiger
Punkte in den Feldzügen Karls des
Grossen. 1829.

Rudolf. Die Freiheitskriege der Eidgenos-
sen seit Gründung des Schweizerbundes
bis zum Ende des Burgundkrieges.
Schlachtenplänen und Beilagen. Baden
1847.

Kohl. Die Feldzüge Karls des Kühnen,
Herzogs von Burgund Schaffhausen
1843.

Schub. Kriegsgeschichte der Oesterreicher.
5 Th. Wien 1844-45.

Willen. Geschichte der Kreuzzüge. 7
Bände. 1807 1832.

Wurdinger. Kriegsgeschichte von Bayern,
Franken, Pfalz und Schwaben von 1347
bis 1596. 2 Bände. München 1868 69.

FOR THE THIRD PERIOD.

Bronersky. History of the Don's Troops.
3 vols. St Petersburg. 1834.

Belajeff. On the Russian Troops during the
Reign of Michael Theodorovitch, and
after it, till the Reforms of Peter the
Great. Moskau 1816.

— On the Frontier, Home and Field Ser-
vice in Polish Ukraine.

Prince Golitzin. Modern Universal Military
History.

Vol. I. The Thirty Years' War, 1618 1648.

Vol. II. Wars in Western Europe during the
Second Half of the Seventeenth,
and the First Half of the Eighteenth
Centuries. St Petersburg 1873.

Viscovatoff. Historical Description of the
Clothing and Armng of Russian Troops.
Illustrated. St Petersburg 1841 62.

Golovinsky. The Cossack Regiments of Slo-
boda. St. Petersburg 1864.

Dolgorouky. Chronicle of the Russian Im-
perial Army. St. Petersburg 1799.

Memorandum on the Cossacks of Sloboda
since their establishment till 1766
Kharkof 1812.

Ivanoff. Composition and Organization of
Russian Regular Cavalry since 1700.

History of Cossacks of Zaporog, as they began
in ancient times, when they came, and
in what state they now are. Moskau
1847.

*Book on the Art of the War under the Czar
Alexis Michaelovitch.*

Obrutcheff. Review of printed and written
Documents relative to the History of the
Art of War in Russia up to 1725.

Popoff. History of the Troops of the Don.
2 vols. Kharkof 1816.

Pranishnikoff. Materials for a History of
the Troops of the Don. 1864.

Senutkin. Donais. Historical Sketches of
War Exports, etc. Moskau 1867.

Scalorsky. History of New Setch, etc.
Odessa 1846.

Schmidt. Outlines of the Beginning and
the Progress of Organization of the
Regular Army in Russia. Moskau 1798.

Boutourlin. Military History of Russian
Campaigns in Eighteenth Century.
(Description of the Northern War). 3
vols. St. Petersburg.

Curlef. Military historical Sketch of the
Northern War.

Markovitch. History of Small Russia.

Oustraloff. History of Peter the Great's
Reign.

Articles written by Costomarov on Small
Russia's History.

Moukhanoff. Manuscript of Jolkovsky:
(All these works are in Russian)

Feuquiere. Memories.

Folard. Nouvelles découvertes sur la
guerre.

Comincs. Mémoires sur les principaux faits
de Louis XI et Charles VIII.

- Davila.* Histoire des guerres civiles de France sous le régime de quatre rois, François II, Charles IX, Henri III, et Henri IV. Paris 1659.
- De la Pïlogerie.* Campagne et bulletins de la grande armée d'Italie commandée par Charles VIII, 1494-1495. Paris 1866.
- Coyer.* Histoire de Jean Sobiesky.
- De Vault.* Mémoires militaires relatifs à la succession d'Espagne sous Louis XIV. 7 vols. Paris 1836. Atlas.
- Dunviver.* Observations sur la guerre de la succession d'Espagne. 2 vols. Paris 1830.
- Adlerfeld.* Histoire militaire de Charles XII, roi de Suède, etc. 3 vols. Amsterdam 1750.
- Nordberg.* Histoire de Charles XII, roi de Suède. La Haye 1648.
- Journal de Pierre le Grand* depuis l'année 1693. Berlin 1773.
- La Barre Duparcq.* L'art militaire pendant les guerres de la religion. Paris 1864.
- Lecomte.* Etudes d'histoire militaire. Temps modernes, jusqu'à la fin du régime de Louis XIV. Paris 1870.
- Machival.* L'art de la guerre. Amsterdam 1693.
- Maurice de Saxe.* Mémoires sur l'art de la guerre, Dresde 1757.
- Mauvillon.* Essai sur l'influence de la poudre à canon dans l'art de la guerre. Dessau 1782.
- Essai historique sur l'art de la guerre pendant la guerre de trente ans. Cusiel 1784.
- Montecuculi.* Mémoires. 3 vols. Amsterdam 1770.
- Mussa de Harlem.* Histoire des guerres de guerres de la Moscovie (1601-1619). 2 vols. Bruxelles 1866.
- Montluc.* Commentaires.
- Masnuel.* Histoire de la dernière guerre (for the Polish throne).
- Quincy.* L'art de la guerre. 2 vols. Paris 1740.
- Histoire militaire du régime de Louis le Grand. 7 vols. 1726.
- Puységur.* Art de la guerre par principes et par règles. 2 vols. Paris 1748.
- Ramsay.* Histoire.
- Santa Cruz.* Reflexions militaires et politiques. 12 vols. La Haye 1734-40.
- Vander Burch.* Histoire militaire de François. 5th edit. Paris 1868.
- Villermont.* Tilly ou la guerre de trente ans. 2 vols. Paris 1860.
- Fronsperger.* Kriegsbuch. 3 Th. Frankfurt 1596.
- Fryzell.* Geschichte Gustav Adolphi. Leipzig 1859.
- Asilay Zuñiga.* Geschichte des Schmalcaldischen Krieges. Berlin 1859.
- Barthold.* Georg von Frundsberg, oder das deutsche Krieges-handwerk zur Zeit der Revolution.
- Brix.* Geschichte der alten russischen Heeres-Einrichtungen von den frühesten Zeiten bis zu den von Peter dem Grossen gemachten Veränderungen. Berlin 1867.
- Crousaz.* Die Organisation des Brandenburgischen und Preussischen Heeres von 1640—1866. 2 Th. Anclam 1865—68.
- Die Kosacken und ihre geschichtliche Entwicklung. Berlin 1869.
- Geschichte der Organisation der Infanterie und Cavalerie der K. Spanischen Armee von den frühesten Zeiten bis zum Jahre 1835. Berlin 1855.
- Droysen.* Gustav Adolph. 2 Bände. Leipzig 1869 70.
- Dudik.* Waldstein von seiner Enthebung, etc. Wien 1858.
- Gfrö. cr.* Gustav Adolph, König von Schweden und seine Zeit. Dritte Aufl. Stuttgart 1852.
- Janko.* Wallenstein. Wien 1867.
- Hayne.* Abhandlung über die Kriegskunst der Türken, etc. 2 Th. Wien 1758.
- Heilmann.* Das Kriegswesen der Kaiserlichen und Schweden zur Zeit des 30 jährigen Krieges, etc. Leipzig 1850.
- Heilmann.* Kriegsgeschichte von Bayern, Franken, Schwaben und Pfalz von 1506 bis 1651. 2 Bände. Stuttgart 1863.
- Hoyer.* Geschichte der Kriegskunst seit der ersten Anwendung des Schiesspulvers 1800. 3 Bände. Göttingen 1797—1809.
- Keyn.* Geschichte des 30 jähr. Krieges, 2 Bände. 1863 64.
- Leitner.* Das Kriegswesen des heiligen römischen Reiches deutscher Nation und Maximilian I und Carl V. Leipzig 1860.
- Neuber.* Turenno als Kriegschichttheoretiker und Feldherr, Wien 1869.
- Martens.* Allgemeines Geschichte der Türkenkriegen Europa von 1355 bis 1812. 2 Bände. Stuttgart 1829.
- Oberleitner.* Oesterreichische Finanzen und Kriegswesen unter Ferdinand I vom Jahre 1522—1544. Wien 1859.
- Plotko.* Ueber die Dutehebung, die Fortschritte und die gegenwärtige Verfassung der russischen armee. Berlin 1871.
- Prinz Eugens Feldzüge. Türkenkrieg. Karlsruhe 1807.
- Röder von Diersburg.* Des Markgrafen Ludwig Wilhelm von Baden Feldzüge wider die Türken. 2 Bände. Karlsruhe 1839-42.
- Soden.* Gustav Adolph und sein Heer in Süddeutschland, etc. 3 Bände. Erlangen 1865 69.
- Steger.* Geschichte Franz Sforza's und der italienischen Condottieri. Leipzig 1853.
- Veterani Mallentheim.* Memoiren über die Türkenkriege von 1683 bis 1694. Leipzig 1771.
- FOR THE FOURTH PERIOD
- La Barre Duparcq.* Opinions et maximes de Frédéric le Grand. Paris 1857.
- Chambray.* Des changements survenus dans l'art de la guerre depuis 1700 jusqu'en 1815. Paris 1830.
- Waverny.* Remarques sur la cavalerie. Paris 1828.
- Frédéric le Grand.* Œuvres historiques. 4 vols. Leipzig 1830.
- Frédéric II.* Œuvres posthumes. 15 vols.
- Jommé.* Traité des Grandes opérations militaires ou histoire critique des guerres de Frédéric le Grand. 4 vols. Paris 1851. Atlas.
- Templehof.* Histoire de la guerre de sept ans. 6 vols.
- Waverny.* Campagnes de Frédéric II, roi de Prusse. 1753.
- Achenholz.* Geschichte des 7 jährigen Krieges in Deutschland. Berlin 1867.
- Beiträge zur Geschichte des Oesterreichischen Heereswesens. I. Der Zeitraum 1757-1814. Mit besonderer Rücksichtnahme auf Organisation, Verpflegung und Tactik. Wien 1872.
- Berehwalst.* Betrachtungen über die Kriegskunst, über ihre Fortschritte, ihre Widersprüche und ihre Zuverlässigkeit. Dritte Aufl. Leipzig 1827.
- Cuvillière.* Geschichte der Brandenb. Preuss. Heeresverfassung. Berlin 1852.
- Heilmann.* Die Kriegskunst der Preussen unter Friedrich dem Grossen. 2 Bände. München 1852-53.
- Kanitz.* Nachrichten und Betrachtungen über die Thaten und Schicksale der Reiterei in den Feldzügen Friedrichs II und in denen neuerer Zeit. 1740-1813. Zweite Auflage. Berlin 1861.
- Coyazzo.* Geständnisse eines Oesterreichischen Veteranen. 4 Bände. Breslau 1788-1791.
- Friedrich der Grosse, von Kolin bis Rossbach und Leuten, nach den Cabinets Ordres in Königl. Staats-Archiven. Herausg. von der historisch. Abtheilung des k. preuss. Generalstabes. Berlin 1858.
- Geschichte des siebenjährigen Krieges in einer Reihe von Vorlesungen mit Benutzung authentischer Quellen, bearb. von den Officieren des Preussischen Generalstabes.
- Lippe-Weissenfeld.* Fredericus Rex und Sein Heer. Berlin 1868.
- Lutzw.* Die Schlacht von Hohenfriedberg oder Striegau, am 4. Jun 1745. Potsdam 1845.
- Heilmann.* Die Schlacht bei Leuthen, am 5. December 1757. Berlin 1849.
- Kutzen.* Friedrich der Grosse und sein Heer in den Tagen der Schlacht bei Leuthen.
- Luckner und sein Husaren. Verden 1763.
- Pauli.* Leben Grösser Helden des gegenwärtigen Krieges. 9 B. Halle 1758.
- Nalsmer.* Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Armee Friedrichs II. Hannover 1870.
- Militärisches Altes und Neues. 3 Bände. Berlin 1853.
- Tielke.* Beiträge zur Kriegskunst und geschichte des Kriegs, von 1756 bis 1743.
- Strotha.* Die K. Preussische Reitende Artillerie vom Jahre 1769 bis 1816. Berlin 1868.
- Wickede.* Preussische Husaren Geschichten: 3 Th. Leipzig 1854.
- Die Soldaten Friedrich des Grossen.
- Wiltich.* Der Reitergeneral T. W. von Seydlitz. Düsseldorf 1861.
- Dogdanowitch.* More Remarkable campaigns of Peter the Great and Souvoroff. St. Petersburg 1846 (in Russian).
- Campaigns of Rumantsoff, Potemkin, and Souvoroff in Turkey. St. Petersburg 1852 (in Russian).
- Boutourlin.* Picture of the Wars of Russia with Turkey during the reign of the Empress Catherine II and the Emperor Alexander I. Vols. I and 2. St. Petersburg 1829 (in Russian).
- Petroff.* The War of Russia with Turkey and with the Polish Confederates in 1769-1774. Vols. 1 and 2. St. Petersburg 1866 (in Russian).
- Smith.* Souvoroff and the Downfall of Poland. 2 vls. St. Petersburg 1866, 1867 (in Russian)
- Secovitch.* Historical Review of the Action of Count Rumanzoff and his Assistants; Prince Prozorovsky, Souvoroff and Briak, from 1775 till 1780 (in Russian)
- Socovitch.* Action of Souvoroff in Turkey in 1773 (in Russian).
- Causson de Perceval.* Précis historique de la guerre des Turcs contre les Russes depuis l'année 1709 jusqu'à l'année 1774, tiré des Annales de l'historien turc Vassif-Eddendi. Paris 1822.
- Kérato.* Histoire de la dernière guerre (1769) entre les Russes et les Turcs. 2 vols. Paris 1771.
- Walentini.* Précis des dernières guerres des Russes contre les Turcs avec des considérations militaires et politiques. Paris 1815.
- Waverny.* Remarques sur le génie militaire des Russes et des Turcs, etc. Breslau 1771.

Prinz von Ligne. Briefe während des türkischen Feldzugs im Jahre 1787 bis 1789. Dresden 1799.

Resmi Ashmet Effendi. Wesentliche Betrachtungen, oder Geschichte des Kriegs zwischen den Osmanen und Russen in den Jahren 1768 bis 1774. Aus dem türkischen übersetzt von Dietz Halle und Berlin 1813.

An index to works on the wars, from the first French Revolution to the present time, can be found in the Catalogue of Colonel Stobnitzky; and of those treating the cavalry from a theoretical point of view, in the Catalogue of Colonel Levitzky, in the XIVth vol. of the Military Library (St. Petersburg).

We copy from the United States Army and Navy Journal of 13th February, the following interesting description of "Bowleng's Military Telemeter" or range finder, for infantry and artillery. It is the invention of a well known Belgian officer, who has the honor also to be the inventor of the best practical Chronograph or time measurer in existence. The value of the instrument described depends on the perfect manipulation of it—as it measures distance by velocity of sound, which is marked by the time elapsing between the seeing the flash and hearing report.

It is the best practical attempt at solving a most important problem in the science and practice of modern artillery:

"The instrument herein described measures the distance of the adversary by observing the interval which elapses between the smoke or flash and the report of his piece. It is a glass tube graduated along its length into divisions which represent distances. This tube, closed at both ends, is filled with liquid, through which moves a metal index formed of two discs united by a central stem. The diameter of these discs is somewhat smaller than that of the tube, so that, when the latter is vertical, the index slowly descends with a uniform movement. The glass is protected by a brass casing, having an aperture which discloses the scale and index. To use the telemeter hold it horizontally in the hand, the index at the origin of the scale, and attentively regard the enemy's position. At the instant the smoke or flash is perceived quickly turn the wrist so as to bring the instrument into the vertical, when the index descends; upon hearing the report return it to the horizontal, and the index stops. The number on the scale corresponding to the lower disc, which serves as marker, is the distance sought.

An important attribute, which has been successfully given the instrument, is its power of self-adjustment for temperature. To effect this the volume and density of the index and the density and dilatibility of the liquid are so combined that the velocity of the index is influenced by temperature in the same proportion as is the velocity of sound, consequently the readings are always correct.

A velocity 1-25000 that of sound has been adopted for the index, so that a millimetre on the scale represents twenty five metres of distance. Each degree of the scale represents twenty-five metres and with the eye the fifth of a division can be estimated.

A great number of trials have been made of this telemeter. When proved, by the

vibrations of a pendulum or the beats of a watch it is absolutely true, while the exactness of its indications in measuring distances depends upon the aptness of the observer. The basis of an opinion on this point may be drawn from the following experiment, which has been frequently repeated:

A dozen men, non-commissioned officers and privates, each furnished with a telemeter, observed the fire of a musket or gun, placed successively at different known distances, and under the varying circumstances offered by an actual campaign. From the results obtained, the following conclusions may be drawn: One soldier can avail himself advantageously of the field telemeter; the accidental error committed by the ordinary observer does not generally exceed fifty metres; with practice this is diminished to twenty or twenty-five metres. Every one has his own personal equation, and this should be known to derive all possible advantage from the instrument; though it varies little among observers, and on the average lessens the distance fifty metres, the report being noted more quickly than the flash or smoke. This mean equation is corrected on the instrument itself by making the origin of the scale correspond not to zero but to fifty metres. It is an advantage always to use the same telemeter in order to unite in the personal equation the slight error which may exist in the graduation. An observer is liable to commit very great errors in his first attempts, because, unaccustomed to the duty, he is surprised by the flash or smoke and does not promptly note it. The error is independent of the distance, hence the personal equation decreases slightly with the distance. The fire of small-arms may be observed as exactly as that of artillery up to two thousand metres in favorable weather. The wind appears to have very little influence upon the observation; this, however, has not yet been fully proved.

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE INSTRUMENT.

The instrument is carried in the pocket, either open or in a case, or it can be slung by a cord tied to the knob of the cap.

To use it, it is held in the right hand, (the arm extended without stiffness, the eye to the right, the aperture toward the observer,) between the joints of the fingers rather than in the hollow of the hand; more tightly grasped toward the fore than the little finger, so that, in turning the wrist, the tube may be as vertical as possible. Begin by turning the wrist to the left to bring the index to the origin, then hold the instrument horizontal, the eyes fixed upon the point to be observed; mark the flash or smoke by turning the wrist to the right, by a quick but gentle movement, and the report by the opposite movement of the wrist, made as nearly as possible in the same cadence. Bring back the hand, keeping the tube horizontal, and open the fingers to read the indication. Practice bringing the telemeter into the horizontal and vertical without hesitation by a cadenced movement until it is done instinctively. One of the great practical beauties of the instrument is, that even if held slightly inclined during the descent of the index the resulting error is very slight, generally inappreciable. If the instrument has not been in use for some time, the index should be made to travel up and down several times before use. Unless this precaution be taken, its course might be slightly retarded, a fact taught by experience, and probably due to the liquid losing its fluidity by quiescence. The telemeter being intended for carriage in the pocket or hand, its temperature, even in cold weather,

will not fall below about 60 deg. This condition has been considered in its construction, and therefore it is recommended that, in cold weather, it be continually kept in the pocket of the trousers or carried in the hand, so that the temperature of the liquid may not fall too much, in which case the readings obtained will be a little too small. In summer no especial precaution is necessary.

LIMIT OF THE INDICATIONS.	PRICE.	
	Without Case.	With Case.
Between 1,600 and 1,800 yards.	\$2.50	\$2.55
Between 2,400 and 2,700 yards.	3.20	3.50
Between 3,800 and 4,400 yards.	4.00	4.30
TOTAL LENGTH.	Inches.	
No. 1.—Infantry telemeter: to register musket fire.	2.71	
No. 2.—Field telemeter: a pocket instrument for officers.	4.72	
No. 3.—Artillery telemeter: to form part of the equipments of field, garrison batteries, etc., and garrison batteries.	7.09	

At present these are the only models adopted, but nothing prevents the making of them for greater distances.

DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

Among the different fluids which were tried—especially water, alcohol, glycerine, and their mixtures—distilled water alone, with a small proportion of alcohol, fulfils the conditions desired. This liquid should be used with a silver index of very small size; aluminium and platinum do not offer the same advantages with regard to density and expansibility. Various forms of indexes were also put to the test. Hemispherical and conical discs worked less regularly than the slightly convex ones adopted. To insure a uniform movement of the index, the glass tube must be perfectly cylindrical throughout its length, a condition which demands special care in its fabrication and calibration. The scale is printed on paper and pasted on the face of the tube opposite the opening in the brass casing; it is accordingly seen through the liquid, which forms a lens and renders the reading exceedingly easy by illuminating and magnifying the divisions and figures. As the edge of the marker decreases directly upon the scale, there is never any doubt concerning the reading, for it is very distinctly indicated. To facilitate the reading, hundreds of metres are distinguished by a long mark with figure, the divisions twenty five and seventy five by a dot, and the division fifty by a short mark. The scale can be made in any other unit of length, such as the pace, yard, etc.,

as may be desired. The casing is of lacquered brass; the cap is of a special form and bronzed, so that there may be no hesitation as to the proper manner of grasping the instrument. The closing of the glass tube to prevent the possible entrance of air required much study and many experiments. The following method was adopted: The tube is closed by two rubber plugs compressed in the casing. A large number of instruments constructed in this manner have been under observation for some months, and, though frequently carried suddenly from temperatures varying between 140 deg. and 14 deg., yet, up to the present time, no trace of air is discoverable; they appear to be able to last for years. Yet, as it is probable that in the course of time bubbles of air may get in, this contingency has been provided for in the following manner: An air chamber is formed in front of the plug at the origin by a silver funnel-shaped disc set into the glass. Air imprisoned in this chamber can escape only with great difficulty, while it may enter with ease. Should then a bubble appear in the fluid it is only necessary to hold the instrument vertical and to give it several slight taps during the descent of the index so that the bubble may pass it, when it is caught immovably in the net. It is preferable, however, to leave a little air to facilitate the expansion and contraction of the liquid. Instruments made in this manner will stand, it is believed, at least ten years' service. Owing to the air chamber, the tube may be hermetically sealed, but the method already described is esteemed better, as it makes the instrument stronger and more compact. Three models have been established to meet the various wants of the Army.

The following remarks of the *Army and Navy Journal* shows the value of the instrument—but notwithstanding all the advantages it offers it must require nice and careful manipulation—at the same time it is the simplest yet invented for the specific purpose it is intended to serve:

"The account of the above instrument has been transmitted to the *Journal* through the courtesy of Captain O. J. Michaelis, Ordnance Department, U. S. A. It needs only to be examined to be appreciated, for the simplicity and accuracy of principle and result combined in its construction. A practicable and rapid way of obtaining the distances of an enemy has become one of the great desiderata of the age since rifled fire arms have been invented and long range sights come into common use. Give a skillful rifleman a good weapon, and the distance, and the man will put his bullets into a mark the size of another man at half a mile, with as little difficulty as at 200 yards. This has been shown, both at Creedmoor and Wimbledon, the average number of bull's eyes at 500, 600, and 700 yards, having exceeded the average at 200 yards, among skilled shots. This arises from the fact of any position being allowed. The steady rest offers advantages over the erect position and trembling sights produced in offhand shooting. In war time, the same general result follows, from the fact of the smaller extent of the dangerous space in long range shooting. A man feels safer, keeps cooler, and fires more carefully at long range than he does at short, when the fire is more hot, rapid, and confusing. The use of the telemeter in the hands of every officer in a long line will tend to encourage coolness. It will then become an object to reserve your own fire and provoke that of the enemy at long

ranges, so as to get the advantage of knowing his distance and concealing your own. Once his range is ascertained and the sights properly elevated, a brisk fire being opened all along the line will prevent the enemy from using his own telemeters to any useful purpose, from the confusion of flashes and reports becoming lost in one another. Thus its use would tend to improve the behavior of officers and men under fire, encouraging them to patient waiting while on the advance, and to heavy and rapid firing only when it is most useful and necessary.

For Artillery, the use of the telemeter must prove of very great value, in the saving of expensive projectiles now thrown away every time a battery comes into action to "get the range." At sieges the instrument will give the attack a new advantage in opening first parallels and establishing batteries within proper range of every piece of the besieged that announces the distance with its tell-tale flash. In rapid military and other sketching it must prove of great convenience in measuring long distances to certain points, by sending a man to those points to fire off a piece, and mark the distance. Many other uses will suggest themselves to any person acquainted with applied trigonometry and mensuration, such as the telemeter to check a rough triangulation, and vice versa. On these we shall not enlarge for the present, contenting ourselves with presenting to American officers the first public account of one of the most remarkable military inventions of modern times."

A Cunning Soldier.

THE PRICE OF TWO POTATOES IN 1805.

The following anecdote of the first Napoleon was related by an Englishman, who was a considerable time in the French military service, and who vouches for its authenticity: The evening before the battle of Ulm, when Napoleon the First, in company with Marshal Berthier, was walking *incognito* through the camp and listening to the talk of his soldiers, he saw in a group not far off a grenadier of the Guard, who was roasting some potatoes in the ashes. "I should like a roast potato above all things," said the Emperor to the Marshal; "ask the owner of them if he will sell one." In obedience to the order, Berthier advanced to the group and asked to whom the potatoes belonged. A grenadier stepped forward and said—"They are mine." "Will you sell me one?" inquired Berthier. "I have only five," said the grenadier, "and that's hardly enough for my supper." "I will give you two Napoleons if you will sell me one," continued Berthier. "I don't want your gold," said the grenadier; "I shall be killed, perhaps, to-morrow, and I don't want the enemy to find me with an empty stomach." Berthier reported the soldier's answer to the Emperor, who was standing a little in the background. "Let's see if I shall be luckier than you," said the latter, and going up close to the grenadier, he asked him if he would sell him a potato. "Not by a long shot," answered the grenadier; "I haven't enough for myself." "But you may set your own price," said Napoleon. "Come, I am hungry, and haven't eaten to-day." "I tell you I haven't enough for myself," repeated the grenadier; "beside all that, do you think I don't know you in spite of your disguise?" "Who am I, then?" inquired Napoleon. "Bah!" said the grenadier. "The Little Corporal, as they all call you. Am I right?" "Well," said

Napoleon, "since you know me, will you sell me a potatoe?" "No," said the grenadier; "but if you would have me come and dine with you when we get back to Paris, you may sup with me to night." "Done!" said Napoleon; "on the word of a Little Corporal—on the word of an Emperor." "Well and good," said the grenadier. "Our potatoe ought to be done by this time, there are the two largest ones, the rest, I'll eat myself." The Emperor sat down and ate his potatoe, and then returned with Berthier to his tent, merely remarking: "The rouge is a good soldier, I'll wager!" "Two months afterward Napoleon the Great was in the midst of a brilliant court at the palace of the Tuilleries, and was just sitting down to dine, when word was brought to him that a grenadier was without, trying to force the guard at the door, saying that he had been invited by the Emperor. "Let him come in," said His Majesty. The soldier entered, presented arms, and said to the Emperor: "Do you remember one having supped with me off my roast potatoe?" "Oh, is that you? Yes, yes, I remember," said the Emperor; "so you have come to dine with me, have you? Rustan, lay another cover on your table for this brave fellow." Again the grenadier presented arms, and said: "A grenadier of the Guard does not eat with lacquers. Your majesty told me I should dine with you—that was the bargain; and, trusting to your word, I have come hither." "True, true," said the Emperor; "lay a cover here near me. Lay aside your arms, *mon ami*, and draw up to the table." Dinner over, the grenadier went at his usual pace, took up his carbine, and, turning to the Emperor, presented arms. "A mere private," said he, "ought not to dine at the table of the Emperor." "Ah! I understand you," said Napoleon; "I name you Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and Lieutenant in my company of Guards." "Thank you heartily," returned the soldier. "Vive l'Empereur!" he shouted, and then withdrew.

Agents of the French Government have made contracts in Bohemia for 10,000 horses to be delivered next June.

The Rothschilds have issued a prospectus for a new Russian loan of fifteen million pounds with interest of four and a half per cent. per annum, to be issued at 92. Of the total amount eight million pounds are offered for subscription in London, the balance is reserved for St. Petersburg.

A correspondent, writing from Baroda, describes the enthusiasm with which the native population all along the line of railway between Bombay and Baroda received Sergeant Ballantine after his arrival in India. Natives cheered him as the trains rushed past; at the stations crowds were assembled to welcome him by sprinkling them with pansopari and adorning him with garlands. The feeling of even the natives in the Bombay Presidency runs very strongly in favor of the Guicowar.

L'Union says the Pope has made representations through the Patriarch of Venice to the Emperor of Austria that the position of the Church is becoming more and more intolerable and that if the unreasonable demands of Prussia are not resisted by the Catholic powers, the latter will lose all their influence and become subject to the German Government, which is endeavouring to bring the whole German nationality under one sceptre. The Emperor replying to this, through the Austrian Ambassador at Rome, deplores the struggle between Church and State and advises prudence.

BELGIUM'S INDEPENDENCE.—In the House of Commons on the 12th Mr. Lewis asked what course the Government would take if the independence of Belgium was imperilled in consequence of her rejection of Prussia's demands. Mr. Disraeli replied that there had been great misrepresentation and exaggeration in the matter. The Prussian note to Belgium was not a menace; it was only a remonstrance. He believed the question was concluded. Germany had shown her cordiality for England by communicating to her the correspondence. In conclusion, Mr. Disraeli declared that were Belgium's neutrality really threatened, Her Majesty's Government were prepared to do their duty to the sovereign, and would not fear to meet Parliament.

A CALAMITY UTILIZED.—The Government of India during the late fearful famine caused by the drought of 1873, for the sake of relieving the suffering people, undertook a system of public works, the laborers being paid in food from the Government depots. In this way a railway of fifty three miles was built from the Ganges to Dumbangah, by which food was transported into the famine district 525 miles of communication were established; over 4,000 miles of public road were constructed, giving subsistence to 1,730,000 persons; 50,000 bullock carts and 15,000 pack bullocks were employed in transporting food; and over 4,000,000 bags of rice were imported and distributed. At one time 4,500,000 persons received relief, and the entire cost of the relief operations to the Indian Government is estimated at £8,000,000.

If Garibaldi's plan for the draining and proper irrigation of the Campagna prove successful, he will have achieved one of his grandest victories. The Campagna is the name applied to an immense track of land surrounding Rome in all directions. In spring even the most barren portions of the Argo Romane, or Campagna, smile in the beauty of flowers, and of the green grass and foliage, but towards the middle of June the grain is all harvested the grass is parched up, the lakes have become swamps, and the swamps are covered with slime and emit their poisonous exhalations. It is virtually a vast desert, which might become, under scientific drainage, etc., a healthy and fertile country, affording homes and employment to thousands of people.

The Secretary for Ireland replying to a question in the House of Commons on 13th, said all classes of Irishmen including the members of the Government will give the American rifle team a cordial greeting.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 6th April, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency, the Governor-General, by an Order in Council bearing date the 3rd Inst., and under the authority vested in him by the 4th section of the 31st Victoria, Cap. 6, has been pleased to order and direct that the following article be transferred to the list of goods, which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz:—

“Ground Gypsum for agricultural purposes.”
By command,

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

April 15, 1875.

16-3

CLOUGH & WARREN ORGAN CO.'S

(Late SIMMONS & CLOUGH ORGAN CO.)

—IMPROVED—

CABINET ORGANS

—AND—



EVERY INSTRUMENT FULLY WARRANTED

PRE-EMINENT FOR PURITY OF TONE

GRAND COMBINATION ORGANS

FITTED WITH THE NEWLY INVENTED

SCRIBNER'S PATENT QUALIFYING TUBES,

An invention having a most important bearing on the future reputation of Reed Instruments, by means of which the quantity or volume of tone is very largely increased, and the quality of tone rendered

EQUAL TO THAT OF THE BEST PIPE ORGANS OF THE SAME CAPACITY.

Our celebrated “Vox Celeste,” “Vox Humana,” Witcox Patent,” “Octave Coupler,” the charming “Cello” or “Clarinet” Stops, “Gems Horn,” “Cremona,” “Vox Angelet,” “Viola Etheria” and

ALL THE LATE IMPROVEMENTS

Can be obtained only in these Organs.

Fifty Different Styles,

For the Parlor and the Church,

The Best Material and Workmanship.

Quality and Volume of Tone Unequaled.

PRICES, \$50 TO \$500.

Factory and Warerooms, Cor. 6th and Congress Streets, Detroit, Michigan.

[Established in 1850.] Agents Wanted in Every County.

Address **CLOUGH & WARREN ORGAN COMPANY DETROIT, MICH.**

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

---\$20---

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

NEW YORK

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COM'Y.

—o—

Don't compare it with a Lottery; bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

This Loan is issued on a novel plan, and is authorized by special Act of the Legislature of the State of New York.

Every bondholder must receive at least \$21, but he may receive

\$100,000 :

Or \$35,000, or \$10,000, or \$5,000, or \$3,000, &c., &c.

—o—

4th Premium Allotment, June 7th, 1875,

5th Series Drawing, July 6th, 1875.

—o—

Circulars giving full explanation, will be sent, free of charge, on application.

For bonds and full information, address without delay,

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

23 Park Row, New York.

Post Office Drawer No. 29.

Remit by Draft on N.Y. City Banks, Registered Letter, or P.O. Money Order.

15

The Fishermen's

MEMORIAL AND RECORD BOOK

gives you interesting facts relative to the fisheries. How fish are caught, and where they are caught, olden time and modern time fishing. Off Hand sketches, Big Traps, Statistics of the Fisheries, Tales of Narrows Escapes, Fearful Gales, Maritime Poetry, and other matters of interest concerning this important industry. Very handsomely illustrated with original engravings. Price \$1.00 in Paper Covers, \$1.50 bound in cloth. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Agents wanted to whom exclusive territory will be given. Liberal commissions. Write for particulars.

PROCTER BROS., Publishers,
Cape Ann Advertiser Office,
Gloucester, Mass.

A POSITIVE REMEDY

MORTIMER'S

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND—is a sure and safe remedy for Diarrhoea and other Bowel Complaints.

At a season when the system is liable to prostration from these weakening disorders, this valuable remedy should be kept in every household. No one can afford to be without it.

Price only 25 cents a bottle

GEO. MORTIMER,
Chemist and Druggist,
Sussex street

Ottawa, July 20th, 1868.

THE ALDINE COMPANY'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

THE ALDINE; THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

This splendid enterprise is not only well sustained in every feature, but is being constantly developed and improved. It to-day stands without a rival in the whole world of periodical literature. The beautiful dog-portfolio, "Man's Unselfish Friend," a chronicle presented to every subscriber, is a decided hit, and will, if possible, add to the popularity which this work has gained. The ART UNION feature also promises great and beneficent results, in arousing public interest in the fine arts. Circulars and full information on application.

Parts I, II, III and IV are now ready.

SUTTON'S

Leisure-Hour Miscellany.

To be completed in 40 parts, is issued fortnightly. Each part will contain an elegant frontispiece, originally engraved on steel for the London Art Journal.

REPRODUCING

at a price within the popular reach, engravings never before offered at less than five times the amount.

These plates have been the attraction of The London Art Journal,

Each part will contain 26 quarto pages, including the elegant frontispiece, on heavy plate paper. A superb title page, richly illuminated in red and gold, will be given with the first part, and the printing of the entire work will be a worthy representation of "The Aldine Press" which is a guarantee of something beautiful and valuable.

At a Cost of 25 Cents a Part.

PARTS I, II & III ARE JUST PUBLISHED. THE ART JOURNAL.

Complete in 12 monthly parts, at \$1 each. Reproducing the best full page illustrations from the earlier volumes of The Aldine.

Each monthly part will contain six superb plates with accompanying descriptive matter, and whether for binding or framing, will be entirely beyond competition in price or artistic character. Every impression will be most carefully taken on the finest toned paper, and no pains will be spared to make this the richest production of a press which has won, in a marvellous short time, a world-wide reputation.

GEMS FROM THE ALDINE.

Especially assorted for

Scrap Book Illustrations & Drawing Class Copies,

A large collection of pictures of different sizes and on almost every conceivable subject have been put up in an attractive envelope, and are now offered at a price intended to make them popular in every sense.

Envelope No. 1, containing 50 beautiful engravings, is now ready, and will be sent, postage paid, to any address for ONE DOLLAR. A liberal discount to agents and teachers.

SCRAP BOOKS.

A splendid assortment of SCRAP BOOKS have been expressly prepared for the holiday season, and no present of more permanent interest can be sent for a gift, man or lady. For young No. 1. Half bound, cloth sides, gilt back \$5 00 pp. 12 x 16 inches. No. 2. Half bound, cloth sides, gilt back 7 00 pp. 12 x 16 inches. No. 3. Full morocco, beveled boards, gilt and antique, very rich, 50 pp. 12 00 Lettered to order in gold at 25 cents each line. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

THE ALDINE PASSE-PARTOUTS.

In compliance with repeated requests, the publishers of THE ALDINE have prepared impressions of many of their most beautiful plates for passe-partout framing.

The cuts are mounted on a beautifully tinted azure mat, with a handsome red border line.

To attach the glass, it is only left for the customer to paste and fold over an already attached border, and this may be done by a child.

27 subjects, 12 x 15 in., 25c.; with glass 50c. Six of this size for \$1.00, when selection is left to publishers.

8 subjects, 10 x 12 1/2 in., 20c.; with glass, 45c. 7 subjects, 8 1/2 x 8 1/2 in., 15c.; with glass, 40c. 12 subjects, 11 x 15 in., 50c.; with glass, \$1.00.

Sent by mail, without glass, post-paid, for the price.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

THE ALDINE COMPANY.

58, Maiden Lane, New York.

INFALLIBILITY.

THE

GREAT

BOON

TO



SUFFERING HUMANITY,

HUNDREDS CURED DAILY IN CANADA

BY THE

Diamond

Rheumatic

Cure

This statement is substantially a Fact, based upon evidence in possession of the Agent, in the shape of numerous testimonials from past sufferers in all the walks of life, and particularly from some of the most respectable and trust worthy families in the Dominion.

DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE.

In its history this invaluable Medicine occupies the most honorable position possible for any remedy to attain. A few years since it was known only to the friends and neighbors and patients of the proprietor and always sought for them whenever troubled with rheumatism, and in this way came to the notice of physicians generally and through their favorable expression, and its acknowledged value as a Rheumatic Remedy, the demand for it became so frequent and urgent as to oblige its proprietor to increase its facilities for its manufacture. Its reputation rapidly extended, and soon orders, letters of enquiry, letters of thanks and certificates of praise were daily received from all sections of the United States and Canada; and in this way, on a basis of its merit alone—unaided by "tricks of the trade" or special efforts—it has risen to its present enviable position. Wherever introduced it has received the most flattering preference in the treatment of all rheumatic complaints. In this we are really grateful and happy, not alone because our medicine finds ready sale, and is consequently profitable to us, but because we open a new field to medical science and cure at once what the best medical practitioners have for ages found so difficult even to relieve. We fill a place heretofore unoccupied. We relieve the suffering and minister to God's poor; we restore the laboring man to the use of his injured limbs and save him scores of times its cost in doctor's bills; we carry contentment and gladness into the home of the afflicted, and consequently are remembered by millions of grateful souls.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly creatures to strong, healthy, happy men and women; and sufferers cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

This medicine is for sale at all Druggists throughout the Dominion. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to

NORTHROP & LYMAN,

SCOTT STREET, TORONTO.

OR

DEVINS & BOLTON,

Next to the Court-House—Notre Dame Street, Montreal, General Agents for the Dominion

PRICE--\$1 per Bottle. Large Bottle \$2