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that is evidently some personal spite against an officer of the team.

We are assured by other members and on the best authority, that the man's assertions are entirely groundless. In any case writing in such a way to the press is in the last degree unskillful and utterly subversive of all discipline. However the man in question can well afford to treat such things with contempt.

We shall be surprised, if the author of these false and contemptible strictures (should he be discovered) will be allowed to remain in a force to which he is a disgrace, and which we trust I think does not contain another like him.

England, her Trade and her Colonies.

(From St. James's Budget.)

Lord Darnley contributes a remarkably sound and sensible article to the new number of the *Nineteenth Century*. In it he ranges over nearly every subject of importance that now engages or should engage the mind of the country. Foreign affairs, the position of the House of Lords, the decline in trade, the future of agriculture, the failure of free trade, our commercial relations with our colonists and with foreign Powers,—these and other matters are discussed in what seems to us a broad and wise spirit; the differences between Liberal and Radical being strongly brought out in every page. One passage which squares with a great deal that we ourselves have written lately we will quote: but every line of the article is worth attention:—

Experience shows that asking for free trade from foreign nations is about as profitable as crying for the moon. Our artisans are unwilling that out, and like sensible men they will give up crying for the moon, and will decide either to abandon the idea of free trade altogether, or be content with things as they are, or they will try and obtain free trade within the limits of the empire—a empire which fortunately produces everything that man can want. And here again the Radicals are in fault. They do not set enough store by the colonies. Our colonies are not only our best customers, they are very nearly our only customers. We have exported very little of late years except our plant, coal and machinery; and if the colonies ceased to buy from us, the English nation would starve, or the world would see such a migration as has not occurred in modern times.

Our colonies can supply us with every kind of raw material, and we can return to them all manner of manufactured goods. With them we could be independent of all the world, and independence is a good thing for men and nations. The future of England certainly depends upon her relationship with her colonies. She may remain the centre of a great empire, or become a small, scantily populated and unimportant kingdom. The dream of the Radical appears to be to withdraw as much as possible from business, to embarrass ourselves from all colonial responsibilities, and to confine within the limits of these islands, occupying ourselves with our own singular affairs, and settling down quietly to enjoy a green old age, feeding our bodies with the proceeds of our savings, and warming with the memory that England once led the van in the march of civilization, peace, and civil and religious liberty. The dream is not an unpleasant one, but unfortunately it can never be fulfilled. England might gradually descend from the position of a first-rate Power and a great and growing empire, into that of a small fifth-rate nation, tolerably prosperous, still doing a considerable trade and a very large banking business, provided that she could get some one to guarantee her existence, and the integrity of those possessions which are necessary for her trade. But no person power will guarantee England. Nobody has any interest in doing so except her own King and his boyards. The British Islands might not greatly tempt annexation; but British possessions will remain British as long as we can hold them, by force if necessary. Lying as she does partially outside the plane of European politics, and revolving not altogether in the same track as the other European States, the fall of England would not necessarily overturn the balance of power in Europe. The property of no other nation could be divided without causing protracted wars, but the English estate might be peaceably and easily distributed among neighboring proprietors. Russia could take India and Mediterranean roads not being necessary for her, she would not interfere with France, Italy and Spain, who could divide her possessions and interests in the Mediterranean among themselves. The Channel Islands, the West Indian Islands, and our various coaling stations could be shifted from Power to Power, so as to counterbalance any displacement of weight consequent upon alterations in the circumstances of Belgium and Holland, or any other of the smaller Powers, until a state of nice equilibrium was reached.

Our food supply, the very bread we eat day by day, depends in time of war—and wars have not ceased of late years—upon our naval supremacy. Our naval supremacy depends not only upon our ships, but also upon our coaling stations, situated in the numerous dependencies and colonies that encircle the globe. Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Ceylon and India, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, Vancouver Island, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, Bermuda and the West India Islands form a chain of coaling stations that enables our fleet to traverse every sea. War ships are useless without coal at comparatively short intervals. Other nations might rival us in ships, but no nation, or combination of nations, can rival us in the possession of this one thing, without which ships are useless. Upon our colonies and possessions does our supply of bread depend in the sense, and upon them, as being our best customers, depends our earning the money wherewith to buy the bread.

The estimate formed by Radicals of the importance of our colonies, and their contracted view of the present condition of the British people—a view bounded by the narrow limits of Great Britain—will not only arrest the growth of the English nation, but will doom it to premature and unnecessary decay. Their theories on the subject of land will be detrimental to the country, for they are contrary to natural laws, and aim at preventing the land of England from being utilized in the most profitable way. In trade matters they will be equally wrong if they refused even to consider whether something cannot be done to give us free and fair trade, and whether free trade throughout the British Empire is not better than no free trade at all. "Universal free trade or none at all" may be a very fine sentiment; but "free trade throughout the world as soon as possible, and free trade in our own dominions in the meantime," is a more practical one.

The Canadian Census.

The return of this year's census of the Dominion of Canada has just been received, and the result shows that the increase in the population in the decade has been equal to 18.05 per cent., the inhabitants in 1871 numbering 2,786,590, while in 1881 the record is 4,352,080. It will be remembered that during the past year reports have been circulated that a large exodus was taking place from Canada to the States, but this is certainly disproved by the detailed figures which have come to hand, for all the older provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and Prince Edward Island) show an addition ranging from 12.44 to 18.05 per cent., while a very great increase is apparent in British Columbia and in the newly opened up province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, the population there having nearly trebled, although the country was but little known only five or six years ago. The growth of the city of Winnipeg has been very remarkable, its inhabitants in 1871 numbering 200, while now it counts a population of 11,000. Now that these districts are being developed by railway enterprise, and emigration of all kinds is setting in, it will be a matter for surprise if the population of Canada, and particularly of the prairie provinces, does not show an even more satisfactory advance in 1891 than in 1881.—*London Daily Telegraph*.

"B" BATTERY, R.S.G., KINGSTON.

The following is the list of certificates granted during the month of September, 1881:

Third Class Gunnery Certificate.—Gr. and Dr. R. Rathford, Kingston Field Battery.

Fourth Class Gunnery Certificates.—Sergt. R. King, Welland Canal Field Battery; Gr. and Dr. H. Henderson, "B" Battery, R.S.G.; Sergt. T. H. Elkott, Prescott Bty. of Garrison Artillery; Corpl. H. O'Connor, do; Corpl. J. Crawley, do.

MILITIA INSPECTION AT VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This out-of-the-way part of the world, although little known except to Her Majesty's Navy, who make this the summer resort, presents very many attractions in its charming climate, much resembling that of the Isle of Wight, and in the magnificent scenery surrounding it, which is perhaps, in grandeur and in accessibility, unequalled throughout the world. The population, although small in number, is intensely English in feeling, being largely drawn from a class not so often found in our colonies—Oxford and Cambridge graduates, and retired

officers from both Services—consequently society, though limited, is decidedly select.

Owing to the "all-round shift" made by the Dominion Government in the locations of the officers of the Militia Staff, the former Deputy Adjutant General, Lieutenant Colonel Houghton, late of the 20th Foot, has been moved to Manitoba and has been replaced by Colonel Laurie, who has been for so long a period Inspector of Militia in Nova Scotia. For the last three months this district has been without a staff officer, as Colonel Laurie, who went out to the Transvaal as a volunteer with Sir Frederick Roberts, had not returned from the Cape; but this officer, coming via Halifax and San Francisco recently, arrived and took over the command, and at once ordered a parade of the Victoria Volunteers, which took place on the 4th August. The regular annual training had hardly commenced, and none of the corps are nearly up to their established strength, but the Artillery under Captain Dupont, and the Rifles under Captains Wolfman and Fletcher, mustered about 120 men. Taken as a whole the appearance of the men was creditable, but the colonel, in inspecting the ranks of the several companies, was quite plain-spoken wherever the accoutrements or general turn-out showed any signs of carelessness or slovenliness, for, although not a spit-and-polish man, it was quite evident he wanted his men to look soldierly and smart.

Captain Dupont next put the companies into shape as a battalion, and put them through such simple battalion movements as the limited space in the drill-shed would allow, and then forming three sides of a square, the fourth side being left open for the ladies and gentlemen, who had attended in considerable numbers, Colonel Laurie addressed the men at some length. He first explained that this was not his annual inspection, but merely a parade to see how they were organised and fitted out, in order that he might take steps to remedy what he considered wrong and to furnish equipments that might be deficient. He was glad to meet them, and would say a few words on their duties and the position they held to each other. He assumed from seeing them there that they had enrolled themselves from a proper spirit of patriotism, and because they recognised it as a sacred duty. That was the sentimental part of the organisation, and in that he believed there was no need for him to instruct them. But, coming to the practical part, he wanted to urge on them that confidence must be acquired. That confidence they might well have in their weapons, for, although there were many better rifles on the prize-shooting range, he still doubted whether, in its simplicity and capacity for enduring all rough work—in fact, for the general rude usage a soldier's weapon gets on active service—there was any better weapon than the Snider. Confidence in themselves so as to use their weapon to the best advantage, they must acquire, and this was what made a man—confidence in one another so as to be assured of mutual support at trying times, and under all circumstances. It was the object of all drills and discipline to instil, in fact, to make it part of a man's nature, not merely to obey, but to feel full reliance that his comrades were under the same influence, and that united they were irresistible. Confidence also was wanted in those under whose immediate orders they were that they would always so place them as to use their weapons and their own powers most effectively, and in this he felt assured, as from his personal intercourse with the officers, he could affirm that nowhere had he met men who had taken hold of their work more singlemindedly and with a more honest desire to arrive at efficiency than the officers of these companies. And now he came to the head of the organization here, himself, on whom so much devolved. He came among them a stranger, with the disadvantage of succeeding an officer who was personally known to them all, he came with a determination to do his utmost to increase their efficiency. He found here a small force, he had left behind him in Nova Scotia nearly 5,000 men, of whom he was very proud. He had served with them nineteen years, and was exceedingly sorry to leave them; but when he was told he must be moved, he had

heard so much of the thoroughly British spirit that characterized the inhabitants of British Columbia, and as the only naval station in the Pacific, it was so important a position that he had asked to be sent here. He was in earnest, and he believed they were the same. It was true that they were 300 men in all, as compared with the thousands of men in the Eastern Provinces. They could not vie in numbers, but man for man they could fully match them if so minded. He had been much struck during his long and continuous acquaintance with volunteers with their tendency to depreciate themselves, especially to look at the gloomiest side of everything connected with their particular corps. He wanted them to assume a higher tone; to respect themselves more. There was nothing to justify the disparaging tone they chose to assume. But the world was agreed to accept people's own estimate of themselves, rarely to rate them higher. They might rely upon him to tell them of their shortcomings. He always spoke plainly. He had no idea of taking off his cap and requesting them to be kind enough to do what they were told; he gave orders, and he expected them to be obeyed. He had been trained to discipline, had always carried it out elsewhere, and he intended to carry out the same system here; and, this he believed, they would in the long run much prefer; and he intended to know them all, and know them well, and fully believe that, animated by the same motive, they would soon become well acquainted and thoroughly understand each other. There was yet one subject on which he wanted to say a few words. He noticed that their corps were all under strength. Now, was there a man in the ranks who had not influence over at least one other young man in the town? If so, and if he individually were willing to place himself for service, under the command of his officers, why was he backward in getting his friend to come also? If he took any pride in the corps, why did he leave to the captain the duty of selecting recruits and filling the ranks? Let each feel he had an interest in getting good men, and good men only, to join.

This plain, soldierly address was listened to with marked attention. The volunteers felt that there was an earnest ring in it that meant business; and expressed themselves as encouraged to new efforts which they saw would be appreciated, whilst the outside people and press generally pronounce that fresh life will now be infused into the Volunteer organization in the far Western Province.

—A trial of the 100 ton gun was made before the members of the Ordnance Committee on the 2nd September. The charge of powder was 448lbs., the four cartridges of which it was composed being made up precisely 112lbs. each for the convenience of the Royal Laboratory. The three remaining of the five rounds ordered were fired, five and twenty minutes being occupied in loading and preparing for the first round, twenty minutes in the case of the second, and fifteen minutes for the third, making exactly one hour occupied in the whole three rounds. In an emergency the gun can be fired the same number of rounds in less than a quarter of the time. Major W. H. Noble, one of the artilleryists on the committee, calculated that the 2,000 lb shot, fired at a velocity of 1570 ft. per second would strike with an energy of 33,500 foot tons at the which, even at a mile range, would make short work of three-foot armor. It was held to be remarkable that all this potentiality is generated with so little strain upon the gun, the pressures created by the improved powders being uniformly below fifteen tons to the square inch. Electricity was employed to ignite the charges, the battery being in the instrument-room a quarter of a mile distant. The shots buried themselves in the sand-bank to a depth of about 60 feet., but the great gun was greatly under control that it recoiled only four feet., the hydraulic compressors acting most efficiently in absorbing the superfluous force. The War Office has di-

ected that the experimental weapon shall remain where it is for a short time while the committee make their report.

LINES

ON

THE CENTENNIAL,

1175-1875.

DEDICATED

TO

LIEUT.-COLONEL T. BLAND STRANGE,

COMMANDANT

OF

QUEBEC.

(By a Montreal Lady.)

Hark! hark! the iron tongue of time
Clangs forth "a hundred years,"
And Stadacona on her "heights"
Sits shedding mournful tears!

Oh! spirits fled, oh! heroes dead,
Oh! ye were slain for me,
And I shall never cease to weep,
Ah! Wolfe, brave soul, for thee.

Again the foe are made to know
The force of British steel,
Montgomery and his comrades brave
Fall neath the cannon's peal.

Sudden, she sprang upon her feet,
With wild, dishevelled hair—
"What are those sounds I hear so sweet
Upon the trembling air?"

The frowning Citadel afar
Is all ablaze with light,
And martial notes, but not of war,
Awake the slumbering night."

Then on she sped, with airy flight,
Across th' historic "plains,"
And there beheld a splendid sight—
Valor with beauty reigns!

Where fearless Carleton stood at bay
A hundred years ago,
Under the gallant Strange's sway
They still defy the foe.

"My sons! my sons! I see ye now,
Filled with the ancient fires,
Your manly features flashing forth
The spirit of your sires!

Yet here surrounded by the flower
Of Canada's fair dames,
Ye are as gentle in those bowers
As brave amidst war's flames.

Long may ye live to tell the tale
Transmitted to your mind,
And should again your country call,
Like valor she will find."

E. L. M.

Great Guns Tried.

WEAPONS EXHIBITED AT THE ENGLISH SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

The Secretary of State for War, Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., representing the Admiralty, and the official chiefs of the various departments of the War Office and the Admiralty, visited the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, and witnessed the working of the weapons which were to undergo trial. Nearly every class of gun was tried, including heavy siege guns, light field guns, machine guns designed to make three men more formidable than twenty armed with rifles, the Nordenfeldt one-bore machine gun for sinking torpedo boats, and also light and heavy ship's guns, the latter including the powerful 43-ton gun on the Armstrong principle and with breech-loading gear of late design. On entering the War Office grounds the party was conducted to the earthworks in the marsh, raised under the direction of Major Home, R. E., and here were siege guns of different calibre, fitted with self-elevating apparatus upon the principle of Major Moncrieff, whereby the recoil force is stored to serve the purpose of raising the weapon to the firing position. The stage guns attacked with common shell and

erling shells some parallels 1,000 yards distant, behind which were placed "dummy" soldiers. After the work with the siege artillery, represented by an 8-inch muzzle-loading howitzer, rifled field artillery, breech and muzzle-loading, was brought into action, and fired common, ring and shrimped shell into the works. The parallels were then visited, and the "dummies" were seen to be very much injured; the earthworks, too had been much broken up. The next work was with the machine guns—a five-barreled Gardner of ordin- rifle 0.45 bore, a two-barreled gun, of similar bore, a one-barreled gun, and a ten-barreled gun. This last worked stiffly, while the five-barreled Gardner jammed twice. The two-barreled Gardner has been favorably reported upon by the committee on machine guns who made the trials last winter, and the weapon certainly worked well; but the superiority of a two-barreled gun which would require three men to work it over three magazine guns in skilled hands would not be very great. Two four-barreled Navy Nordenfeldt for penetrating torpedo boats was tried against half-inch steel plates, and passed through them very cleanly. Mr. Childers was very much interested in this gun, of which there are 400 in the navy, and Mr. Nordenfeldt explained its working. The largest piece of ordnance fired was the 43-ton gun designed for naval use. This weapon is 27 feet 9 inches in length, and takes 285 lbs. of prismatic powder. It is loaded at the breech. The recoil is received by hydraulic buffers, and altogether the large piece of ordnance presents many ingenious mechanic arrangements. The gun fired shot and shell well, and the work as seen from the shore, both in the battery and at the range, was exceedingly interesting. The 25-pounder breech-loading gun, on a naval carriage, was fired at a 2,000 yards' range; the same gun on the Albini carriage, at 1,000 yards, and the 8-inch Armstrong at 2,000 yards. After visiting the other batteries, the party returned to town by special train.—*London Times.*

Review at Seaham Harbor.

INSPECTION BY LORD LONDONDERRY.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

On Saturday afternoon the annual review of the 2nd Durham Artillery Volunteers took place in the Vicarage field, the inspecting officer being Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant the Marquis of Londonderry, and the officer in command, Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Castlereagh, M. P. Notwithstanding the thinning the ranks had sustained by and the bitter recollection of the sad calamity at Seaham Colliery on the 8th of September, 1880, the muster was large and the attendance good, while the occasion was marked by much rejoicing. The noble Lord, as President of the National Artillery Association, has great reason to be proud of the regiment under his command, nor did he disguise the satisfaction he felt. The Marchioness also showed her appreciation by publicly congratulating Sergt. Cowley, whose detachment won the Queen's prize, and shaking hands with him. The regiment, comprising 30 officers, 60 bandmen and trumpeters, and 488 rank and file, assembled at the Drill Hall shortly before four o'clock, and marched up Marlborough street towards the Vicarage field. Bringing up the rear were two 40-pounder guns, drawn by powerful horses, headed by Captain Lord Henry Vane-Tempest. Suitable preparation had been made in the field for the auspicious occasion, and a gaily decorated dais had been erected for the accommodation of distinguished visitors. Although a drizzling rain somewhat marred the pleasure of the afternoon, there was nevertheless a large attendance of spectators.

On arriving at the field the men wheeled into line and received his lordship with a general salute. They were then put into quarter column by the right, and quarter

column by the left. They then wheeled to the right and formed line to the right of the rear company. Advancing in echelon from the left they formed company square and prepared to receive cavalry. On reforming company they changed to the right and reformed line. After advancing in line they formed quarter column on No. 6 Company, and Sergt. Cowley's detachment were ordered out to the right. The whole regiment were then marched up in square to the front of the platform, where the Marchioness of Londonderry presented the prizes as follows: Lord Lansdowne's Prize for Shell Competition.—1st. Sergeant Cowley, of the Silksworth Detachment, 207. National Artillery Association's Prize for Forty-pounder Gun Competition.—1st., Sergt. Major W. Lumsden, 207. Statistical Department's Prize, for the highest scores for Forty-pounder guns during the meeting.—1st., Sergeant R. Cowley, 81.

In presenting the Statistical Department's prize to Sgt. R. Cowley, of Silksworth, the Marchioness of Londonderry took hands with the recipient, congratulated him upon his success in winning the Queen's Prize, and assuring him that it was a grand thing to have done, and that they were all proud of him.

Certificate of Merit for Good Drill.—1st., Bombardier Parkinson. Colonel Brooshoff's Prize for 40-pounder Armstrong Gun Competition.—Sergt. Westman and his detachment: 81. for the sergeant, and 81 2nd each for gunners: E. Wright, G. Halliday, C. Saunders, J. Wallace, W. Hardy, G. Dobson, J. Shoraton, and J. Ogilvie.

The Canadian Prize, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald, of the Canadian Artillery, for the highest score with 40-pounder shot competition in each week.—1st., Sergt. Westman and his detachment.

The money value of this prize was given to the successful detachment, but the prize itself was reserved to be held as a trophy of prowess by the brigade. It represents a block of ice, surmounted by a field gun on a sleigh as used in Canada during the winter. It is entirely of native production, having been designed and made by a silver-smith in Montreal.

In reference to this prize Lord Londonderry said that as it was impossible to divide the beautiful cup given by Colonel Oswald, and in order that it might be handed down to the regiment as a trophy, he had agreed to give the value of the prize in money, to be divided among the detachment. No. 1 of the company would receive £10, and £40 would be divided among the others. They would be photographed with the cup, and their names placed on the card, and the cup itself would be handed down in memory of Colonel Oswald having come from Canada.

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Londonderry, in addressing the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Durham Artillery, said that he must revert to the sad calamity of last year, which prevented their meeting as they had done that day. Last year many of their comrades who had distinguished themselves at Shoeburyness were, through the intervention of Divine Providence, not spared to enjoy the triumphs which they had achieved. All they could do was to cherish the memory of those who were once gallant companions in arms. This year they met once more, and there was only one sad remembrance to mar their pleasure, which was the loss of one of their comrades by his accidentally falling out of the railway carriage when en route to Shoeburyness. It was a great satisfaction for him to know that an ample subscription had been raised, in order, as far as human power could do, to alleviate the misery and suffering of the bereaved wife and children of their deceased comrade. It was his province, as it was his great pleasure, to thank them for their attendance on that occasion, and for their cleanliness, orderly appearance on parade, and general attention to their duties. He had heard a rumour of some discontent amongst them at the presentation of prizes which they had justly won being delayed. For the delay he, and he alone, was responsible. He might say that it was impossible for him to take the regiment to the reviews at Windsor or Edinburgh, inasmuch as he felt they would not take their proper place when divided into sections, or

appear to such advantage as when they were assembled in their entirety, and he might say uniqueness. It took a considerable time before the money for the prizes was paid over, and that partially accounted for the delay. He also had another object in view, which was that he wished to ask Lady Londonderry to present the prizes, at a time when the entire regiment was on parade, near their own home, and in their own neighbourhood. He had also another object in view, and that was to show Col. Oswald—who had come from the Canadian Dominion, and not for the first time visited the North of England—a regiment of volunteers in its entirety which was the equal of any regiment in the Artillery service of England. These were the reasons why the delay occurred, and he did not believe any man would imagine that he had not acted rightly. He had thus had an opportunity of showing what he valued particularly, namely, the regiment on parade, to Col. Oswald, who had kindly honored them with his company that day. He (Col. Oswald) had presented to the National Artillery Association one of the most beautiful prizes which it was ever his lot to see. On many occasions it had been his pleasure to congratulate them upon their success at Shoeburyness, but he felt he had the greatest satisfaction in seeing them present the day, inasmuch as he had the chance of showing what a regiment could do, and what it was in its entirety as a uniqueness. He returned them again his sincere thanks. It had been his duty to address them on that occasion, and he hoped it would be on future occasions, and he hoped the regiments whose interest he had at heart and who he had commanded for 21 years, would go on progressing, and he need hardly recall to their notice the words of the pastor at Shoeburyness, "to conduct themselves like soldiers." He hoped and believed the men of the 2nd Durham Artillery Volunteers would always acquit themselves like men.

Colonel Oswald said, on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, which he had the honor to represent as commander of the first team sent to Shoeburyness, he had to thank them very much for the opportunity they had given him of being present at the inspection of so magnificent a brigade of British artillery volunteers. It would be a great pleasure when he returned, to tell their brother volunteers in Canada what he had that day seen. They had been very anxious to get up their brigades of artillery such a strength as they (the 2nd Durham) had, and to associate with them guns of position. He was extremely anxious to see their brigade, and he had to thank Lord Londonderry for having given him that opportunity, and he had also to thank the brigade. He could only say, on behalf of the Canadian volunteers, that if ever the time came, as come it might, when their services might be required in supporting the honor of the land and flag of all loved, he hoped they would be found in the ranks, and shoulder to shoulder with the stalwart men of the Durham Volunteers.

The men were then marched back by way of Marlborough street, Blandford place, Church street, North Terrace, and round to the Drill Hall, where they were addressed by his lordship on matters affecting the regiment. His lordship spoke of the advisability of the crown there being the property and in possession of a regiment generally. The expenses of the detachment going to Shoeburyness, and their maintenance while there were paid by the regiment, which, he considered, was entitled to retain the prizes as trophies. He was president of the National Artillery Association, and he had no doubt that the rules of the Association would be so altered that this practice he referred to might be carried out in future. In the evening the whole of the officers of the brigade were entertained to dinner at the Seaham Hall. The bulk of the regiment was present, and in compliment to Col.

Oswald played the following Canadian airs: "Vive la Canadienne," (national), "A la Claire Fontaine," and "En Roulant."

The Picton Brigade Camp.

On Tuesday the 8th of September the various corps forming this Brigade reported at the camp ground selected on the heights near Picton.—Lt.-Col. Villiers, 4th Military District Commandant, with staff as follows; Major McGill 4th Cavalry Brigade Major; Captain Gordon 14th Rifles, supply officer and Major King Paymaster; Dr. Smith 47th P. M. O.

The usual routine of earnest hard work at drills, Target practice, etc., went on with a will till the 18th where the General Officer Commanding appeared on the scene to see the results of the efforts of the Forces.

The following were the Corps in Camp:—

3rd Regt. Cavalry.—Lt.-Col. Boulton, Adjutant Casey, Paymaster Hagerman, Surgeon Turner, V. S. Ceazor, Qtr.-Master Stapleton. 98 non-commissioned officers and men and 160 horses.

Kingston Field Battery.—Major H. Wilmot commanding; 1st Lt. J. Wilmot, 2nd Lt. and Adjutant P. O. Wilmot, Surgeon Saunders, Quarter Master Acting Lt. J. Wilmot. 67 non-commissioned officers and men, 29 horses, and 2 guns.

16th Batt. Prince Edward.—Lt.-Colonel Walter Ross, Major T. Bog, Adjutant M. D. Strachan, Surgeon J. M. Platt, Asst. Surgeon I. F. Ingersoll, Paymaster W. T. Ross, Quarter Master Donald Ross, 4 companies, 150 non-commissioned officers and men.

45th Batt. West Durham.—Lt.-Col. Bubbitt, Major Deacon and Hughes, Adjutant Hughes, Surgeon Boyle, Asst. Surgeon Bryson, Paymaster Scott, Qtr. Master Hughes. 6 companies, 242 non-commissioned officers and men.

46th Batt. East Durham.—Lt.-Col. Williams, Major McParmit, Adjutant Garnet, Surgeon Micht, Paymaster Howden, Quarter Master Kellaway. 6 companies, 200 non-commissioned officers and men.

47th Batt. Frontenac.—Lt.-Colonel Kirkpatrick, Majors Hunter and Smith, Adjutant Bailey, Surgeon Smith, Asst. Surgeon McCammon, Paymaster Stracan, Quarter Master Thompson. 10 companies, 398 non-commissioned officers and men.

POSITIONS ON THE FIELD.

The 16th Battalion were on the right of the line, followed successively by the 45th, 46th and 47th, the latter being nearest Picton. The artillery were on the main side of the road. The staff tents occupied the rising ground in rear of the camp with the cavalry to the south of them. The canteens, cookhouses, etc., were close to the road in front of the camps. The main guard occupied a marquee and tent at the main entrance just at the top of the hill, between which and the tents was the parade ground.

The head dress of the battalions was strangely contrasting. The 46th appeared in the new regulation helmet, and the 45th and 16th in forage caps. The Cobourg and Port Hope cavalry had scarlet uniform, while the Peterboro troop had the old blue, which the Government decline to replace till the old ones are worn out. The 47th Battalion was one of the fullest and finest looking in the camp; they wore white helmets.

On Friday morning the 16th at 11 A.M. the Brigade was inspected by Major General Luard accompanied by Major Holbech, A.D.C. and Lt.-Col. Montizambert, of B Battery, R. S. G.:—

As the General rode on the ground, the entire brigade receiv-

ed him with a general salute, colors flying, and the bands playing the "National Anthem." The Commander of the Forces at once rode down the lines making a minute inspection of each corps and then to the saluting base and the battalions marched past in columns to the music of the four bands brigaded and playing the "British Grenadiers." The effect was very fine. The march past was made in the following order: 16th, 45th, 46th and 47th Battalions, Cavalry and Kingston Field Battery. The 16th did not do well the first time, being somewhat nervous. The 45th and 47th did remarkably well. It was generally conceded that the palm was carried off by the 47th, whose marching was almost as steady as that of regulars. The various battalions then wheeled into companies and marched past to the music of their respective bands. This time the 16th marched with more precision, but again the 47th merited the most applause, and the General was heard to remark, after No. 4, Portsmouth had passed, "Well done; that's a good company." Every man was neatly dressed, and their helmets were as white as pipe clay could make them. The artillery and cavalry went by at a trot and gallop, and both merited complimentary remarks. An inspection of the men followed, after which they prepared for a sham fight. The attack was from the south. The woods in the rear of the staff officers' quarters were supposed to be occupied by the enemy. The 16th and 45th Battalions advanced and extended for skirmishing purposes. They kept up rapid volley-firing, and appeared to be animated by a desire to utterly extinguish the foe. The enemy held the woods, but retired slightly when the volley-firing began. The enemy was supposed to have attempted to work around the right flank of the skirmishers, but the 47th was extended and the 45th and 46th acted as supports. After a fusillade the 47th retired and the cavalry made a charge on the retreating force. The enemy retreated in confusion. The artillery took up a position on the left flank and poured a heavy charge into the enemy's rear, leaving (in one's mind) the ground covered with the slain. The infantry then hastily advanced and poured in a volley of shot that utterly routed the opposing troops, which retreated into the thick woods to reconnoitre or send out a flag of truce. Hostilities ceased and the men marched back fully satisfied that they had been doing excellent service. The brigade was then formed in front of the saluting base and the General addressed the officers of the brigade. The General addressed the officers of the brigade in the following terms:

THE MAJOR GENERAL'S OPINION.

"I am pleased with the men and their appearance. Some of the regiments marched past better than the others, some companies did very much better than the others, but I will not particularize. Each man must look into his own heart and ask himself, "Am I one of the deditious ones?" There is one thing that I find the men in want of, and that is water bottles. A soldier is of very little service if he has not his water bottle, and that, too, filled with water. The bottles should not be leaky, but well secured. If the authorities did not provide them I would have had no objections to see the men carrying soda water bottles. These you would have to provide at your own expense, but they would only cost a few pence and you would have looked more soldierly. I have given you and the spectators a little amusement by way of a foretaste of war. It is much harder work in a real issue. The people will now have a slight knowledge of what real warfare is. I hope to meet you all again next year in brigade camp, and will then hope for more perfection. A man cannot learn a trade in ten or twelve days, neither can a soldier be trained in the same time."

TOUR AMONG THE TENTS.

He then drove off, and dismounting, made a tour of inspection amongst the tents, which he found both clean and

neat. He expressed himself pleased with what he saw. He then returned to headquarters and dined with the staff officers. At 2 p. m. the 16th Batt. band was ordered out and played a number of airs at headquarters, and massing of the battalion guards.

INSPECTING THE FIELD BATTERY.

The Kingston Field Battery distinguished themselves yesterday, receiving praise for the way in which they went through their evolutions. At the review they first walked past the saluting base at close interval, returned, trotted and galloped past at open interval. They then formed up and were inspected by the General, and went through several manoeuvres. Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, of "B" Battery, in the absence of Col. Strange, R.A., afterwards made the annual inspection of guns and accoutrements, and put the men through the movements of firing, dismounting and mounting guns. All these things they performed with alacrity, and to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer. The battery returned to quarters, and each officer and non-commissioned officer was verbally examined by Lt.-Col. Montizambert relative to his duties.

The officers then dined. The battery struck tents about 5 p. m., and at 7 p. m., embarked on the steamer 'Pierpont' for home.

In the afternoon the General left by the 4 o'clock train for Port Hope.

HEALTH OF THE CAMP.

The principal medical officer of the camp, Dr. Smith, states that the camp was remarkably healthy. He reiterated his remarks, previously noted in regard to the medicine chest provided by the Government. As soon as he saw it he at once condemned it as inadequate and useless. The 45th was the sickliest owing to the long wait of the men at Trenton, without food and water, on the day of their coming to camp. The 47th was the healthiest.

Brigade Camp Quarter-Master VanIngeen, of the 40th Battalion, kept the whole camp in splendid order. He daily inspected the various tents, and all orders issued by him have been faithfully carried out by the regimental quarter-masters.

COL. VILLIERS OPEN OPINION.

Lt.-Col. Villiers, D.A.G., was next interviewed, and without hesitation asserted that he had never come across a better class of officers and men. He had attended five different camps in Canada, but the present one was the best. Every one, from the drummer boy up to the staff officers faithfully performed his work, not slovenly, but with an earnest desire to become proficient in the art of war. The improvement made during the twelve days was wonderful indeed, considering that seven-tenths of the men were raw recruits. He wished us to thank the officers for the kind way in which they had seconded his efforts, and the men for the orderly manner in which they had conducted themselves.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The official returns of the respective officers show that the entire strength of the brigade was 1,223 officers and men; and 160 horses.

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