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NOTICE.

The articles on "Heavy Gun Construction," by Sir W. Palliser, and on "Tactical Lessons suggested by the past sham fight," have to be postponed to our next issue.

Communications intended for publication in the next issue of the *C. M. Review*, must reach the Editor not later than the 20th of the month.

All correspondence connected with the *C. M. Review* should be addressed to the Secretary R. S. G. Kingston

The publishers of the *CANADIAN MILITARY REVIEW* are greatly indebted and return their sincere thanks to the proprietors of the *British Whig*, for the handsome manner in which they placed their press at the service of the Secretary of the *REVIEW*—free of all charge—to print the last two numbers of this paper, the machinery belonging to "B" Battery, R.S.G., having been damaged in transit from Quebec.

AVIS.

Conformément à la loi, toute personne qui reçoit un journal et qui ne le renvoie pas, se trouve abonnée de droit.

Les personnes qui auraient quelques communications à nous adresser, sont priées de nous les envoyer avant le 10 de chaque mois.

Les personnes qui désirent entrer dans la Batterie "B" sont priées de se présenter au Commandant, (Kingston), tous les jours de 10 heures à midi, ou de lui envoyer leur demande avec leurs écrits sur leur bonne conduite. Il faut aussi qu'elles sachent lire et écrire qu'elles jouissent d'une bonne santé, que leur hauteur ne soit pas moins de 5 pieds 4 pouces, la mesure de la poitrine de 34 pouces. Enfin, nous les prévenons que les ouvriers charpentiers, menuisiers et forgerons ont une extra paie de 20 cents par jour.

La Batterie "B" informe le public militaire qu'elle tient à sa disposition les ouvrages de droit pour le smooth bore, le mortier, les fusils à sifflet etc., ouvrages imprimés par les presses de la Batterie d'Artillerie sous la haute surveillance du commandant.

Sentiment and Soldiering.

In an article in the *Broad Arrow* of June 25th, the following remarks appeared:—

That sentiment plays an important part in the soldier's life must be admitted, startling as it may seem, by every rational and careful observer. The great wars in which men engage from time to time are incurred for sentiment more frequently than for tangible advantages, and sentiment has its share in determining the side upon which victory declares itself. Men are not machines—they are wonderful compounds of habits and prejudices, fancies and feelings. The philosopher Coleridge has been at the trouble to show that nearly all political revolutions, or serious agitations therefrom, have been inspired by an abstract idea. In the same way, it is possible to show that nearly all the great campaigns of the world, and nearly all the bloodiest battles have been fought for and won by a sentiment.

The early armies were nearly all sentiment. They were mobs, unable to fight without working themselves up into fury, or endeavouring to similarly excite the enemy. The old yells, the clashing of spear and shield, the extravagance in gesture, were all intended to express the idea of rage and defiance. Fighting was to be done, if at all, in hot blood. Men swarmed as bees do. The idea of rigid discipline did not come until later, and the silence in the ranks of modern armies marching to combat, or already engaged in it, would strike an Attila, a Genghis-Khan, or a Boadicea, with astonishment. The necessity for individual coolness in the smoke and tumult is as great now as was the need for excitement and passion in the older times. The individual kind of fighting is rarer than it was even since the bayonet was introduced, and much rarer since the days of long and short spears, and clubs. We might, therefore, put the whole matter in this form—that, with the invention of long-range weapons, there has been a gradual and sequential diminution in the sentimental excitement of the individual soldier.

It would be a grave mistake to infer from this account of an immense change, that sentiment has no part to play in modern armies, or with the modern individual soldier. Our main contention is a sufficient answer to the first mistake, if anyone should feel inclined to make it. For example, no one doubts that the feeling pervading the German army in the Franco-German war was stronger, pulse by pulse, than the feeling which moved the French army. It was less vague and dreamy. The German soldier could understand what he was fighting for; it is not so clear that, though the more excitable French soldier cried "à Berlin" in terrible menaces, he had a permanent and ever-renewing source of strong feeling arising out of a clear and correct perception of the aim and cause of the war. The Germans mustered to defend the Rhine. Did the Frenchmen feel any poetic enthusiasm for the Meuse and the Moselle? Vague emotions speedily evaporate, and the excitement of the French soldiers reached its point in Paris before a shot had been fired. In a similar manner the Russian soldiers were sustained during the war in Turkey by a sentimental regard for people allied to them in race and religion.

There was never, as Lord Derby has recently remarked, a more notable example of what mere sentiment can do in military matters than in the British Volunteer movement. It began in sentiment, and sentiment sustains it. We might even go further, and say that voluntary enlistment being the principle of our army system, we build upon sentiment as our sure and sole foundation. Other nations insist—we invite. They order—and we allow.

The Volunteer movement, in this view of the case, is simply a natural and logical development of the genius of the British nation in things military. Philosophic observers may here remark that British soldiers fight so well because their hearts are in the work. They have become soldiers of their own account. Their sentiments have inspired them to be so. The Volunteer movement has not, though it began as described, shown any signs of wearing itself out. It was never stronger, healthier, and more popular than it is at the present moment.

Our advice then, is not to despise sentiment as a force in soldiering. Discipline may do wonders, but of itself it must sometimes fail, in great emergencies. Weak characters will exist in all communities, and find their way into the Army, as into every other profession and calling. *Esprit de corps* is simply a sentiment, and we all know what it will do for a regiment. "Drill, drill, everlasting drill" is only the means to an end. Mechanical perfection needs, however, the informing spirit, and we have called it sentiment for want of any better and more comprehensive term. Without a sentiment of some kind soldiering is apt to be dry, dull and tedious work. With it, it can be made attractive, happy, and even noble.

This reasoning is perfectly true in respect to our own Militia, and though the feeling of united patriotism which pervades all ranks, we have in the country a military force upon which the greatest reliance could be placed, should the Dominion at any time be called upon to put itself in a state of defence. Still yet, though men may be imbued with a deep sense of duty, and willing to forego personal comfort, so as to place themselves at their country's call, an appalling conviction will at times present itself, that even patriotism may ooze out of human nature and cease to be noble, when efforts directed and time sacrificed towards this end are blindly ignored, or made to serve only for political purposes.

The vice which recognizes political over professional claims is the rust which grows on a form of Government during the piping times of peace. In the friction "of a nation's agony the rust disappears."

The efficiency of a modern army now mainly depends upon a thorough scientific knowledge, and an extensive acquaintance with the history of military operations, by its officers, with a perfect state of discipline, a high individual intelligence, and a complete mastery over the various details of military work by the soldier, together with that *esprit de corps* which knits the British services into one unit of force.

This can only be attained first by bringing the men together as often as possible for drill, secondly by establishing an extended system of instruction, and thirdly by recognizing merit as a means of advancement both to military and civil appointments. In respect to the first and second the establishment of artillery officers (field and garrison) at the Royal Schools of Gunnery, might be increased for the purpose of these gentlemen proceeding periodically to the various cities and districts throughout the Dominion to instruct corps both practically and theoretically in military science,—a desideratum most sadly needed as far as the artillery arm is concerned. In a poor country like our own the idea of establishing infantry schools of instruction is most erroneous. All that an infantryman has to learn can be acquired outside an

infantry school, artillerymen learn thoroughly all that can be known of infantry evolutions, fire discipline, musketry, etc., as was conspicuously apparent at the late sham fight at Quebec. What Canada should do is to encourage the artillery branch by every possible means, as garrison artillery can act either as gunners or infantry, and field artillery as cavalry as occasion might require. Continental nations are sparing no efforts to perfect their breech loading and machine guns, and from all appearances our next great war will partake more of an artillery duel than anything else.

Confederation in Trade.

A circular has been issued by the Dominion Board of Trade Montreal proposing that a conference be convened by the various Chambers of Commerce, throughout the dependencies of the British Empire to be held in London in the last week of February, 1881, invitations being issued to 48 delegates from Great Britain and 55 delegates representing the various colonies for the purpose of inaugurating a system to establish freer commercial intercourse between the Colonies themselves, and between them and the United Kingdom, the result of such action being the building up of a Great Trade Empire, with which Foreign Countries would be only too glad to join. In this way free trade principles would be nursed and protected, for unless some broad scheme of this kind is planned and given effect to, the Commercial prosperity of Great Britain will be undermined by Foreign Countries, demoralising separate portions of the Colonial Empire in detail, and inflicting suffering such as Canada has experienced during the past three years.

This question was brought up at the Annual Meeting of 15th January, 1878, and the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"That it is desirable to communicate with the Associated Chambers of Commerce in England, with the view of obtaining their assistance in organizing a confederation of Representatives from the Boards of Trade of the Dependencies of Great Britain, to meet in London once a year, or as often as may be considered advisable with the object of drawing closer the trade relations between the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire."

It was not upon the bayonets of her soldiers that the Empire of Germany was built; the foundation of its greatness was securely laid upon the commercial treaties of Zollverein in 1831, the superstructure of which being firmly cemented together by one common aim, culminated in proclaiming the great truth of "strength in union" upon the heights of Sedan on that 4th of September, 1870. Let us hope that the initiative taken by our Board of Trade may likewise lead us upon the road to "consolidation."

"The Colonies" Again.

Under the above heading, the Toronto Mail of the 23rd ult., contains an article, bearing upon the subject of "Imperialism." It says:—

"We are therefore, read with some degree of interest, but with no excitement at all, the following from the London Morning Post:—
"The whole question of Imperial unity, or Imperial federation—by whichever it may be called—is one that will be coming, more and more to the front year by year, as the relative importance, wealth and population

of the Mother Country and the colonies more nearly approximate. And, therefore, those who now wish to take time by the forelock, and to discuss the subject to some practical end, are doing good service to the Empire. Indeed, it is a question that might be fittingly discussed by representatives of the United Kingdom and the colonies especially designated for that purpose."

What the Post says is perfectly true. As the colonies grow in wealth and numbers, they will naturally enough come to be of more importance to English statesmen, and, therefore, an occasional reminder, that the colonies exist, and are really getting bigger and richer, is worth making in the press. Hitherto it must be confessed the discussions of the London papers concerning our affairs have been more amusing than useful. But the field for usefulness exists if there is that will and the ability to cultivate it. We do not place much confidence in the results of any discussion as to the Federation of the Empire; but there are topics that the English press might dwell upon with satisfaction. There is the constant stream of British subjects, going to the United States to be citizens of a rival and not friendly nation—why do not the London papers check it instead of encouraging it? There are the millions of acres of fertile lands in the North-West—why do not the English papers advertise them and encourage the British emigrants to settle on them? The Post wants "practical" work—that would be practical enough for us. We feel that what the Post really means is that when the colonies become, by their own efforts and sacrifices, sufficiently wealthy and prosperous to be made to share the burdens of the Empire, then the British press will kindly consider the interests of the Empire and endeavour to give the colonies an opportunity of gracefully shouldering a portion of the weight. Perhaps, however rich and populous the colonies may grow, they may find their own burdens sufficiently heavy to be borne without Imperial addition.

Whose fault is it that British emigrants seek the shores of the United States, in preference to our own Dominion? How can the Mail expect the London papers to expatiate upon advantages offered by our fair land as a home for England's sons, over that of the United States, in face of the enormous exodus which has taken place this spring from Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces to that country. And how is it that immigrants pass through our country, and by our doors, to take up land in the Western States.

England withdrew her troops to induce the Colony to be self-supporting, so that its immense resources might be developed by the potent agency of "Independence." Has Canada done all she might do in this respect? The Mail forgets that it is under the fostering care of Great Britain, and under the protection of the mighty power of her arms, that the commerce of this country "sails the seas" in perfect security, and find a market for its products in ever quarter of the globe, and for which protection she has never been asked to contribute a sixpence.

Canada is simply one of England's children growing up and developing into manhood under the anxious care and watchful eye of its parent, and after the days of dependent childhood and erring youth be passed, the Mail forgetful of the 5th Commandment, would advocate the dispensation of the mosaic "Corban," by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me, he shall be free.

Notice to Colleges and School.

Principals of Public Schools and Colleges in the Province of Ontario are reminded that Infantry Instructors can be sent from B. Battery Royal Gunnery School in accordance with General Orders.

By reference to General Orders published in the Canada Gazette of 26th July, 1879, it will be seen that the services of qualified infantry instructors from the Royal School of Gunnery, together with breech-loading rifles, accoutrements and military books are supplied by the Government free of all charge.

It will be seen that the advantages Mental, Moral, & Physical to be gained from Military drill and discipline

can be obtained without cost to any institution if providing its Cadets with a uniform which may be as economical as other clothing, provided the cut and color are in accordance with utility and durability. The Cadets of the High School, Montreal, appeared at the Review on Her Majesty's Birthday at Quebec in a neat uniform of Canadian homespun.

Principals of Colleges are requested to give early notice to Deputy Adjutant Generals of Districts during the present holiday season to admit of the necessary arrangements being made at the re-opening of Colleges, &c.

* Defence of Great and Greater Britain.

Extract from Gazette, 12th September, 1879.

DOWNING STREET, September 9th, 1879.

The Queen has been pleased to issue a Commission under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the effect following.—

* * * * *

Whereas we have thought it expedient, for divers good causes and considerations, that a Commission should forthwith issue to enquire into the condition and sufficiency of the means both naval and military, provided for the defence of the more important sea-ports within our Colonial Possessions and their dependencies, and of the stations established or required within our said possessions and dependencies for coaling, refitting, or repairing the ships of our Navy, and for the protection of the commerce of our Colonies with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with each other, and with foreign countries:

And whereas it is expedient to consider and determine in which of our stations and ports it is desirable, on account of their strategical or commercial importance, to provide an organized system of defence, in addition to such general protection as can be afforded by our Naval forces; and whether such defence should consist of permanent works manned by garrisons of Imperial or local troops, or both combined, or of any local naval organization or other armaments or appliances:

And whether it is desirable to consider whether, and in what proportions, the cost of such measures of defence should be divided between the Imperial Government and the Colonies to which they relate, or should be wholly defrayed by the Imperial Government or by the Colonies:

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, knowledge and ability, do by these presents authorize and appoint you the said Henry Howard Molyneux, Earl of Carnarvon, Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Sir Alexander Milne, Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, Sir Henry Barkly, Thomas Brassey, and Robert George Crookshank Hamilton to be our Commissioners for the purpose of such enquiries as aforesaid, and that you may offer such suggestions as may seem to you meet as to the best means (regard being had to the works completed and in progress, and to the ordinary number of our naval and military forces voted by Parliament) of providing for the defence and protection of our Colonial Possessions and commerce as aforesaid, special attention being given to the necessity of providing safe coaling, refitting, and repairing stations in such of our Colonial Possessions and their dependencies as you may deem best suited for the requirements of our fleet and mercantile marine in time of war.

* The Defence of Great and Greater Britain.—Sketches of its Naval, Military and Political aspect.—Captain J. C. R. Colomb, F. R. G. S. Edward Stanford, London.

INTRODUCTORY.

Capt. Colomb, in his introduction, says:—

For the first time in the history of our Empire we are about to inquire—How to defend it? The fact of our taking such a great and unprecedented step has as yet attracted but little notice.

It is possible the larger portion of "the public" do not know that there is an intimate and indissoluble connection between the state of the defences of particular colonial ports (respecting which the Commission is to inquire) and the personal safety of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland. Did the people of the United Kingdom believe this public inquiry concerned their own individual interests so closely, the announcement of the Commission would, doubtless, have at once received a warmer welcome. It is, therefore, unhappily necessary to explain that, according to the terms of the Commission, its fundamental object may be thus shortly expressed:—

1. To inquire and report on the steps necessary to adopt, to ensure that in war the people of these islands shall not be starved into submission, and that the communications of Great with Greater Britain shall not be cut.

2. To consider how the burden of cost resulting from taking these necessary steps should be apportioned between Great and Greater Britain?

The primary question then to be investigated by this Commission and with which the text of the following chapter deals, the reader is warned that the views so put forth rest upon the assumption that we are an Empire, and that it is essential not only to "British interests," but to the civilization and peace of the world, we should remain so. It may, in the eyes of some, be almost a crime to use the word Empire to describe the British position: it may even be a matter of opinion whether, in a political sense, the aggregate of colonial interests over which Queen Victoria reigns can be properly described by the word Empire, but it is a matter of fact that, taking the mother country and her colonies together, no other word than Empire describes our geographical position.

In 1859, we fancied that France furnished a model for British defensive necessities; in 1866, we fancied it had become a question whether Prussia did not furnish a better. Sedan firmly established the fancy that Germany was the best; but 1879 brings before us the fact that Germany has no Greater Germany, and that we are not prepared to protect our commerce, not even to guard the food supply of these two little islands in war.

Not till our war forces are re-organized in a manner perfectly adapted to the necessities of our Empire—exceptionally situated essentially different from all others in the world—can that great auditor History, "write off" what has been wasted on popular military delusions. Even now, who can accurately estimate what our French, Prussian, and German "fancies" have cost us, though all are aware we have uncommonly little, if anything at all, to show for them?

Turning to the next problem submitted to the Commission,—viz the distribution of the cost of measures necessary, for Imperial safety between Great and Greater Britain.

It may be fairly described as a constitutional " Gordian knot," which has taken busy British brains, working in all four quarters of the world, more than a century to tie. They have done their work so well that now only the sword of representation can ever cut it.

If Greater Britain's resources are to be at the disposal of the Empire, she cannot be debarred from taking her place in its councils. The real question at issue, therefore, is this:—Is Great Britain, with increasing pauperism and, relatively, decreasing trade, prepared to face the future with its accumulating Imperial responsibilities, but without relatively accumulating power at command to meet them?

If she is not, then she must either wriggle out of her responsibilities as best she may, or go honestly into a real partnership with Greater Britain, and abandon the theory that she alone has the brains and money necessary to carry on an Imperial business both in peace and war. Delay in coming to terms will not diminish the responsibilities of Great Britain, but will increase the resources and the power of Greater Britain, and therefore procrastination only tends to make it more to the advantage of Great Britain, and less to the benefit of Greater Britain, to form such partnership. In any case, Greater Britain will have many words to say on the subject, indeed has much to say now, even on that one aspect of the question—defence. It was, therefore, of extreme importance to let Greater Britain, by means of these notes, speak in the words of its own press direct to the reader of the text. Their distinct utterances will sufficiently warn him that Imperial Defence cannot be settled on any lasting basis simply by naval and military science, and they forbid the vain hope that the Royal Commission—in the composition of which the principle of Colonial representation is excluded—can do more than suggest to Greater Britain what she has a clear right not to accept, and what Great Britain would, were the positions reversed, certainly reject, viz to pay bills for war purposes without any control over the items, nor any voice in the question which rules the total—peace or war?

It is to be hoped that the Royal Commission now sitting is but a preliminary investigation, a preparation for such measures as shall draw together Great and Greater Britain by a closer and more enduring tie.

THE NAVY AND COLONIES.

There is but too much reason to fear that neither the Navy nor the Colonies command at present sufficient popular attention. In 1859, public opinion awoke to the unpalatable conviction that—in the words of the Royal Commission—"The nation cannot be considered as secured against invasion if depending for its defence on the fleet alone." This "Royal Commission on the National Defence of the United Kingdom," in 1859, broke down some of our most cherished and time-honored popular beliefs and prejudices. It may be useful, to

glance at some facts which may assist us in arriving at practical conclusions.

To appreciate their value it is necessary briefly to call to mind the salient features of our defensive arrangements and policy from 1859 to 1879. The first thing of striking importance is the growth of a purely military spirit amongst us, plainly exhibited by the spontaneous action of the nation in arming and organizing itself into a volunteer force of some 170,000, binding itself to serve for the defence of Great Britain only; the resuscitation and total re-organization by successive Governments of the Militia and Yeomanry, a force of some 130,000, legally bound to serve only in *Great Britain and Ireland*; the complete organization of our regular army—"horse, foot, and artillery"; the construction of splendid fortifications and military works in the United Kingdom, at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Chatham, &c., which did not exist twenty years ago. How, the whole of these great, extraordinary, and rapid movements in a purely military direction springing originally from a feeling of national insecurity, created by the fall of the national confidence in the power of "the wooden walls of old England" to protect these islands from invasion, and the substitution of no amount of thickness of armour for wood can win back that blind and implicit bygone trust so rudely shaken by a practical appreciation of the change produced by steam. But, besides, all these solid proofs of the quick growth of a purely military spirit, there are others more subtle, but nevertheless as sure. Most Englishmen would now be ashamed to acknowledge ignorance of the broad features of the military history of recent wars, or the leading principles of military operations. The press and the current literature teem with articles from a purely military standpoint. On the other hand, the Navy as a sort of abstract quantity of national necessity, absorbs no such popular attention, though the service is, as it deserves to be, most popular. It would be very hard to find an Englishman, unconnected with the service, who is ashamed to say he knows nothing at all of recent naval history, and still less of the broad principles of naval operations and arrangements. The nation gets angry and excited when an iron-clad goes to the bottom, and, from ignorance of naval matters, generally blames the wrong, but, in the intervals between mishaps which must occasionally happen, the popular mind is somewhat lethargic, if not wholly apathetic, in its regard of much that appertains to "England's right arm."

To sum up the results of our national defensive efforts of the past twenty years, it may be said, as regards the army, we have sought out, defined, and carried out the general principles to govern our military arrangements, we have taken every advantage of "advancing science" to improve and perfect the details; but with respect to the Navy we have only used "advancing science" for the improvement of some details, such as ships, without ever the faintest national effort to seek out the great general principles which must guide our naval arrangements. This is doubly remarkable when it is remembered that it was the change produced on naval operations by steam that has led us so far afoot towards a purely military goal, and caused us, so to speak, to turn our back on those new naval principles which are the very essence of the problem submitted by steam for England's solution.

As the annual value of our trade with China and Japan approaches £15,000,000, the arrangements for supplying and securing to our fleet in war ample supplies of coal is surely a question of very considerable national importance, yet it does not command popular sympathy. But the question of coal supply does not simply concern the power of the British war fleets to keep the sea; on it rests the whole complex operations of our steam trade. Steam companies take care to provide ample fuel for their wants, and store it at the most convenient points along the great highroads of the sea. Though, as a general rule, these vessels have far superior coal-carrying capacity to any of our war-ships, they are nevertheless dependent on fixed coaling stations, the great majority of which are on British territory. The main object of hostile cruisers would

be to damage our sea trade, and no more effective mode could suggest itself than burning the coal of our steam mercantile fleets. If the defence of these British coal-stores abroad is to be left to sea-going ships, instead of such ships being at their proper places on the high seas, they will be in war snugly lying off the coal wharves. Were the Horse Guards to send a cavalry force on any expedition without spare horseshoes or the means of making them, there would be a general outcry; yet the nation silently acquiesces in the despatch of whole fleets, composed of ships which are complicated masses of intricate machinery, to distant parts of the world without providing them with means of repair, floating or fixed, and does not even provide dock accommodation for war-ships at such important places as the *Cape, British Columbia, Halifax, N.S., and Quebec*, commanding as they do the great passages leading from one hemisphere to the other. In 1859 the total tonnage of British vessels which entered and cleared at ports in the United Kingdom was 13,000,000 odd; in 1877 it was 53,000,000 odd. We have, therefore, now four times as great a national stake on the water as we had in 1859, at which period we commenced giving our exclusive attention to purely military arrangements. It is instructive to think of facts such as these, and it cannot be too often repeated that one-half of the people of these islands are now dependent on over-sea transport for food. It is also a matter for serious reflection that other nations are making rapid strides in naval development, while two new naval powers, Germany and Italy, have risen out of the troubled Europe of the last two decades.

An extended position, connected by long lines, requires a much greater force to maintain it than to attack it. An insignificant attacking force can harass and worry it, unless the most careful, painstaking attention be paid to statistical laws, based on accurate knowledge, and all arrangements are made subject to those laws.

We have water-roads 13,000 miles in length, commanded by points in British territory, but there is not a place of refuge where helpless merchant ships in war can find even temporary safety or security along their whole length. It is evident that as the absolute necessity of arming our mercantile marine in war becomes more apparent, so will the value and importance of our fixed points commanding the great water-roads become more clear as a great element of maritime strength. They must not merely be protected coal depôts, but naval storehouses where guns, gun-mountings, and ammunition suitable for the use of the mercantile marine can be safely stored.

Before offering necessarily brief remarks on the colonial portion of our subject, it may be instructive to summarise some remarkable changes which, from a defensive point of view, the twenty years just closed has brought about in our colonial history. We have since 1859 withdrawn regular troops from all our great colonies having responsible governments, except the Cape. In the interval which has elapsed the United Kingdom has gone so far as to sell old military clothing and muskets to Canada, while Canada has developed a military system capable of placing 600,000 men under arms, and, as all are aware, has tendered offers of substantial military assistance to us within the last few months. The colonies of Australasia have organized local military forces, and erected defensive works and the Cape ja at this moment engaged in providing military means of internal local defence. The West Indian colonies do not appear to have followed in the same path. The example set by the mother-country has not been without its influence on her children, and, therefore, it is not surprising to find that in naval directions little has been done. Canada has provided herself with a naval force of small armed steamers for lake service. Victoria is distinguished by the possession of the "Cerberus" and "Nelson," and a naval establishment of some 350 of all ranks. We may look in vain elsewhere for any advance as regards naval preparations in any of our great colonies at all proportionate either to their military progress or mercantile development. If we cast our eyes towards India

we find the abolition of the Indian navy as the most striking event of our recent Imperial naval history. Passing from this cursory review of colonial and military changes, let us now throw a side glance at the development of the trade of the four great groups of our Colonial Empire during nearly the same period. In 1859 the total value of exports and imports of Australasia was £18,000,000 odd; in 1876 it was £38,000,000 odd, or nearly double. That of our West Indian Islands was £3,000,000 odd, while in 1876 it was over £11,000,000. It is needless to multiply proofs of the enormously increasing dependence of all parts of the British Empire on the freedom of the sea-roads except for the purpose of impressing all Englishmen, home and colonial with the ever-increasing responsibilities of naval protection. We appear to be in some danger of forgetting the purely military defence of our Empire as a whole must ever be secondary to its naval security. No amount of military force can swim, and therefore in an Empire such as ours it can only move to defence or attack through the agency of our mercantile marine under the shelter of sea-war power and efficient naval strategical arrangements.

The British navy is furnished, paid, and maintained exclusively by the United Kingdom, but a very large proportion of British sea-commerce it will have to protect in war belongs to other parts of our Empire. For example, the number of vessels registered at ports of the United Kingdom is 25,090, with an aggregate of 5,338,360 tons, while the number of vessels registered at ports of the British possessions is 13,158, with an aggregate of 1,797,477 tons; the rest of the Empire, therefore, has of the register of its ports half the total number of ships and about one-quarter of the aggregate tonnage of the total British mercantile marine. The gross revenue of British possessions is about equal to that of the United Kingdom; and while the revenue of the United Kingdom is annually charged with some £10,000,000 for the naval protection of British mercantile marine, British possessions are not chargeable with any sum whatever for such protection. India, however, contributes about £69,000 a year on account of the expenses of the fleet of the Indian Station; but the rest of the Empire bears no share of the naval expenses incurred or to be incurred for the protection of its sea-commerce in war.

The extraordinary commercial development, progressing by leaps and bounds, must sooner or later force upon all Englishmen's attention the question of mutual responsibility and mutual effort in the really imperial matter of sea-defence. Every year's delay in coming to a common understanding on the subject may possibly render solution more difficult, and there is but too much reason to fear that neglect may now lead the United Kingdom ultimately either to attempt high-handed measures which would surely end in disastrous failure, or towards a blind repudiation of responsibilities which would be the beginning of a lament. It is earnestly to be hoped when this question receives the popular attention it merits that no ill-considered effort will be made to settle it off-hand by any simple "pound, shilling, and pence" arrangement. There are other grave questions behind which forbid such mode of dealing with so complex a problem. The strength of the English race does not rest on money bags; it lies deep in the hearts of a great and free people, who, above all things, love fair play. If, therefore, the extraordinary and wholly respecting naval burdens of the Empire is ever to be a thing of the past, it can only satisfactorily result from friendly consultation and reasonable compromise. We must not ask our colonies simply for cash; but we must enlist their active sympathy and practical help in a common effort for a common good. If the foundation-stones of any real system of truly British naval defence are ever to be laid, the colonies must be called into consultation on the matter. We on our part must show real desire to join with them in carrying out, not only systematic and well-defined preparations for ensuring in war the safety of those great water-roads common to us all, but we must do more. We must show our determination to secure them in peace their due proportion of the honour and prestige attaching to a great and noble service,

as well as those more solid advantages arising from the expenditure of capital and labor incidental to its maintenance.

Is the whole British Empire in combination, with its gross annual revenue of some £168,000,000, too poor to raise a loan sufficient to protect the points which, in a strategical sense, command its water-roads, and, from a naval point of view, are vital to the power of locomotion both of its war navy and its huge mercantile marine? Let it be remembered that we cannot in war "go down to the sea in ships, nor occupy our business in great waters, save under the fostering care and shelter of armed ships, now absolutely dependent on coal for efficient protective power.

Finally, it is to be observed that when attempts at junction are, in a naval sense, possible, attempts to cut our sea-communications are more than possible; they are even probable; because in the existing state of our naval arrangements and ill-defined naval principles, the operation involves the application of a much smaller naval attacking force. We have, by the creation of purely military forces, and by the creation of great home fortifications, given in the past twenty years the most ample practical proofs of our national belief in one danger, while during the same period our neglect of naval principles is a striking memorial of our utter disbelief in the other, perhaps the more real of the two.

To be continued.

Militia Items.

—Lt. Col. Strange, R.A., D.I.A., accompanied by Major Tascherou, have been on a tour of inspection at the West.

—The various Deputy Adjutant-Generals and Brigade-Majors composing the Militia Staff of the Dominion have received notice from the Government of an intended exchange of stations.

—The startling news from Afghanistan announcing the annihilation of General Burrow's brigade, creates the deepest feeling of concern. How necessary is it for the arms of a country to be efficient. Casting our eyes towards past Fenian raids, fanatical and labour disturbances, and our Indians in the North West we may rightly say—"vigilantibus, non dormientibus, subveniunt"—a man must be awake on his post as well as on a march.

—On the 14th ult., the Cobourg Battery of garrison artillery, commanded by Capt. Dumble, was inspected by Lt. Col. Strange, R.A., D.I.A., when gun practice was also carried out, Major Heber, C.A., acting as range officer. The physique and intelligence of the men composing this corps was everything that could be expected, but the rule of only permitting garrison artillery to drill for six days in two years renders efficiency impossible. Capt. Dumble is a civil engineer by profession, and so fairly fitted to command an artillery corps. His second in command, Lt. Mac Nechtan, is an experienced rifle shot, and distinguished himself at Wimbledon some years ago.

—On the 28th ult., the Collingwood Garrison Battery, commanded by Lt. Col. Hogg, was inspected by the Inspector of Artillery, who also superintended its drill.

nual gun practice; Major Taschereau, C.A., range officer. A stiff gale made it difficult to fix the target and banners, and considering the disadvantages of the situation, the practice was good. The importance of Collingwood as a base of supply for operations in the North-West, make it surprising that an idea of disbanding the battery should have been entertained, as at a slight expense a sunken battery could be constructed at "Fisherman's Point," which would command the harbor. Our remarks in reference to the time allowed for the training of Garrison Artillery in connection with the inspection of the Cobourg Battery, apply to this corps also. Lt. Colonel Hogg is an officer long connected with the Artillery, and holds a certificate from the old R. A. Gunnery School

Notice.

Officers of all arms belonging to Militia corps in the Province of Ontario are notified that there are vacancies for attached officers at the Royal School of Gunnery, Kingston, and in default of a sufficient number of applicants from the Artillery, officers of Cavalry and Infantry regiments can obtain admission for short courses, qualifying for their respective command. No uniform is required beyond the undress of their corps; the pay is \$1 per diem; messing, \$16 per month; entrance fee to mess, \$5; mess and band subscription, \$1 per month.

Field Artillery, Cavalry and mounted Infantry officers allowed forage for a horse. Early application is necessary as the present vacancies are likely to be soon filled.

Dominion Military Museum.

COLONEL WILY'S COLLECTION.

Trophies of Canadian Wars.—Relics of the Rebellion.

The history of Canada is rich in records of heroism from the time when Jacques Cartier first explored the mysteries of the mighty St. Lawrence down to the last attempt on our borders at Eccles Hill, when our gallant militia sent the Fenians to the right about in double quick time. Mementoes of those struggles are no doubt plentiful in the country, many of them being in private hands. Some trophies captured by our troops, and some old properties belonging to corps that served in America at different times, have long been among the stores belonging to the Militia Department. These Col. Wily, Director of Stores, has gathered together, and placed in order to form the nucleus of

A MILITARY MUSEUM.

Unoccupied apartments in the new Drill Hall were found admirably adapted for the purpose required, and under the direction of the Colonel are in process of being fitted up. On the walls are a series of beautifully arranged star devices of bayonets, sword-bayonets, pistols, sabres, etc., of various patterns in a splendid state of preservation, all the blades being highly polished, and in as good order as if required for immediate use. On the floor beneath these will be arranged

PILES OF SHOT AND SHELL.

representing the development of gunnery from an early period down to the heaviest ordnance now in use in the Dominion. The spherical and oblong shot and shell will be so displayed as to give an idea of the old and new styles of artillery. In the centre of the room is a nine-pounder smooth-bore gun, marked in the metal with the letters

S. N. Y.,

which stand for the State of New York. It is an old-fashioned battering gun weighing only seven cwt., but was no doubt considered valuable in its day, and from its make-up appears to have been the work of a primitive artist—probably a blacksmith of the Revolution. However that may be, the gun has a history, which is briefly given on a card attached to a board and placed near it. This history is given as follows:

"TROPHEE GUN.

Captured at the battle of the Windmill, 16th November, 1838.

Von Schultz, with about 400 sympathizers under his command, crossed from the United States at the Windmill, a short distance below Prescott, on the 11th November, 1838. He fortified himself, and held possession till the 16th.

He was attacked unsuccessfully on the 13th by the militia under command of Col. Young, Inspecting Field Officer.

It was not until the arrival of a wing of the 83rd Regiment and a Battery of the Royal Artillery that he finally capitulated after some severe fighting.

Von Schultz, the leader, and about 200 of his followers were taken prisoners; 150 were killed and wounded.

British loss—killed, 2 officers and 6 men; wounded, 3 officers and 39 men.

One of the officers killed was Lieut. Johnstone, 83rd Regiment.

Von Schultz was tried by court martial, and hanged on the 8th December following at Fort Henry, Kingston.

The original warrant for his execution is in this museum.

Col. Wily, who accompanied our reporter, remarks that this document had been duly copied, that it was somewhat curious he should have come into possession of a document of considerable historical importance in connection with this gun, and stepping forward he drew from the muzzle a time-stained yellow parchment which turned out to be the

ORIGINAL DEATH WARRANT

of Von Schultz who led the invading party as above described. We make no excuse for giving this sad memento of the troubles of the year of the rebellion in full. The parchment is folded in the usual way, and backed on the outside as follows:

WARRANT.

To the Sheriff of the Midland District for the Execution of Nils Scottlocky Von Schulte

Recorded 1th Dec., 1838. Lib: G—fol: 419 R A
TUOKER, Sect and Regr

On the left upper corner of the warrant is the signature of the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, thus—**Geo. Arthur**, beneath is the great seal of the Province. It is of the reign of William IV., and represents the Royal Arms of England, mounting the arms of the Province, which are drawn within a circle. On the margin the name of **G. W. A. Hazeman**, Attorney-General, is countersigned. The document reads as follows:

Geo. Arthur.

UPPER CANADA

Seal.
{ VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To the Sheriff of the Midland District of Our Province of Upper Canada

WHEREAS, at a Millia General Court Martini commenced and holden in Fort Henry in the said Millian District on the twenty-sixth day of November, in the second year of our Reign pursuant to an Act of our Parliament of our said Province, passed in the first year of our reign, entitled, "An Act to amend and reduce to one Act the Millia Laws of this Province"—and also of another Act of our said Parliament of our said Province passed in the same first year of our reign, entitled "An Act to protect the inhabitants of this Province against lawless aggression from subjects of foreign Countries at peace with His Majesty," *Nils Scoltecocky Von Schults* was in due form of Law tried and by the said Court Martini declared guilty of the offence following—that is to say—"That he, the said *Nils Scoltecocky Von Schults*, on the 12th day of November, and on divers other days between that day and the 18th day of November in the second year of our reign, with force and arms at the Township of Augustus, in the District of Johnstown, in our said Province, being a citizen of a foreign State or Country at peace with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having joined himself to divers of our Subjects who were then and there unlawfully and traitorously in arms as aforesaid, did then and there levy and make war on Us, and did then and there armed with guns, bayonets and other warlike weapons, kill and slay divers of our loyal subjects, contrary to the Statute in such case made and provided, and against Our peace, Our Crown and Dignity." And whereas upon such conviction the said *Nils Scoltecocky Von Schults* was by the said Court Martini, in due course of law, adjudged to be hanged by the neck till he be dead, at such time and at such place as our Lieutenant Governor of our said Province should direct and appoint. And whereas our said Lieutenant Governor hath appointed Saturday the Eighth day of this present month of December at eight of the clock before noon for the execution of the said Judgment: These are therefore to require, and by these Presents We do strictly command you that upon Saturday the eighth day of December at the hour of eight of the clock before noon of the same day, in your custody, then being at Fort Henry aforesaid, in the Midland District aforesaid, you convey to the place of execution at or near Fort Henry aforesaid, in the Midland District aforesaid, and that you do cause execution to be then and there done to the said *Nils Scoltecocky Von Schults*, in your custody so being, in all things according to the said Judgment and Sentence. And this you are by no means to omit at your peril.

In Testimony whereof We have caused these Our letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed: Witness Our Trusty and well-beloved Sir GEORGE ANTHONY, K. O. H., Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province, and Major-General commanding Our Forces therein at Toronto, this fourth day of December, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and in the second year of Our Reign.

By Command of His
Excellency.

R. A. TUCKER,
Secy.

This document, we may add, was presented to the museum by Lieut. Conles, of the Ottawa Field Battery.

RELICS.

Suspended from the ceiling are the ancient camp colors of the Regiment of Royal Emigrants, 123 years old. This gallant corps was raised in America, and took part in the war of the Revolution and afterwards was quartered in Canada. At the first Montgomery made his attack on Quebec they formed part of the garrison of that city. Afterwards they became the 84th Regiment of the Line, which they remain to this day, with a record for service not less honorable than any regiment of Her Majesty's service.

Adjoining the Museum is an apartment to be devoted to the use of

A. H. THE MILITARY INSTITUTE,

where meetings will be held and efforts made to perpetuate the warlike annals of the Dominion.

In addition to the articles enumerated, Col. Wily has a collection of arms which will hereafter be placed in position. He also intends to have lay figures representing the uniform, accoutrements, arms, etc., of the various branches of the service from the beginning of Canadian history if possible. In connection with this branch of the museum, it is hoped that, as many old settlers must have in their possession old trophies and relics of former wars, such as arms, flags, uniforms, &c., donations will be made when the fact that a National Museum of this kind has been established at the Capital of the Dominion will become known. Presentations of such relics would be gladly received and acknowledged, and a history of the articles attached with the name of the donor. The idea is an excellent one, and Colonel Wily deserves the gratitude of all Canadians

as well as historians, antiquarians and military men for having brought together and rescued from destruction so many valuable mementoes of Canadian wars.—*Ottawa Free Press.*

THE SPEECHES OF DISTINGUISHED MEN AT WIMBLEDON—CANADIAN MILITIA AND CANADIAN POLITICS.

The Canadian team paraded at Wimbledon on July 22nd, and were inspected by Lord Kimberly, who said that it gave him great pleasure to see the team as the representatives of a large force in which the Government took a great interest. He had been told by Sir E. Selby Smyth that the Canadian militia was the making of a great force. He assured them that Englishmen looked upon it as one of the most important forces in the Empire. He hoped they would continue to progress and become year by year more efficient, and a more important part of the Empire. The progress of the Dominion generally had been so great that England began to regard it as a quite considerable power in this world. He looked forward to the day when Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and united by the great railway now contemplated would occupy no inconsiderable position among the nations of the world. He assured them that the pioneers of this great movement would find in England the greatest sympathy. Englishmen regarded everything which concerned the Dominion as of the highest importance. They expected great results from the union of the countries, and looked to Canada for support as well as Canada looked to England.

Colonel Williams, in reply, said that it was exceedingly gratifying to Canadians to hear such kind expressions. He assured His Lordship that they would not forget the reception given them.

Sir John Rose said a few words expressing his pleasure at meeting the representatives of Canadian riflemen.

Sir Selby Smyth, on being invited by Col Williams, also spoke. He said it gave him the greatest satisfaction to find himself again in the presence of officers of the Dominion militia. The important interesting duties which fell to his lot, during his command in Canada, were engraved on his memory, and connected him with the Canadian people in a way that time would never efface. He was delighted to find worthy representatives of the Canadian militia in England maintaining its proficiency, and their presence marked another link of that connection which it would always be his effort to promote. He trusted that the time was not distant when he would again set foot on Canadian soil.

Subsequently at lunch, after the loyal toasts had been honored, Colonel Williams proposed His Excellency the Governor-General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, expressing his regret at the Princess's ill-health, and his hope that her absence from Canada would be short.

Sir Alexander Galt, occupying the vice-chair, gave the toast of "the Mother Country and the Colonies." He said that the friendly feeling shown at Wimbledon was indicative of the union which subsisted between England and her colonies. He rejoiced at the presence of Earl Kimberly and Sir John Macdonald, and said he desired that in Canada as in England the efforts of statesmen should be directed toward the consolidation of the Empire. Canada has been well described as an auxiliary but by no means an independent kingdom.

Lord Kimberly, replying, said that the meeting on that occasion, though casual, might be regarded as a sign of the strong bond of union which subsisted, and he hoped would long subsist between Canada and England. The Canadians intending Sir Alexander Galt to this country had taken a step which he looked upon as very valuable and likely to promote harmonious relations between the two countries, as it was necessary that the interests of Canada should be thoroughly

Fig. 1 of 11

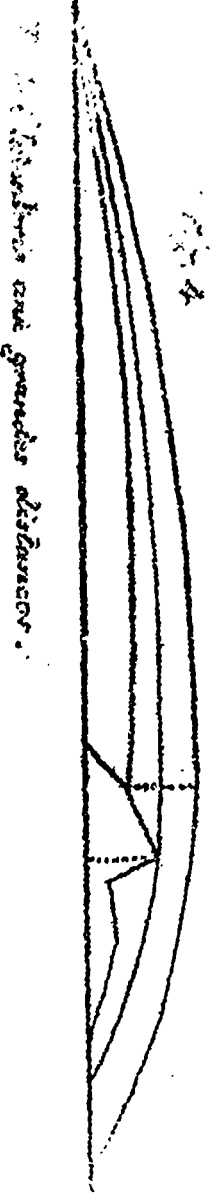
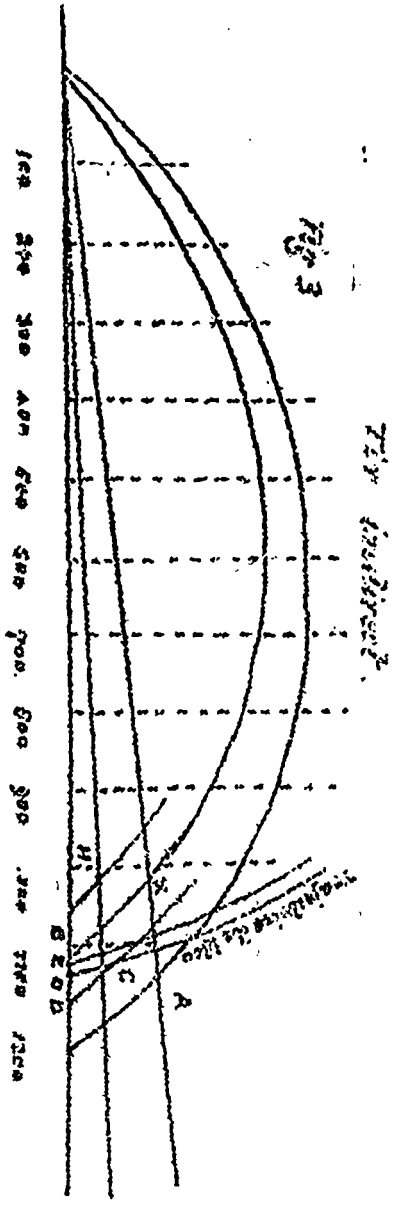


Fig. 1 of 11