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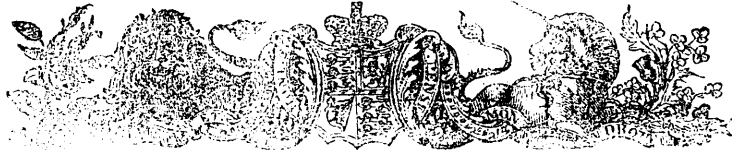
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1875.

No. 49.

The Volunteer Review

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, measured by } 10cts. per line.
solid nonpareil type.
Subsequent insertions..... 5cts. " "
Professional Card six lines or under, \$6 per year; over six lines and under fifteen, \$10 per year.
A. Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-Five Cents a line for the first insertion and 12½ Cents for each subsequent insertion.
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Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half Year or a quarter.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

THE friends of healthy literature have, by persevering diligence, placed the *Montreal Witness* in the very first rank of newspapers. The rapid growth of trashy reading, and of what is positively vile, stimulating good people to more earnest efforts than ever to fill every household with sound mental food. A clergyman has lately scanned for the *Witness* hundreds of subscribers, and declares his intention to make this one of his first duties in his present and every future field of labor, as he holds that by no other means could he do so much for the future of a neighborhood as by placing good reading in every family.

Successive attacks upon the *Witness* during each of the past three years, culminating in what has been called "The Ban" of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal; although not otherwise desirable circumstances, have done a great deal to concentrate and intensify the zeal of the friends of Temperance and religious liberty in

favor of the *Witness*. Indeed, the fact that the last assault has been followed up for six months with the most untiring efforts to break down the paper on the part of the most powerful moral opposition that could be organized on earth, and has resulted in cutting us off from some, at least, of those Roman Catholic readers whose good will we formerly enjoyed and highly prized, give us perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of those who value free speech and freedom of religious belief. The actual diminution of the circulation of the *Daily Witness* is of course, comparatively small, amounting to about 500 out of 13,000, or less than four per cent., and does not affect us pecuniarily, as we can still claim a circulation equal in volume to that of all the rest of the daily city press, probably the majority of our old Roman Catholic reading being such still.

The progress of the paper may be gathered approximately from the following figures:

	Cir. Daily and Tri-Weekly		Cir. Semi-Weekly	
	1st Sept.	1st Sept.	1st Sept.	1st Sept.
1871,	10,700	3,000	8,000	
1872,	10,000	3,600	9,000	
1873,	11,400	3,600	10,750	
1874,	12,900	3,800	17,000	
1875,	12,400	3,200	19,700	

We have good reasons to be specially desirous to reach the whole country this winter, and have the *Witness* presented earnestly to the notice of every family. To this end we have determined to depart from the usual course of allowing our publications to commend themselves on their merits alone, and to inaugurate on a large scale a competitive effort on the part of all our subscribers to increase the subscription list. This competition will last during the month of October, and will be open to all. The list of prizes will be found below.

If this comes to any who are not familiar with the *Witness*, we may say that for twenty-nine years it has labored for the promotion of evangelical truth, and for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Our effort is to produce a *Christian Temperance Newspaper*, unattached to any political party or religious denomination, seeking only to witness fearlessly for the truth and against evil doing under all circumstances, and to keep its readers abreast with the news and the knowledge of the day. It devotes much space to Social, Agricultural and Sanitary matters, and is especially the paper for the home circle. It is freely embellished with engravings.

The *Weekly Witness* has been enlarged twice, and nearly doubled within four years, and is the very most that can be given for the price—\$1.10 per annum.

The *Montreal Witness* (Tri-Weekly), gives the news three times a week, and all the reading of the *Daily Witness* for \$2.00 per annum.

The *Daily Witness* is in every respect a first class daily containing much more reading matter than the papers which cost twice as much, for \$3.00 per ad.

All of course, are post-paid by Publishers. Subscribers remitting new subscriptions beside their own are entitled to the following discounts on such subscriptions:

Daily Witness	50c.
Tri-Weekly	35c.
Weekly	25c.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "CANADIAN MESSENGER."

THE PIONEER PAPER.

The *Messenger* is designed to supply the homes of the Sunday School scholars of America with family reading of the most useful and interesting sort at the lowest possible cost. It consists of eight pages of four columns each, and contains a Temperance department, a Scientific department, a Sanitary department, and an Agricultural department. Two pages are given to family reading, two to a tale in large type for children, and

one to the Sunday School lessons of the International Series, and a children's column. The paper is magnificently illustrated. There has been a very rapid increase in its circulation during the past year, namely, from 15,000 to 25,000, and the ratio of increase rises so rapidly that the proprietors have sanguine hopes of doubling the latter figure before the end of next year. There has been, as a result of this prosperity, some improvement in the style of the paper, and it will, of course, be possible to introduce more and more improvements as circulation grows. Most of the growth of the *Messenger* has been by the voluntary recommendation of it by friends who have formed their own opinion of its worth, and by the introduction of it into Sunday Schools. Young correspondents say that their Sunday Schools are more interesting and better attended since it has been introduced.

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*,

1 copy	\$ 0 30
10 copies	2 50
25 copies	6 00
50 copies	11 50
100 copies	22 00
1,000 copies	200 00

Surplus copies for distribution as tracts, twelve dozen for \$1.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."

In general style and appearance the *Dominion* has, during the last few months, very considerably improved, and it is intended to improve on the present as much as the present is an improvement on the past, and the Magazine of next year will be read with an ease and pleasure greater than hitherto. When we say that these improvements are not to be marked by any change of price, we refer to the full price of \$1.50 per annum. Hitherto the *Dominion* has been clubbed with the "Weekly Witness" at \$1.00, which it will be simply impossible to continue now that one-fifth has been added to its bulk, along with better paper and printing. The *Dominion* is henceforth to be clubbed with the "Witness" at \$1.25, and is better worth its cost than ever before. Twenty-five cents, instead of fifty will be the discount allowed to friends obtaining for us new subscribers at full rates. The inducements to subscribers being now put into the magazine itself. The object of the publishers of the *Dominion* is to develop a native Canadian literature, and very much has been accomplished in this way during its history of nine years, the age of the magazine being that of the Dominion of Canada. Those interested in the same object will not, we think, waste their efforts if they do what they can to make the magazine a pecuniary success, what we presume no magazine in Canada has ever yet been for any length of time.

LIST OF PRIZES.

- To the person sending the largest amount of money on or before 1st Nov., as payment in advance for our publications..... \$50.00
- To the person sending 2nd largest amount 40.00
- " " 3rd " 30.00
- " " 4th " 20.00
- " " 5th " 15.00
- " " 6th " 10.00
- " " 7th " 10.00

Five prizes of \$5 each for the next largest amounts..... 20.00

JOHN DOUGLAS & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 15th day of November, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th and 5th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 0 and intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby constituted an Outport of Customs and Warehousing Port, under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Guelph, to take effect from the 1st December next.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

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JANUARY & JULY.		Cash
1 premium of		\$100,000
1 premium of		10,000
1 premium of		5,000
1 premium of		3,000
1 premium of		1,000
10 premiums of \$500 each		5,000
10 premiums of 200 each		2,000
27 premiums of 100 each		2,700
48 premiums of 50 each		2,400
900 premiums of 21 each		18,900
Total		\$150,000
APRIL & OCTOBER.		Cash
1 premium of		\$35,000
1 premium of		10,000
1 premium of		5,000
1 premium of		3,000
3 premiums of \$1,000 each		3,000
10 premiums of 500 each		5,000
10 premiums of 200 each		2,000
29 premiums of 100 each		2,900
44 premiums of 50 each		2,200
3300 premiums of 21 each		69,300
Total		\$150,000

The Company is not responsible for any money sent, except it be by check, Postal order, draft, or express payable to the order of The Industrial Exhibition Co.

Circulars sent on application.
Address,
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Removed without pain, or the use of either caustics or the knife, and radically cured. If painful, and an open ulcer formed, medicines will be sent by Express to give prompt relief. Consultation by letter. One Dollar. Send 50 cents for Book with descriptive Cases, References and Testimonials.

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Smith's "Instant Dress Elevator."
This cut shows the Upper Part of the skirt (wrong side out), with the "Elevator" attached. You can raise your skirt while passing a muddy place, and then let it fall, or you can keep it raised. It keeps the skirt from the Fifth Avenue. It is a fashionable manner. It draws all the fullness to the back, making the "straight front." It saves more than Ten Times its Cost. It can be changed from One Dress to another. Price, 48 cents each. Mailed.

OR the Patterns and Cloth Models of the ENTIRE SUIT will be GIVEN FREE as PREMIUM to any person who sends \$1.10 to us, as one year's subscription to the "PATTERN BAZAAR."

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S
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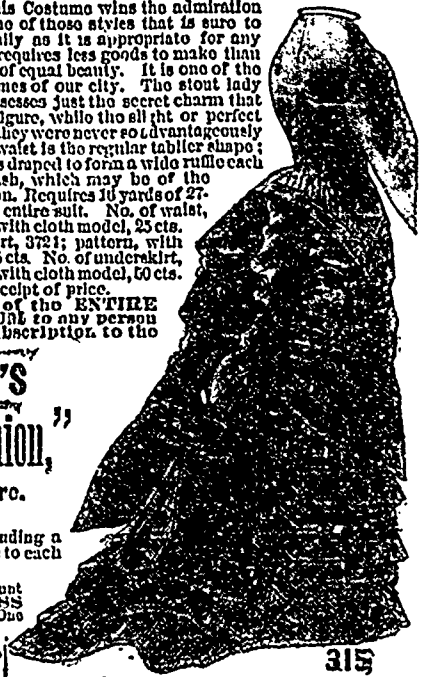
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Subscription Price, \$3 a year, post-paid, including a premium of Ten Dollars' worth of patterns free to each subscriber.

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The "MONTHLY WORLD OF FASHION," the very finest, most beautiful, attractive magazine to be found in the country, and every person who begins with taking it, will NEVER discontinue it while it is published.



315

Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar Sample Copy, 25 cents.

Subscription Price, \$1.10 a year, post-paid. One Dollar's worth of Patterns given to each subscriber free as premium.

\$4,500.00 IN GOLD COIN TO GIVE AWAY!

We will give \$2,000.00 in Gold Coin to 65 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "World of Fashion" at \$3 each, before March 5, 1876. As follows: To the Getter-up of the

Largest Club	\$300.00 in gold coin
2d largest club	200.00 in gold coin
3d largest club	150.00 in gold coin
4th largest club	130.00 in gold coin
5th largest club	120.00 in gold coin
6th largest club	110.00 in gold coin
7th largest club	100.00 in gold coin
8th largest club	75.00 in gold coin
9th largest club	50.00 in gold coin
10th largest club	35.00 in gold coin
11th largest club	25.00 in gold coin

and so on to the 65th largest club.

You get a premium for every subscriber you send us. And every subscriber gets a premium.

Both of these Gold Coin Presents offers will be found at full length in the September Number, besides the names and P. O. addresses of 102 persons to whom we have just paid \$2,135.00 in Gold, according to our previous offers. You can write to one or all of them, and they will tell you that we do exactly as we promise.

YOUR BEST way is to send your own subscription to either of our Magazines, when you will get the first number and your Certificates of Premiums, which you can show, and at once begin getting subscribers, or send 25 cts. for one copy. Send stamp for Fashion Catalogue.

A. BURDETTE SMITH,

P. O. Box 5055.

914 Broadway New York City

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Tactics, for the instruction, exercises and manoeuvres of RIFLEMEN and Light Infantry—including, School of the Soldier and School of the Company by Brevet Lieut. W. J. Hardee, to which is added Duties of Non-commissioned Officers, Military Honors to be paid by Troops. The articles of war, containing rules by which armies are governed, Relating to Courts-Martial; Suppressing Mutiny or Sedition; Granting Furloughs, Commissary of Masters; Accepting a Challenge; chaplains; Sullors; To whom any Officer may apply for Redress, Sentinels, False Alarms; Misbehaviour; Making Known the Watchword; Engineers; Spies; How Courts-Martial must be Authenticated, etc. Sent on receipt of price 12.01. EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE ONE.

TIMOTHY L. BROPHY,

3m.20

3 Sheriff St., New York.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 12th Nov., 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES, until further notice, 12 per cent

J. JOHNSON.

Commissioner of Customs

TO PRINTERS.

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



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA; (CANADA,) TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1875.

No. 49

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

At Belleville, on the 30th ult., the Engine Shed of the Grand Trunk Railway Station was destroyed by fire, together with nine Locomotives and a quantity of stores. Loss about \$155,000. How the fire originated is not exactly known, but the supposition is that a defective stove-pipe was the cause.

At the Inspection of the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery, on Friday evening, Col Strangesaid it was the intention of the Government to form a Dominion Artillery Association with annual contests.

Colonel Fletcher has presented a bill to the city of Montreal for \$1,600, being the cost of turning out the volunteers at the Guibord funeral. The City Council refuse to pay it, and say the Dominion Government is responsible.

David Merrit, an old veteran of 1812, passed away on Saturday 27th ult., at his residence in Caistor, at the advanced age of 81 years. He leaves his numerous posterity the priceless legacy of a good name. The old man was down to St. Catharines a few weeks ago to draw his pension.

The report of the Minister of Militia, in course of preparation, we are led to believe, will show that of the 23,000 Canadian militiamen who served in the war of 1812, there were 3,000 well authenticated survivors to claim a share in the bounty voted by the Dominion Parliament last session. This shows the extraordinary longevity of our people. Most of these men were in the vicinity of eighty years, and many much older.

The sentences of Dr. Davis and his wife have been commuted to imprisonment for life, and their evidence will be used in the case about to be instituted against ex-Alderman Clements of Toronto.

Hotchkiss, the Belleville murderer, has also had his sentence commuted to confinement for life in a criminal lunatic Asylum, having been declared insane.

The United States authorities are busily engaged in increasing and perfecting their naval armament, in view of a probable rupture with Spain.

E. S. Tobey, of Boston, has declined the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, tendered him by Secretary Chandler.

An "affair of honor" occurred between an ex Union and an ex-Confederate officer, at Edgemoor, Del.

Spain protests against the further sale of Cuban bonds in the New York market, claiming that the permitting of such sales on the part of the U. S. Government is a flagrant violation of the laws of nations.

The purchase of the Suez Canal shares by the British Government is approved by the press and public of Britain. A despatch to the *New York Herald* says that the stock was first offered to France, and the people of that country now think they have let a favourable chance pass. It is believed in England that Parliament will be called together on Dec. 14 to ratify the purchase.

The Insurgents are vigorously pressing the siege of Goranko, while the Turkish garrison within the town is completely cut off from all hope of escape.

General Jovellari is to supersede by Count Valmaseda as Captain General of Cuba.

The Cuban General Sagunta has won an important victory over a division of the Spanish army.

The Protestant Church in Toledo, Spain, has been closed by order of the Government.

The British and French Governments have arrived at a satisfactory understanding in regard to the Newfoundland Fisheries.

The *London Times* publishes a special telegram from Danilooograd, which states that military operations are impeded by heavy snows in the mountains round about Goranko. The insurgents are well provisioned, and tolerably sheltered, while the besieged Turkish garrison is reduced to extremities.

It is stated that, with a view to preventing Austrian intervention, Montenegro has proposed to Servia an offensive and defensive alliance in favor of Herzegovina, and if the offer is accepted, both countries will take joint action in April.

There is to be an International Postal Conference at Berne, Switzerland, on the 17th January, 1876.

A special to the *Herald* from Paris states that the Khedive of Egypt offered shares in the Suez Stock for sale to France, previous to their purchase by England. Minister De Cages wanted to accept the offer of His Highness, but the Bank of France made some difficulties and the opportunity for the acquisition of the property was lost. Mutual recriminations are now interchanged among the French officials. Marquis Pronet is specially blamed in the matter of the failure.

M. De Lesseps has issued a circular, in which he says he regards England's purchase of the Khedive's shares as a fortunate thing, and the consequence of which will be the renunciation by the British Government of its former hostility to the interests of the shareholders of the Canal.

The *Daily News*' special from Alexandria says:—The Abyssinians had surprised and killed a body of 1,200 Egyptians, including 17 officers.

The Russian organ, believes however that the consequences of England's purchase of the Suez Canal shares may be the transaction cannot endanger the peace of Europe. The purchase affects the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, especially France, and it seems impossible for the affair to be complete without an international arrangement. It would amount to sheer confiscation for England to undertake the management of the canal. It is not to be desired to be civilizing, the work of the canal will become a mere instrument of trade. Arrangements must be made to render the change compatible with the interests of the world, and by means of solid guarantees.

The French Assembly have accepted the Electoral Bill in a modified form.

The British Ambassador has not yet succeeded in obtaining any redress from the Chinese authorities on account of the Margary murder.

The Russian losses in the recent battles around Kholokand are said to have been very heavy.

The French Assembly have adopted the clause of the Electoral Bill providing for voting by arrondissements, by a vote of 401 against 200.

It is not expected that the British troops will meet with any serious opposition at Perak.

The Carlists are again bombarding San Sebastian.

A cable telegram of the 28th from Plymouth says:—The British iron turret ship *Monarch*, of the Channel fleet, came in collision to-day with the *Holden*, from Pensacola, for London. The *Holden*, was badly damaged, her bows being smashed in. The man-of-war was seriously injured, and both vessels have put into harbor. The *Holden's* officers assert that the *Monarch* tried to cross their bows, and after the collision steered away without offering assistance.

A telegram from New York says: Private advisers assert that the Cuban General Sanguiti has slain a Spanish force of 300 men under Col. Campillo at the intersection of the main turnpike running through the centre of the island and the road leading to Remedios. A decoying force of sharpshooters was displayed to lead them into ambush, where they were attacked by the main body of rebels.

British reinforcements from India have arrived at Perak, on the Malayan Peninsula.

The Prince of Wales has arrived at Colombo, Ceylon.

The Egyptian troops have occupied the district of Juba and Kismaco, disarmed the Zanibar forces there and hoisted the Turkish flag.

ARMY (MILITIA BALLOT.)

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26th July 1875:—for, "COPY of a MEMORANDUM, prepared for the War Office in December 1870, being the previous History and Objections against that Form of MILITARY CONSCRIPTION known as BALLOT for the MILITIA, together with the various APPENDICES thereto."

War Office, 29 July, 1875.

GATHORNE HARDY.

MEMORANDUM.

The Secretary of State, desiring information supplementary to what has been elsewhere printed* on the subject of "Military Conscription" and "Suggestions" upon the "Reorganisation of the Auxiliary Forces," the following memorandum is submitted for his consideration:—

PART I.—MILITARY CONSCRIPTION.

1. In dealing with the subject, it is necessary to bear in mind two fundamental principles of constitutional law:

The first, that the Crown has an inherent right to the service of all men to defend the realm, under which prerogative seafaring persons can be lawfully impressed to man the fleets (as the first line), and other able-bodied men (with few exceptions) to defend the coast or shores (as the second line of defence), the Army not being (originally) a constitutional force.

The second principle—viz: that every free man has an absolute right to abide in his own home, so that no authority save that of Parliament can send him out of the kingdom (even to Ireland or the Channel Island), against his will.

Further, it must be borne in mind that, as the first principle (on which the militia system rests) may be so exercised, by a conscription for the Army, as to violate the second, Parliament has very jealously watched the exercise of the prerogative.

2. It will therefore be necessary to pursue the inquiry by dividing the military forces into:

(a.) The Regular Army, the offensive force, which can, and

(b.) The Militia, or defensive force, which cannot be sent upon foreign service; tracing very briefly the history of conscription, so far as it has hitherto been used in England, for recruiting either force, and then submitting for consideration the question, whether it is expedient again to resort to conscription, with or without substitution, to recruit either the offensive or defensive forces of the Crown as these are at present constituted.

3. (a.) With regard to conscription for the Regular Army, there is little to be written, for it is, perhaps, needless to remark that formerly one of the great oppressions which the people suffered from was impressment for military service abroad; but from the reign of Queen Anne down to the year 1780, conscription was resorted to, with the sanction of Parliament, against the criminal and vagrant classes to supply recruits to the Regular Army for war service abroad, and that during the Peninsular War, without Parliamentary sanction, criminals were pardoned by the Crown upon condition of their entering and serving abroad with the Army.

4. (b.) Before this conscription for the Army had been abandoned, ballot was introduced into the militia system with very doubtful advantage. In 1757, when the militia law was amended, the power of raising men for three years' service by conscription was given to the Crown; but this mea-

sure, though readily passed by Parliament, received no favour from the country, and failed in producing conscripts. Early in the ensuing Session a Bill to explain and enforce the former Act was brought and lingered in Parliament from the 9th December to the 20th June. The country gentlemen did not readily come forward, and advertised meetings were held to obtain their voluntary offers of service as commissioned officers.

5. To relieve individuals from the pressure of the ballot, parishes were permitted to provide volunteers or (in other words) substitutes, or to fine in 10*l.* out of the local rates; but notwithstanding this relief, only "some progress" in certain counties, and "little progress" in others, was made in establishing the militia. So that in April 1758 another Bill to enforce the execution of the law became necessary.

6. This militia scheme met with no favour in the country. The people rose against the conscription, and their hostility proceeded to such an extremity in the north of England that, at the York Spring Assizes for 1758, four persons obstructing the Militia Acts, were convicted and some of them executed for high treason.

7. It was under these unfavourable auspices that the first proclamation for "embodied" service was issued and communicated to Parliament by the Crown in May 1759; another enabling Act (setting forth that the speedy carrying into execution the militia law was most essentially necessary to the peace and security of the kingdom) being passed in December following.

8. The ultimate result as to the number of men raised is shown by the returns: The quota fixed by the Act was 32,100 men, but of these, in July 1759, only 17,436 were raised (6,280 being in embodied service), and in December 1760, only 24,093, Lord Barrington (who prepared the Parliamentary estimate) having recorded that they were almost all substitutes, and that any success attributed to the scheme was due to the fact that such officers as joined were "men of the first nobility and gentry, full of spirit and fond of the thing—their rank and authority having great weight with the common men."

9. Such, then, was the initiation of militia ballot or conscription, and it will be sufficient to trace its subsequent history from 1802 till 1810, when, in the midst of the Peninsular War, the Ministers of the Crown (with the sanction of Parliament) put a stop to its operations, except to recruit the local militia. The subject will be best explained by tracing the ballot, with reference, first to the General Militia Act of 1802, and then to the subsequent measures passed successively for recruiting the offensive and defensive forces by the administrations of:

(c) Mr. Addington, in 1803.

(d) Mr. Pitt, in 1804-5

(e) Lord Grenville, 1806-7.

(f) Lord Castlereagh, in 1808-14.

10. The General Militia Act (42 Geo. 3, c. 90) was passed to raise by ballot a militia force of 49,963 men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, a statutory quota being fixed on each county, and apportioned upon districts. The Act permitted men to volunteer for the service at a 6*l.* bounty (paid by the parish), but a balloted man had either to serve, or to find a substitute, or to pay a penalty of 10*l.*, receiving half the price of a substitute from the parish rates if he possessed less than 500*l.* Failing the production of men, the district was fined 10*l.* for each man deficient on the quota.

11. The duration of service was, for a balloted man, five years; but for a volunteer or substitute, five years, or such further time,

as the force should be embodied. The area of embodied service was England, which service the militia could only be required to give upon the occurrence, or imminent danger, of invasion or of rebellion, the Crown summoning Parliament forthwith, should it not be sitting. The men could not be raised by beat of drum, nor could they pass from the Militia to the Army.

12. All the subsequent measures of the several administrations were based upon the machinery which this General Militia Act had introduced for making the population available for service, and, upon their default, the districts responsible in pecuniary amercements.

13. (c.) The measures of Mr. Addington's Administration were those introduced, 1st, to meet invasion; and, 2nd, to create an Army of Reserve.

14. The first Act (43 Geo 3, c. 55), called the Defence Act, secured returns, through the lords lieutenant, of all men between 15 and 60 capable or willing to serve the Crown. Officers were to be appointed by the lords lieutenant, or, on default, by the Crown, to train persons willing to be trained to the use of arms. This Act was not, therefore, one of conscription.

15. The second Act (43 Geo. 3, c. 96), amending the last, and called the "Levy en Masse" Act, provided for returns being made to the Crown, through the lords lieutenant, of all men between 17 and 55 capable of military service, or of acting as special constables, the returns being divided into four classes. All (save exempted persons) were liable to give personal service, the persons in Class 4 as special constables. The officers were to be appointed by the lords lieutenant, and the training was to take place at home until actual invasion or the appearance of an enemy in force on the coast, when the force, or such part of it as the Crown should see fit, was to be embodied and merged into the regular or militia forces serving in Great Britain. This was an Act of conscription for home defence.

16. The only escape from this and the militia ballot was service in the volunteer force, which had been raised under the authority of Statutes passed in the previous war. Of this escape a vast number of persons liable to conscription availed themselves, and hence the fear of conscription was the origin of that large volunteer army which was afterwards consolidated under the Act of 1804 (Geo. 3, c. 51).

17. The Army of Reserve Act, 1803 (43 Geo. 3, c. 82) was an attempt to raise men by ballot for defensive service only, which, however, had to be given in the Army and not in the Militia. It purported to establish an army of reserve, and, by conscription, to raise an army force of 34,000 men from counties on a fixed quota. The persons liable to serve were the same in age and status as the militia, but the standard of height was reduced to 5 ft. 2 in. A balloted man might provide a substitute; but if he made default in this, or in appealing to serve, a fine of 20*l.* was levied on him, and the like sum upon the district for each man deficient in the quota.

18. The term of this service was, for a balloted man, five years only; but for a substitute or volunteer five years, and six months after a definitive peace with France. The area of service was the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, "but not elsewhere." The men were allowed to volunteer for general service in the Army, but counties were not bound to supply the vacancies so caused. The service differed little from that of the militia, but the command and organisation of the force was directly under the Crown,

* I have given references rather than repetition, as I understood such to be Mr. Cardwell's desire.

and not through the lords lieutenant. It was raised at the expense of local rates.

19. The results of Mr. Addington's measures may be thus summarised:—

1st. The ballot, *with* substitution, failed to secure *conscripts* for either the Militia or the Army. Indeed, as to the Militia, the experience of Lord Castlereagh early in this century, was the same as Lord Barrington's in the last, viz., that the ballot produced *only* substitutes at *high* bounties, while as to the Army of Reserve, the returns extant show that out of 45,492 men raised for the United Kingdom, 40,998 were substitutes, and that in one year the force was reduced, by the desertion of 8,106 men.

2ndly. The ballot *without* substitution also failed to secure *conscripts*, though it certainly frightened the population into the Volunteer service as an escape from other military service, such being the distaste then felt by the people to conscription for the Army or Militia.

3rdly. These measures very largely increased the difficulty and the cost of recruiting the Army by creating a competition for men between the Militia and Reserve Army, who gave a high bounty out of county rates for five years' *home* service, and the Regular Army, who gave a higher bounty, out of imperial funds, for *foreign* life service. The returns, previously referred to, show that 38,052 Army Reserve men cost, in bounty alone, 1,145,949*l.*, and that 24,691 volunteers from that force into the Line cost, for bounty, a further sum of 188,268*l.*

20. (d.) It was to meet these difficulties that the measures of Mr. Pitt, on his accession to office in 1804, were framed. His objects were: (1), to reduce the Militia to the original quota of 1802, (2), to limit the operation of the ballot; and (3), to recruit the Line at regulated bounties. To effect the two latter objects he passed the 44 Geo. 3, c. 56, known as the "Additional Force" or "Parish Act," by which he transferred the recruiting of "an additional force" (of 58,000 men) to be raised for *home* service during the war, to the care of the parish officers. These men were to complete and increase the "Army of Reserve," and to be added as second battalions to the Regular Army. The bounty, three fourths only of that for the Regular Army, was to be paid by the Crown; but if a parish made default in producing its quota of men, a fine of 20*l.*, levied by rates, for each deficiency was to be paid to the Exchequer. The men were to be allowed to volunteer for general service, and 9,000 men were to be annually raised to supply these vacancies.

21. This experiment was in operation for so short a time (from 5th S. pt., 1804, of April 1806) that it is not easy to show clearly what was the result. Only about 8,562 men were raised, and, these (if they did not volunteer for general service) were merged in the Reserve Army, and used as garrison battalions. The Act was repealed, at the instance of Lord Grenville's ministry, and as the counties were relieved from the fines then due to the Exchequer, amounting to more than 1,000,000*l.* sterling, the Act was not (I apprehend) a success.

22. (e.) After the repeal of the "Army of Reserve" and "Additional Force" Acts, Lord Grenville's measures were, a suspension of the ballot, and a General Training Act for home defence. The scheme which Parliament sanctioned in this last measure was, in outline, as follows:—By the machinery of the militia ballot a register of all persons "capable of bearing arms" (at that time numbering 819,924 souls) was completed. Of these 200,000 men were to be select-

ed by ballot and trained for one year, then to be discharged for two years, and again taken into training. The training as a conscript was to be for 24 days at 1*s.* a day, and he might volunteer for 24 additional days at a 10*s.* bounty. The place of training was to be within five miles of home, and all defaulters to be fined by the justices. Efficient volunteers were exempt; and for 10*l.* paid by a balloted man a year's exemption from the Act could be obtained. Upon invasion the men of that and of the preceding year could be embodied and attached to the Army or Militia serving in any part of Great Britain, liable, of course, to the Mutiny Act, and with pay and pension as ordinary soldiers of the Line. The Act was put in operation to the extent of balloting and enrolling the men in each county, but no men were ever trained under it, nor was the Act repealed.

23. (f.) Lord Castlereagh's measures of 1808, so far as they need here be noticed, were to recruit, 1st, the Line from the Militia; 2nd, the General Militia by ballot, *with* substitutes; and 3rd, to establish a sedentary, or Local Militia, by ballot, *without* substitutes. Men volunteered freely from the Militia into the Line, and to supply the deficiency resort was had to the ballot. The Act (47 Geo. 3, Sess. 2, c. 71.) named a definite period within which the militiamen required were to be raised; if they were not balloted and enrolled within the period, the parish was fined 60*l.* for each man deficient, with a return of three fourths of the fine within a month, of one half within two months, and one fourth within three months, if, within either of those periods, a man was produced by the parish. When all the men were raised, or the periods for raising them had expired, the ballot (subject to the power in the Crown of ordering a ballot to supply vacancies in the Militia) was to cease until the 1st January 1810. Persons balloted, and failing to attend or find substitutes, were fined 20*l.* and this fine, or part of it (not being less than the half average price of a substitute), might be paid to the man next balloted and serving for the previous default. If not so paid, then one half part of it was to be paid to the parish towards the expenses of providing volunteers, and the other half to the Receiver General. Effective volunteers and yeomen were exempt from the ballot, but not persons enrolled under the Training Act nor half pay officers, unless they had tendered their services in the Militia or Volunteers.

24. The same result attended this that was consequent on earlier ballots. The returns laid before Parliament in March 1808, proved that of the 26,085 men raised since August 1870, only 3,129 were conscripts; the residue, 22,956, being substitutes obtained at prices ranging from 45*l.* paid in Monmouth, to 10*l.* paid in the Isle of Wight. Up to 24th June, 1808, in addition to the payments made to substitutes, 14,952*l.* had been paid fines by the parishes into the Exchequer.

25. The Local Militia Act passed to secure the *personal* service—voluntary or, if need be, by ballot—of men raised on a statutory quota named for each county in England and Wales was (I think) a success.

26. Under the Volunteer Act the Volunteers might (then as now) withdraw their services from the Crown at any time on 14 days' notice, before embodiment, hence the insecurity against which the framers of the Local Militia Act intended to provide. As amended and consolidated in 1812, the Act (52 Geo. 3, c. 38) authorized the Crown to raise an establishment for the Local Militia

equal to six times the number of the General Militia, using for ballot purposes the lists framed under the Act of 1802. The existing Volunteer Corps were to be reckoned in diminution of the men to be raised under the county quota, and these corps were encouraged to come in and serve as Local Militia. As the volunteers diminished in number in any county, the Act was brought into operation. Under it men between 18 and 35 (not under 5 feet 2 inches, and not having more than two children under 14 years of age) might serve as Volunteers in the Local Militia at a bounty of 2*l.* 2*s.* paid by the Secretary at War, and a further bounty of 2*l.* 2*s.*, but no more (under a penalty of 50*l.*) might be paid by the parish officers out of the rates. If districts fail to raise the quota by voluntary offers of service, the ballot, *without the power of substitution*, was put in force against those on the register between the ages of 18 and 30 years. The term of service was to be *four* years within the county, and upon invasion beyond the county, but within the limit of Great Britain. If a balloted man failed to attend for enrolment he was fined from 30*l.* to 10*l.*, according to his income. The annual training was not to exceed 28 days, and the embodiment was to be "on actual invasion or appearance of an enemy "in force on the coast, rebellion, or insurrection," when the men might be marched to any part of Great Britain, and kept embodied for a period not exceeding six weeks after the enemy had been driven from the coast or the rebellion or insurrection suppressed. That the force might be raised within a definite period the parishes were to be fined 15*l.* for each man deficient on the day named; and that recruiting for the Army or General Militia might not be prejudiced, the men were at liberty to volunteer at *any* time to either, their vacancies in the Local Militia being filled (if need required) by ballot.

27. This organisation, like that of the General Militia, was entrusted to the lords lieutenant, and the object of Lord Castlereagh, as of the authors of the Act of 1756, was to use the Militia as the school for training the entire population to the use of arms; hence re-enlistments were not originally contemplated in either scheme, but the *personal* of the force was to be entirely changed at stated periods.

28. The measure—which extended only to England and Wales—may be considered as having been successful. From Returns laid before Parliament in 1810, the ballot appears to have been little resorted to, and though the counties were fined for deficiencies, the force was in 1812 complete in 214,418 out of an establishment of 240,643 men while 68,613 men were serving in the Volunteer Corps.

29. From 1805 to 1815 the sums voted in the Estimates show the expense of each force; thus:—

Years.	Volunteer Corps in Great Britain.	Local Militia.
	£	£
1808.....	652,200	Nil.
1809.....	324,500	1,219,803
1810.....	277,100	643,650
1811.....	241,331	704,827
1812.....	209,662	720,078
1813.....	209,277	636,623
1814.....	148,497	636,623
1815*.....	50,000	*150,000

* Up to 24th June only.

At the close of the war the Volunteers and Local Militia both declined in strength; but the Statute under which the latter force was raised has never been repealed.

31. After the Ballot of 1810—which again produced substitutes rather than conscripts—Lord Castlereagh practically abandoned conscription for the General Militia, and during the war that force was raised by boat of drum at the expense of the Imperial Treasury. After the war the General Militia returned to its normal condition, and men, as needed, were raised by ballot, until in the year 1829, the ballot was suspended, and has so continued.

32. If, in brief terms, being the history of Conscription until its practical abandonment, the question for consideration presents itself—Is it expedient to revive conscription as a means of recruiting the Army or the General Militia—and, if so, to what extent? No doubt if the geographical position of this country were identical with that of Prussia or France it would be not only expedient, but absolutely necessary to resort to measures similar to those adopted by each of these countries for the formation of a large standing army with adequate reserves. And—even denying that necessity—it may not be altogether irrelevant to the object for which this memorandum is prepared to give a brief outline of the conscription which is the keystone to the systems in operation in Prussia under the law of 1867, and in France under the law of 1868.

33. *As to the Prussian system*—Under the political arrangements of Prussia every citizen is, in theory, liable to military service in time of war, though, practically, this obligation has been usually limited to service—

1st. In the Landsturm, between (say) 17 to 20 and 32 to 42 years of age.

2nd. In the Standing Army (according to one of its three divisions) between 20 to 32 years of age.

34. *As to Service in the Standing Army.*—Dismissing from present consideration the service in the Landsturm to explain the mode in which men are raised for the Standing Army, the system of the North German States appears to be as follows:

In time of peace the military force consists of three principal divisions:—1st. An active force. 2ndly. A reserve force. 3rdly. A Landwehr or sedentary militia. The original source of supply to the active force is an annual conscription from the male population (say 370,000, in number) attaining the age of 20 years in each year.

35. To insure this supply, the civil authorities record the ages and places of residence of males between the years of 17 and 42, and prepare alphabetical lists classed in years, of those who are liable to military service. On notice from the Civil authorities, those attaining the age of 20 present themselves in person for medical examination, as to their physical ability to serve in the Army. The medical report, and the claims (if any) for exemption are then considered by the proper authorities conducting the conscription, and the ballot, when taken, places (say) 100,000 conscripts in the ranks of the 1st Division—the active force of the Standing Army—and the residue (say) 270,000 men in the "Ersatz Reserve."

36. The conscript in the 1st Division is under an obligation to give military service to the State for a term of 12 years, which, in time of peace, is thus apportioned:

(a) In the active force for three years.

(b) In the reserve for four years.

(c) In the Landwehr for five years.

While throughout the term of 12 years each conscript, as being either on active service or on furlough, is liable to trial under

military law for any such offences as he may be guilty of.

(a.) The service in the active army during peace varies little from that in an English regiment at home quarters; and in war there is the same liability to serve *beyond as within* the borders of the State. The marriage of a soldier during this period is prohibited by the State.

(b.) After three years' service, if peace exists and continues, the soldier passes on furlough into the reserve for four years, during which period he is bound, on the call of the military authorities, to take part in two manœuvres of eight weeks' duration, but to give no other service to the State.

(c.) After these seven years of service, if peace continues to exist, the soldier passes on furlough into the Landwehr for five years, during which period he is bound (if called on by the military authorities) to exercise (in company or battalion) for two periods of eight to 14 days' duration.

37. *As to the Service in the Landsturm.*—After this 12 years of service the citizen is liable, until he attains the age of 42 years, to be called out in case a hostile invasion occurs, or be threatened against the Federal Dominion, to serve in the Landsturm.

38. The "Ersatz Reserve" consists of the residue of the conscripts not wanted for, or physically capable of, or (except in national extremity) exempt from military service, is divided into two classes. They serve in the first class for three years, and in the second for nine years. Those in the first class are liable during the first year to be taken into the Army to supply the vacancies of recruits rejected at the regiment, and during the remaining two years the vacancies caused by war or other circumstances, and which the annual conscription is not sufficient to meet. After the first class is exhausted, the second becomes liable to meet these deficiencies.

39. Hitherto the peace arrangements only have been considered; but to understand how the Army is brought upon a war footing, the administrative organization of the State must be referred to.

40. The principle that underlies the German organization is, that each corps d'armée and regiment is localised; this is, serves in the district in which it was raised, and seldom, save in the event of war, is moved out of it. The recruit, therefore, usually enters upon his army services in places and with associates familiar to him.

41. To secure this system the whole kingdom is parcelled off into Landwehr, corresponding to the civil districts. Out of each district a battalion is raised, and in each there is a permanent staff to superintend, amongst other things, the Landwehr, the Reserve, and the supply of recruits to the active force of the battalion or regiment raised in the district. These "districts" are again subdivided into "circles," from which companies are raised.

42. The recruiting or conscription is managed by the Ministry of the Interior, aided by that of War, having immediately under them the Presidents of Civil Government, and the generals in command. In each district there is an inferior authority (Department Ersatz Commission im Bezirk der Infanterie Brigade) composed of the civil and military officials reporting to the Ministers, and in each circle a commission of lower authority, composed of the chief civil agent, and the commander of the Landwehr battalions reporting to the district tribunal. The agents used for preparing the conscription lists, are the parish clergy and the officials holding the registers.

43. The reserves are absorbed into the active force, and the Army, in time of war,

thus becomes divided into two divisions only, the active force and the Landwehr. This absorption of the reserves is effected by the commander of the Landwehr district (through the agency of the provincial and provincial authorities) ordering all the reserve men on furlough to proceed to the headquarters of the Landwehr; and after medical examination, those that are fit for war service are formed into three battalions, and (as wanted) forwarded to their regiments by officers taking up recruits. The regimental system is therefore rigidly upheld, and the reserves bring up their old regiment or battalion to its war strength.

44. To answer for probable losses, a fourth or fifth battalion of 800 to 1,000 reserve men is raised for each regiment; and after this has been sent to the front, a fifth or sixth battalion is formed, till the reserve are exhausted.

45. In like manner the Landwehr is called up and embodied as a separate force, the service of which is usually in the district, to hold garrisons, and keep open all the lines of communication from the base to the field of operations.

46. Certain exemptions from the conscription are conceded; but as neither substitution nor purchase of exemption is allowed, the service of the conscript is strictly personal. That scientific and industrial education may be as little interfered with as possible, young men, at the age of 17 years, are permitted in time of peace to volunteer to serve in the active force for one year at their own cost. If at the expiration of the year they are found competent in military knowledge, they can be at once passed into the reserve for the term of six years, under the ordinary obligation of rejoining the active force in case of war.

47. The appointment of officers (which is peculiar) need not be referred to here, other than by saying that in time of peace there is no cadre to the reserves and Landwehr.

48. In the Reserves, officers, without any limit as to number, are appointed sub lieutenants of the regiment. Each has to qualify for the appointment by service, but though qualified he cannot be elected unless he holds from all the officers of the regiment in which he has served, a testimonial of fitness, both in a military and social point of view. He has then to be proposed by the commander of this Landwehr regiment to, and to be accepted by, the officers. Having gained these suffrages, he is presented to the King for his commission; and, unless called into the active army; he is a member of the local corps of Landwehr officers for four years, after which his service may be renewed for a maximum period of 12 years.

49. In the Landwehr the regimental staff is not kept up, and the battalion staff consists only of the commanding officer with an adjutant, one non commissioned officer as clerk, and two men as orderlies. When officers are needed they are obtained partly by transfer of active and reserve officers, and partly by the promotion of qualified Landwehr men. Their election, appointment, and commission are the same as in the case of an officer of reserve.

50. The class in society from which the officers are usually drawn consists of country gentlemen, landed proprietors, lawyers, &c., who, by serving for one year as volunteers in the active army, have qualified for their appointments.

51. *As to the French system.*—Under the law of the empire, as decreed in February 1868, the military forces of France are divided into two distinct bodies, each body being recruited by conscription, founded upon the fundamental principle that every citizen

owes military service to the State. This obligation arises on the attainment of the 20th year in age, and the method of enforcing it places each male either in— 1st. The Standing Army, (a) Active, or (b) Reserve; 2nd. The Garde Nationale Mobile in a manner and for a period of service to be hereafter explained.

52. France has for many years been separated in civil divisions coincident with military commands. In each of these the civil authorities have the charge of the conscription, and keep a complete record of the age of each male adult attaining 20 years, and every year the mayor of each commune prepares a list of all persons thus becoming liable to conscription. After public notice, and a citation of the youths included, the list is publicly examined in their presence, and all objections being settled, either by the mayor or council of revision, the list is finally closed for the conscription.

53. The contingent for the standing army, which is to be raised every year, is settled by the Executive Government, and the number to be furnished by each commune or department is duly apportioned according to the ratio of its population. The conscription is therefore for the purpose of separating all the youths of France, say 3,200,000 men, into one or other of the two divisions of the military service, 100,000 men for the contingent to the standing army, and 2,200,000 men for the Garde Mobile.

54. I. In the standing army the duration of service is divided thus.—(a) Active, 5; (b) Reserve, 4; total, 9 years. But it is not certain that all the men drawn for, will have to join, the standards, as the contingent is again subdivided, for active or reserve service, into two classes, the first joining the standards at once, and the other (the second), though attached to, not serving with the regiment unless war be declared and those the (second) classes (beginning with the youngest contingent) are called up. The active service is that common to every army, and the men are not permitted to marry. After five years service they pass into the [second] reserve, and are not liable to be recalled to active service unless in war time, and all the [first] reserve in previous contingents are exhausted. Service in the first or contingent reserve involves being trained, in the first year, for three months, and in the second year for two months; but the men in second reserve are left with little further training.

55. II. The Garde Mobile, since 1807, is composed of all the youths, not drawn for or exempted from the contingent of the standing army. Liable to serve for five years, they can only be called into actual service by special law, and be used for the maintenance of order within the interior, and in the defence of the fortresses and the frontiers of the empire. Organised in departments, the drill is not to take any man from his occupation more than one day, nor to occur more than 15 times in the year. When serving with the army, or as an active force in war, but not otherwise, the guard is subject to the military code.

56. In comparing these systems, one essential difference is the greater homogeneity between the reserve and the standing army that exists in Prussia than in France.

"In the former country each regiment of the standing army belongs to a particular district, from which it recruits, and in which it is quartered. It has its own Landwehr battalion attached to it, bearing the same number and designation. It has also a portion of the reserve belonging to it, consisting of men who have been in its own ranks, and who are called up to them again in time of

war. To such an extent is this system carried that the men of the reserve rejoin the same companies to which they previously belonged, and in each village a placard is posted up in a conspicuous place, showing the company of the Landwehr battalion belonging to it.

In France, on the other hand, no connection is kept up between the regiments and any particular locality. A regiment does not receive its recruits from the same district. It is augmented first in time of war by men from the 1st Reserve who have never been in its ranks, and it has no connection with any one battalion of the Garde Nationale Mobile."

57. Another difference, hardly less important, is the principal of *substitution* that is admitted in France. Besides certain exemptions from ballot, and dispensations granted by the State, the conscript of the 1st may exchange into the 2nd class of the army contingent, or he may get a substitute to replace him in the 1st class for the period of his service. Substitution is also permitted in the Garde Nationale Mobile. Exoneration, by payment made to the "Caisse de Dotation," was abolished by the law of February 1868.

58. The organization of the French army places the appointment of officers in the hands of the executive, the candidate coming not infrequently from the ranks. In the Garde Mobile the rule is the same. The force is under the general of the district, and the officers, selected by the Emperor, are to be chosen from amongst persons formerly in the army, whose position will give them influence in the State.

59. Such is the military organisation of Prussia and France. Each has an active army, and each has large reserves speedily available to augment this army; these, the army and reserves, forming one establishment. Besides the active army each has a force, as the Landwehr and Garde Nationale Mobile, answering to our Militia, which is formed on another or home establishment; but the active army and the home army are each recruited alike by conscription.

60. It is this latter element, absent in our system, which renders the task difficult to make any useful comparison between their systems and our own, but though conscription is not now resorted to to fill the ranks of the British army, yet this fact must not be lost sight of, viz., that our military establishments in the present are much stronger than they were in the last century when conscription was resorted to. During the last century the average strength of the peace establishment for Great Britain only was for the army 15,000 men, for the militia 32,100 men, for the volunteers and organised constabulary nil, whereas our present strength for the United Kingdom is, for the army, (say) 200,000 men; for the militia, 120,000 men; for the volunteers, (say) 150,000 men; for the constabulary, (say) 35,000 men (excluding the army reserve). However, before any suggestions as to the expediency of again resorting to conscription can be considered, the changes which (and especially in recent years) have been inaugurated, or attempted, in our own military system must be noticed.

61. *As to the army.*—In 1867 a plan was originated by the Government of reducing a regiment to a low establishment in time of peace (say) of 600 men, and of creating "reserves" (of men in civil life) out of which the regiment should be brought up to a war strength (say) of 1,000 men "in case of invasion or war." These "reserves" are to come from two sources; from the "army" as to 20,000 men to be raised as 1st class men, under 30 & 31 Vict. c. 110, and from

the "militia" as to one fourth part of the quota (say 30,000 men) to be raised under Chapter III. of the same Session. When the militia is embodied, both reserves are to be brought into the army, and are to serve with it in any part of the world. Meanwhile they train annually, the army men for 12 days, and the militia men for 28 days, but not with the line regiments, of which they are (when on service) to form an integral part.

62. Apart from the question whether these reserve men will be available for active war service, having regard to their possibly altered physical and social condition, and assuming that they will join the army for immediate operations before an enemy, the question still remains for consideration whether a regiment so formed will bear any and what relative value to a regiment trained under the old system?

63. Though the experiment has been tried, the result has never been noticed. The expedition to Holland in 1799 was undertaken by an army consisting of regiments so constituted, and if the statement contained in the preamble to the 39 & 40 Geo. 3, c. 1, be accepted as the truth, that experiment might be thought to have been successful, but as matter of fact the expedition, it is said, failed, mainly from the raw and inexperienced men that had been thrown into the regiments from the militia.

64. I find, from the War Office records, that the Council of Generals, by Memorandum of the 6th October 1799, advised the abandonment of the expedition on these (among other) grounds:—

"We had a large nominal army formed of raw soldiers, hastily assembled, ill clothed, and a very great proportion of inexperienced officers not provided with horses, &c. ;

And in a private letter of the 8th October 1799, Sir Ralph Abercomby wrote to Mr. Dundas thus:—

"The troops in every attack have maintained their national character, and in general have been victorious. Were we, however, to sustain a severe check, I much doubt if their discipline would have been able to prevent a total dissolution of the army. This is a melancholy fact, and is the natural consequence of young soldiers and inexperienced officers; all powerful when they attack, but without resources when beaten."

* "Mullgoring," not unknown in the army, may arise in the "reserve," and the absentees may have to be prosecuted if time and opportunity allow of this on the outbreak of war. The absentees (many of whom had disappeared) from the militia training amounted in England to 44 per cent., and in Ireland to 50 per cent., in 1858; to 45 per cent. in England, to 40 per cent., in Ireland, for 1859. Some papers (confidential) in 1829 (25 Nov.), and letters to G. O. might usefully be referred to.

(To be Continued.)

Lord Derby is reported to have said that England bought the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal solely to prevent the canal becoming subject to foreign control, and that England would neither oppose nor propose an international syndicate to manage it.

The Russians have gained a victory over the natives of Khokand, but it must not have been so decisive as was at first supposed, as General Kauffman has asked for fifty thousand troops, with artillery, to complete the subjugation of the country.

A special despatch from Vienna to the *Daily News* reports no reassuring news from Khokand. It is feared a majority of the smaller Russian garrisons have been massacred, and that Khokand is surrounded by natives.

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The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1875.

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

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

WE are indebted to our friend and valued correspondent Captain RAIKES, for a "copy of a memorandum prepared for the War Office in December, 1870, being the previous history and objections against that form of conscription known as ballot for the militia, together with the various appendices thereto."

This document was "ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 30th July, 1875," and appears to have been prepared by C. M. CLODE, Esq., the military historian in December, 1870.

As an historical document, it is full of interest and appears to have furnished more than half the facts cited by Captain IRMS in his celebrated prize essay.

Our friend Captain RAIKES, in his "History of the reserve forces of the Crown," embodies all the leading facts (which are corroborated by the memorandum) of this question in the paper now under consideration, their effect on the great question of military organization is considered, and the results given with a clearness and force that at once secures for the document the authority of an able state paper.

At the outset the reason why the ballot cannot be enforced and the Act of the Imperial Parliament giving it effect is a *dead letter* is given as follows in Part I "Military Conscription":

"In dealing with this subject, it is necessary to bear in mind two fundamental principles of constitutional law:

"The first, that the Crown has an inherent right to the service of all men to defend the realm, under which prerogative seafaring persons can be lawfully impressed to man the fleets (as the first line), and other able bodied men (with few exceptions) to defend the coast or shores (as the second line of defence) the army not being (originally) a constitutional force.

"The second principle—viz, that every free man has an absolute right to abide in his own home so that no authority save that of Parliament can send him out of the kingdom (even to Ireland or the Channel Islands) against his will.

"Further, it must be borne in mind that as the first principle (on which the militia system rests) may be so exercised by a conscription for the Army, as to violate the second, Parliament has very jealously watched the exercise of the prerogative."

This is the key to the mystery why the land forces of Great Britain are not in the strength her wealth, position, and national prestige require, and which will continue as long as her *Army* is maintained as a separate and extra constitutional force.

Another and very serious difficulty arises in the complications thrown around primary organization; and Mr. CLODE's able "memorandum" exhibits this feature in a striking degree, at paragraph 97 he says: "In regard to the agency for raising men, it may be doubted whether county lawyers, acting as clerks of general and sub-division meetings are the most economical agents that could be used. The late Sir ROBERT PEELE represented the legal expense of the ballot as the reason for discontinuing it in 1829, and the late Lord SALISBURY in January, 1867, when the establishment of a local militia was urged, calling especial attention to the great cost which the existing machinery would entail on the country and on the Treasury." No better remedy is recommended than to throw this expense on the municipal taxes.

The plan proposed for the "Reorganization of the auxiliary forces" is to consolidate the volunteers and local militia as a force for defensive purposes, and to apply conscription without allowing substitutes to the purpose of keeping the ranks of what should be known as the *Sedentary Militia* full.

And for an offensive army, a force recruited by *voluntary* enlistment, the obligation being service in the regular army for a given period in the first battalions, and the remainder in that army's reserve or second battalions at home. The latter force being liable to foreign service, and the former for home defence.

It will be seen that this plan, although much simpler than any yet proposed, is still clogged with the difficulties of complicated machinery in organization.

It makes in reality two separate and independent armies instead of basing the whole military force on one system of organization. The failure is to be found in the principle of making the *Regular Army* the channel of organization for the militia, thus limiting its recruits to those who will take the *shilling* instead of reversing the process and making the *militia* the channel by which the army should be entered.

If commissions in the latter were confined to qualified officers, who could bring their own contingent of recruits from their local militia regiments to the first battalions in the regular service, half the difficulties in the way of reorganizing the British Army would be overcome; the other half would be obviated by consolidating volunteers and militia into *one reserve* for the United Kingdom—dividing the same into brigade, battalion and company divisions with the proper officers—from each of which a certain portion of first class service men could be trained every year, and to whose ranks the *passed service* soldier would return. In fact, by adopting in its integrity the "militia law," under which the Canadian force is organized.

Every intelligent attempt at a reorganization of the British Army tends more and more in the direction of that master piece of statesmanship, and every departure from it only shews what class interests are involved or supposed to be in danger.

The following extraordinary paragraph is copied from *Broad Arrow*, and shews a ridiculous feature of what a regular *beauracratie* regime may impose on even a free country like Great Britain. At the same time it exhibits a feeling of scepticism as to the professional capabilities of our naval officers not creditable to the Government of the mother country, and if true, of a character to excite grave apprehensions for the future.

Time was, and not long since, when the British Naval Officer was a seaman without a superior. If *Broad Arrow* reports truly, Reform tactics has changed him into something like a *horse marine* that ridiculous caricature of a sailor's imagination:

"Already there are six hundred and odd applications lodged at the Board of Trade for the appointments under the Unseaworthy Ships Act. Half the unemployed officers of the Royal Navy are among the applicants, and so much is an appointment to be coveted, that there was an admiral among the applicants, who a few years ago was in charge of one of Her Majesty's dockyards, whose recommendations were penned by the First Lord of the Admiralty and a well known West of England member of Parliament, whose seat overlooks Cornwall from the Devonshire side of the Tamar. The story goes that this gallant officer was received by the hon. President of the Board's private secretary—his son—with all the easy non-chalance of an embryo official, engaged at the

moment with a cigarette, who did not even ask the aspirant for office to take a chair, but curtly informed him that the President could not see *everybody*. The Act being passed, the Board has entered into the possession of patronage, and is now in the enjoyment of a golden opportunity. The recommendation that the appointments should be conferred upon men of high social status, and a turn of mind indicative of independence and impartiality has not been lost, but it is an open question whether officers of the Royal Navy have or have not that peculiar knowledge of our mercantile marine which is called experience, or whether the merchant service itself would not best supply the men who are wanted for one year to aid and abet the determination of the country in protecting our commerce from the many evils which have resulted in making this Act a stern necessity. We understand that Mr. Digby-Murray, of the Board of Trade, has been constituted the official head of the newly-created branch of the Board of Trade Department, to whose manipulation the working of the powers newly conferred has been confided, and under whom we trust, the new blood will not be permitted to destroy, by the vigour of its circulation, the body for whose benefit it has been imported. Time will show whether the Act will bear any other fruit than *patronage*, but as a matter of course that is the first fruit, and it is wonderful how preternaturally ripe that fruit appears, considering how late and how hastily the tree was planted."

The following paragraph from *Frasers Magazine* shows the light in which the primary duty of every subject of the State is viewed in Great Britain. "There must surely be a woeful lapse of historical knowledge amongst people generally, so keen to appreciate national excellencies, and amongst whom *obligatory* military service only ceased on the accession of the House of Hanover. In the lawless days of JAMES II. every county or shire had its militia regiment; unlucky MONMOUTH experienced the promptitude with which they could be assembled—the succession of a *foreign* dynasty by the intrigues of the patriotic Whigs disarmed the English people—and to this day, whenever that party is predominant in her councils, she is made naked to her shame amongst her enemies:

"Is general obligation to military service something entirely new, either to the world in general or to this island in particular? or rather, is it not simply something very old under a new exterior—a *renaissance* of the old feudal and municipal system out of which our modern civilization has developed itself? The renowned English bowmen who fought at Crecy and Poitiers were not a whit more volunteers than were the Pomeranians or Saxons who fought at Gravelotte and Sedan; nor were they in any respect inferior as soldiers to the British infantry who fought at Busaco, Vittoria, and Waterloo, and had been brought into the ranks through the agency of money and beer. This feudal system was no doubt inconvenient to kings and princes, who could only then bring a force into the field when the nobles and burgesses brought them men and money. Gradually, and after long and severe struggles, the royal supremacy was established, mainly by the aid of hired soldiers, who were frequently foreign mercenaries, and partly also by that of the great towns and

cities, which in their turn were gradually deprived of their independence in proportion as they themselves neglected the privilege and duty of personally fighting their own battles, and transferred both to hired mercenaries. On the break-up of the feudal system there followed what is known to military students as the Condottieri period, when, especially in Italy, the cradle of all modern municipal institutions, these hired forces frequently fought sham battles with each other, and sold for ready money the interests they had been hired to defend. And it was during this period that the ground was prepared and the foundation laid for standing armies which depended wholly on the royal authority. What lay historians call "breaking the power of the nobles" means, for the military man, the transition from the old system of territorial and national forces through the Condottieri period to the plan of maintaining standing armies of soldiers, whose services were purchased in detail from each individual recruit instead of *en bloc* from a military *impresario*.

The *Pull Mall Gazette* gives the following description of the new projectile, Professor Abel's *water shell* used, with such effect in the experiments at Dartmoor:

"The 'water-shell,' which is being experimented with at Okehampton, is a sufficiently ingenious novelty to merit some notice, quite apart from the success which it seems to have achieved. This shell, which was first brought forward, we believe, in 1872, was proposed by Professor Abel, with a view to utilising common shell as shrapnel upon occasion—the idea depending simply upon the transmission in all directions by the incompressible, or only slightly compressible medium, water, of the force suddenly developed by detonation. With this view the following arrangement was suggested by Professor Abel, and has been adopted in the shells now under trial. A small cylinder, containing from a quarter to half-ounce of dry compressed gun-cotton is attached to the fuse (which may be made to act to time or on percussion); the upper end of the cylinder (or the base of the fuse, as may be most convenient) contains a small charge of fulminate of mercury. The shell an ordinary common shell is used—is completely filled with water, and the fuse with the gun-cotton cylinder and detonating charge, is inserted and firmly fixed by screwing the fuse into the fuse-hole. On the fuse acting, the detonation of the gun-cotton is effected by the small charge of fulminate; and the force thus developed is transmitted through the water with results, so far as the bursting of the shell goes, which appear to be exceedingly satisfactory. Whether a water-shell could ever effectively take the place of a good shrapnel is a point which, perhaps, admits of some difference of opinion, and which can never be satisfactorily solved except by exhaustive and careful experiments. We are disposed to think that no such results can be looked for; for the double reason that the disruptive force sufficient to burst a common shell must always be sufficient, however established and however communicated to the different parts of the projectile, to cause a lateral dispersion of the fragments which must prove unfavourable to the production of really good shrapnel effects—a result which in a rifle-shell would no doubt be aggravated by the centrifugal force tending to throw off the released fragments; and secondly, because the fragments themselves will be of an irregular form, less favourable to sustained velocity and deficient in specific gravity as compared

with leaden bullets. In other words that artillerists call the margin of permissible error, of this shell must be small. We are disposed, therefore, to anticipate that a water-shell will never really become an efficient substitute for a shrapnel, though the general introduction of range-finders would tend greatly to diminish the difficulties attending the effective use of a projectile which must depend so largely for its results upon the accuracy of the practice and the precision with which the shell is burst in relation to the object fired at. But it seems indisputable, after the results which have been achieved at Okehampton, that Professor Abel's clever suggestion may possess many valuable applications, and that upon occasion a water-shell may prove a very useful substitute for shrapnel. It is clearly an advantage to have a projectile which can upon an emergency be used in a double capacity—if only the idea be not ridden too hard, as it was in Sir William Armstrong's segment shell; and it will certainly occur to most artillerymen who now read of the success of this shell for the first time to inquire why, if it was brought forward three years ago, it has not been heard of before. Perhaps inquiry may be profitably extended a little further; and may seek to establish for the public advantage whether there chance to be any other meritorious or promising inventions in war material which during the past few years of what may, by comparison, be called experimental stagnation, have been languishing in the pigeon-holes of the War office. If so, we trust that General Campbell will signalise his advent to office by unearthing them, and by resuming something of the activity in experimental inquiry which characterised this country a few years ago, and which is simply indispensable if we are to retain our position in regard to our material of war. Perhaps we may regard the very valuable Okehampton experiments as an earnest of such resumed activity. At any rate, it is quite certain that these experiments will solve many vexed questions in regard to the use of field artillery; and, independently of their immediate practical results, they are likely to be eminently useful in exciting or sustaining an interest among professional artillerists in regard to matters specially pertaining to their craft.

"Prussia has recently concluded fresh military conventions with the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg, and Anhalt, and the Principalities of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Reuss the older and Reuss the younger, Lippe-Detmold, and Lippe-Schumburg, by virtue of which the princes of those countries cede the command of their military forces to the King of Prussia and allow their contingents to continue amalgamated with the Prussian Army. A novel feature in the new conventions is the stipulation introduced on the part of Prussia that military officers stationed in the said countries shall enjoy perfect immunity from local taxation of every description, except what attaches to real property of which they may be possessed."

The foregoing paragraph will show what a *rope of sand* binds the German Empire together, and the anxiety, as well as energy displayed by PRINCE BISMARCK in trying to stamp out ultra-mountain influence west of the Rhine—but the old rhyming proverb may again come into use:

"The Pope, the devil, and the Russ,
Again in Germany are loose."

LAST Tuesday being St. Andrew's Day, the sons of Scotia did honor to the day by a procession to St. Andrew's Church, where an eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Gordon, Pastor of the Church and Chaplain to the Society. In the evening a grand banquet and ball was held in the Union House, the President, Dr. GRANT, presiding. On the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers being given by the Chairman,

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Premier responded, and was received with loud applause. He said:—Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen, —I have no doubt most of the ladies and a considerable proportion of the gentlemen present desire that I should be brief, and as I understand we are limited to twelve minutes each, I promise you not to trespass upon the prescribed limits. As one of Her Majesty's Ministers for this Colony, I am very much obliged for the manner in which you have received the toast just proposed, and although I cannot reply for the advisers of our Sovereign in her own peculiar home, I still venture to say that particular toast will be drunk in every part of the British Empire with as much enthusiasm as that of the Local Ministers. (Hear, hear.) It is a proud and happy circumstance in this country, at a meeting like the present, composed chiefly of Scotchmen, Scotchwomen, and their friends, that we gather, far from the shores that gave birth to ourselves or our forefathers, under the shadow of the British flag—the Union Jack of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with her Majesty's Red Coats upon every side of us (Cheers.) A few years ago a very insignificant portion of the people of Canada, and I hope as insignificant a proportion of the people on the other side of the Atlantic, were looking to the severance of the Mother country from the colonies as a matter of course, and only a matter of time. There has been within the last year or two, I am happy to say, a great change in public opinion in England upon that subject. I can scarcely call the extinction of the theory of severance in Canada a great change, there were so few who ever entertained it (Hear, hear.) We know that now the heart of the entire nation is sound upon the question, and where the doctrine of separation but a short time ago grew and flourished, there are very few who think of it, but a great majority are at once in favour of uniting still firmer the bonds that hold together all the portions of the earth that own our Sovereign's sway. (Cheers.) I was gratified beyond measure when a few days ago, I read, as I have no doubt you all have read, that excellent speech delivered at Edinburgh by one of the foremost Liberals of great Britain—one of Mr. Gladstone's late colleagues in the British Government—the Right Hon. W. E. Forster—in which he referred at length and with so much force to the Colonial Question. Some of that school of British politicians to which the Right Hon. gentlemen belongs were for some time supposed to look rather askance upon the colonies and colonists, believing it was not in the interests of the Empire that the connection should be prolonged indefinitely. The speech to which I have alluded is a practical renunciation on their behalf, I take it of their peculiar views. We know it is not the opinion of Her Majesty's advisers in Great Britain that the colonies should take to themselves a separate existence. No one desires more earnestly the continuance of that connection than the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the colonies, and that all his colleagues share

very cordially his views in that respect we have no reason to doubt. (Cheers.) I have already referred to the speech of Mr. Forster, and I may add that it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to find him, one of the greatest of British statesmen, taking that high and patriotic and reassuring ground which he took in his speech at Edinburgh. (Hear, hear.) May we not hope, sir, that there is no gentleman in public life possessed of any influence, possessed of any character, who will give utterance to or entertain other sentiments than those expressed by him upon that occasion, and carried into actual practice by Her Majesty's present government in England? (Hear, hear.) May we not hope, too, that there shall be no doubt as to the intimacy of the relationship to be maintained between the English speaking people now forming the British Empire and the Crown and person of Her Majesty, and all her successors to the end of time? (Loud and prolonged cheering.) It is a grand and glorious thing to reflect upon that these English speaking people, planted in such numbers all over the world, can be united by one firm and lasting bond, at any rate, which will always keep their hopes and aspirations in one direction, and that the Sovereign of Great Britain will continue to preside over, guard and guide their destinies, even if they are themselves scattered over the entire face of the globe; while their very existence will be a guarantee not only for the peace of nations, but for the progress of civilization and enlightenment over the whole surface of the earth. (Cheers.) And, sir, it is the proudest position that Great Britain could occupy, so far as the relations of men with each other are concerned, that the overshadowing power and influence which she has long possessed in giving shape to the destinies and relations of nations, are always exercised with a view to the amelioration of the condition of mankind—that she has the will as well as the power to maintain in a great measure the peace of the rest of the world—and that prosperity, peace and contentment have followed her flag all over the earth upon whatever soil it has ever been planted. (Loud Cheers.) May its march of triumph never be interrupted, until it shall become the one absorbing and powerful instrumentality in the hands of Providence for the prevention of war, the extension of commerce, and the promotion of the arts of peace. (Cheers.) I feel it very proud to have it in my power, as a member of Her Majesty's Government in this country, to assure you that to whatever extent the Administration of which I have the honor to be a member may have in their power, they will contribute to the rearing of this political cairn—if I may use that Scottish term upon this occasion—which will be the most conspicuous monument to the honour of humanity that has ever been erected or ever can be. (Cheers.) As Scotchmen, while ever loyal to the sentiments which the memories of our native country engender, and while at meeting of this kind craving permission to speak in terms of eulogy of its excellence as we speak of no other, let us never forget that in the community in which we move we form but a small portion of the whole—a community which contains within its borders, and all upon equal terms as the subjects of our Queen, people of almost every nationality under the sun—but especially the people of England and Ireland, whose numbers largely exceed our own. While, therefore, we remember with gratitude the land of our birth, while our hearts are fired with the warmest patriotism when its history and its heroes are recalled to our minds, let us remember

that we have greater duties and responsibilities, not of a sectional but of a national character, and that we ought to devote ourselves faithfully and honestly to the task of creating and upholding in Canada a Canadian spirit, Canadian sentiment, and Canadian enthusiasm—in short, a spirit of nationality always British, but still Canadian. (Loud Cheers.) Anything that Her Majesty's present Ministers in Canada can do to promote these national sentiments will be cheerfully and willingly done, and with a zeal and earnestness which, I hope, cannot be excelled by any who may be our successors. (Hear, hear.) I sincerely trust that this, one of the highest duties devolving upon the Government of this country, and the preservation of harmony with the imperial authorities, will be kept steadily in view, and that all other British Colonies, in whatever quarter of the globe situated, will unite with us in pursuing a policy which will be for the benefit and the glory of the whole. (Cheers.) The patriotism of the British people and Government will always be with us, and we in turn hope always to reside under the shadow of that grand old flag—at once the symbol of power and civilization. Rest assured, sir, all that can be done by the Imperial Government for the advancement of the Colonies, will be done. Of course we have our own duties to perform, and our own share of responsibility to bear. The British colonies are rapidly approaching in population the number of the Mother Country, entirely exclusive of English speaking residents in India, and the time will probably soon come when they will be the more powerful. It is to be hoped they will always be found ready to do all in their power for the promotion of the interests of the great nation from which they sprung and to which they owe allegiance. I can scarcely forbear giving utterance to those sentiments because I know they are the expression of the aspirations which animate the great body—might I not say the whole?—of the Canadian people. (Cheers.) They will find—indeed have found—a ready response in this audience, and in my heart of hearts, I believe that their cultivation would lead to national consolidation, national power, and national wealth; that while benefiting ourselves, we should benefit our fellow creatures on other parts of the earth's surface. I had the pleasure of visiting my native country during the year, and of conversing personally with Her Majesty the Queen, and I can assure you it was with a feeling of reverence I enjoyed that high privilege, for of all the Monarchs who have ever reigned, either over this or any other people, none has better deserved that loyalty and love so heartily manifested by all her subjects to our good Queen Victoria. (Cheers.) I am sure we all earnestly wish that she may long be spared to exert her beneficent influence and the wise supervision she has always exercised over her vast empire. (Loud cheers.) I am much obliged, Mr. President, for your kindness in drinking to Her Majesty's Ministers, and I hope they will always be worthy of the trust reposed in them. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the "Army and Navy and Canadian Volunteers." Major-General SMYTH responded. He said:—

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen. I thank you heartily for associating me with the toast which you have been kind enough to drink. It has been my pleasing duty to respond for the Army and Navy some scores of times in various portions of the three other quarters of the globe, though I believe this is the first time I have had the honour to do so in this the fourth though one of the

most important upon which the flag of Great Britain's wide Empire flies. The health of the Army and Navy is one of these stereotyped toasts which my brethren of both services have the satisfaction of knowing is rarely omitted wherever our countrymen gather round the festive board, in whatever clime, in whatever land it may occur. We are grateful for it, and we thank you always, as the strong pillars of the Empire, which have protected the commerce and extended the dominion of Great Britain into every quarter of the world. It comes home to our hearts when far removed from home—from family and from all the associations of our youth—in words of soft persuasive power, which tell us that though far distant we are not forgot. There is much to be said about the Army and Navy, too tedious to detain you with on such an occasion. Many important changes have recently occurred. Some improvements, some questionable experiments whose prudence remains to be proved. The political horizon of Europe is at the present moment dimmed by a lowering cloud. When or where that may burst, none can yet distinctly conjecture, but we must trust sincerely that the new army of the present day, when ever called upon, may rival the deeds of the historic old army of past years, and that whatever occurs the army and navy of England may prove as capable and as willing as their ancestors to devote their duties and their lives for the protection of this Empire and the Sovereign of these realms. I thank you heartily, gentlemen, on behalf of the army, and in the absence of a naval officer I may be allowed to include the navy, but I have still an equally pleasing duty to perform in thanking you on behalf of the Canadian Volunteer Militia. I am gratified that even in the autumn of my military career, my duty should have called me into the Dominion of Canada to become associated for a time so responsibly with its Militia. I have had the satisfaction of seeing much of this force during the past summer. I have been greatly pleased with the efficiency and the extreme enthusiasm which animates the powerful military organization of this country. I have not hesitated to say so at considerable length at the head of those stout regiments I had the honour to inspect on various occasions in their Brigade Camps. They only require time and practice to develop them into powerful troops, with some aid in the preliminary education of young officers and men which I trust you will obtain through the liberality of our Legislature. It is a military force in every sense of great promise, and I trust I may in the limit of my duty here be permitted in some degree to promote its efficiency. I have no doubt that in years to come, when the health of the army is proposed, there will be associated with it not alone the Volunteer Militia, but the Army of Canada, whose many people can produce as splendid military material as the population of any nation in the world. I have to offer my thanks also to you, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, for your kindness in allowing me the privilege of being present at this festival in commemoration of the Patron Saint of Scotland. Though not born north of the Tweed many of the happiest recollections of my early years are connected with that.

"Land of brown heath and shaggy wood:
Land of the mountain and the flood."

And we must remember that old "Caledonia, stern and wild," has sent forth some of the foremost statesmen and ministers, not only to the Imperial Government, but to many important dependencies of the Crown. Many a gallant officer and stubborn soldier, too,

with some of whom I have had the honour to stand shoulder to shoulder on more than one eventful occasion. I apologize for detaining you, by touching even briefly upon happy memories of past years, but I could not refrain from thanking you all for inviting me on this auspicious day. (Loucheur.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

Military Drill in Public Schools.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—Although the motion of Dr. Brouse, M. P., in the importance of military drill in our public schools, received some attention during the last session, it is hoped that something definite may be decided upon at the next meeting of Parliament. There can be no doubt that "Drill" calls into exercise all the powers of the human being, and hence, when wisely applied under proper control, essentially promotes the health and favorable growth of the frame. The School Board, of London G.R. have for some time past acknowledged its value, and have included it among the duties to be performed by their teachers. A late English paper gives an account of a public school drill in one of the parks, under the auspices of the School Board, for the purpose of inspection as to the efficiency and extent of the exercises, and to test their usefulness when about forty boys from each school took part in the performance which is said to have been very creditable. In addressing the teachers Sir Charles Reed, Chairman of the Board, in the course of his speech said,—"We owe it to you that all over London and under great difficulties, you have been so earnest and persevering in endeavouring to lift up the poorest and neglected. In giving them habits of obedience to command, and precision of movement, you do that which tends to create self respect, and you do that which improves a whole community." Of course there were to be found some silly writers in the interests of peace, who discovered that the thing which had been many years used in all the chief collegiate establishments as a recreative means of promoting sound health and correct deportment, was to be deprecated and discountenanced as conducting to the growth and sustentation of the military spirit of the boys of England. The *Herald of Peace*, the organ of the Manchester party of peace at any price, was particularly severe in its comments in an article headed *The Conscript and Board Schools*, and took an occasion to misrepresent some words of Sir Charles Reed. Sir Charles however has publicly corrected the misrepresentation, and indicated in a few strong and sensible sentences the conduct and policy of the School Board. It is to be hoped that the School Boards of the several provinces of the Dominion, will be alive to

the importance of school drill, and include it in the programme of every scholastic institution having any pretension to completeness and excellence.

MONITOR.

HALIFAX, 22nd November, 1875.

The War-Cloud.

A New York report says.—"The work of fitting out cruisers and generally strengthening the navy is reported to be actively but quietly progressing at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Ordnance Bureau is busily engaged in preparing the armaments of the frigate *Colorado* and *Minnesota*, which are being fitted out for sea service. All the necessary stores for a three years' cruise are ready to be put upon them. The triple-turreted monitor *Roanoke*, six guns, is in the hands of workmen making ready to go into commission. The sloop of war *Harford* will be ready to receive her crew in ten days. She will be fitted with torpedo apparatus. Other vessels, now lying up in ordinary, are to be brought to the Brooklyn yard and placed in fighting condition. Every department of the navy is reported busy preparing the navy for active operations."

A Boston report of the 1st Dec. says.

"A statement is circulating to-day which seems to be well authenticated, that one cause, at least, of the naval activity now employed has arisen from the neglect of Spain to comply with the provisions of the protocol relative to the *Virginius* affair. In that protocol, Spain agreed to try and punish the *Virginius* prisoners. That promise has not been kept, but on the contrary, some of the officers engaged in the massacre have been promoted, notably the butcher Barriel.

"There is reason to believe that the Administration has decided that the protocol must be respected. If this is actually the cause of the activity which seemed to threaten such menacing eventualities, the cause seems to have now been removed, for a communication has been received to-day from the State department at Madrid, stating that the Spanish Cabinet had decided to arrange for the trial of these officers.

"It is reported that the Government used the cable wires for two hours in the transmission of despatches between Secretary Fish and Minister Cushing at Madrid.

"A rumor is also added that Spain has remonstrated against the United States Government permitting the sale of Cuban bonds in this country, claiming that their issue here is in violation of treaty obligations.

"Orders have been received at Brooklyn navy yard to place ten war monitors in commission, and the various naval rendezvous throughout the country are instructed to enlist available men of all grades.

"It is well known that President Grant is in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, and it is probable that in his forthcoming message to Congress he will favor the purchase of the Island with an intimation to Spain, that if she will not sell, the American Government will take steps to put an end to the present condition of affairs there. In other words, peaceable annexation, if we can, forcibly if we must."

A witty Frenchman defines universal suffrage as the art of multiplying several rogues by many fools.

IT NEVER PAYS.

It never pays to fret and growl
When fortune seems our foe;
The better bred will look ahead,
And strike the better blow,
For luck is work,
And those who shrink
Should not lament their doom,
But yield the play,
And clear the way,
That better men have room.

It never pays to wreck the health
In drudging after gain;
And he is sold who thinks that gold
Is cheapest bought with pain;
A humble lot,
A cosy cot,
Have tempted even kings,
For stations high,
That wealth will buy,
Not oft contentment brings.

It never pays a blunt refrain,
Well worthy of a song,
For age and youth must learn the truth,
That nothing pays that's wrong;
The good and pure
Alone are sure
To share prolonged success,
While what is right
In Heaven's sight
Is always sure to bless.

Field Artillery Experiments.

Since the breaking up of the Camp at Okehampton to the Committee have doubtless been engaged in the preparation of the inevitable Blue-book which is the natural offspring of such gatherings. We have every reason to believe that this official report will be most valuable, and we have no desire to anticipate the verdict of the Committee; but, as some time may yet elapse before the Blue-book is issued, and as the experiments were very fully detailed by our own Correspondent on the spot, we can form some judgment on the broad questions at issue, while at the same time we can easily read the lessons to be learnt from the various trials.

We may commence by saying that the Okehampton experiments have been a great success. In stating this fact we believe that we express the views both of soldiers best qualified to judge and of civilians who take a deep interest in military matters. The idea was particularly happy, the ground was most judiciously chosen, and the results have been eminently satisfactory.

As we stated in an article of the 3rd of August last, the experiments were instituted for the purpose of determining various points connected with the efficient service of our rifled field artillery under conditions as similar as possible to those which might occur on service, namely:—

1. The relative effects produced by the fire of a field battery when the distance is judged by eye and when the range is determined by a rangefinder.
2. The results of artillery fire against the most recent formation in which troops will attack, and the nature of projectile which, under different conditions of ground and distance, may be expected to produce the maximum effect.
3. The effect of artillery fire against artillery materiel both in the open and when protected by gunpits; and—
4. The value of shelter trenches for Infantry.

The Committee have supplemented this programme by various collateral trials, which naturally suggested themselves during the course of the experiments, and which have materially aided the general investigation.

The value of a range-finder may, indeed, be said to have been a foregone conclusion, and the present trial has, on this point,

merely corroborated the results of former trials, and proved the great advantages, particularly at long ranges, which Captain Nolan's excellent instrument enables us to secure. Still we appear to have derived some valuable lessons in range finding from the Okehampton experiments. It seems that the instruments can be used very effectively when mounted on tripods, and that it is unnecessary to mount them, as hitherto, on the guns themselves. This is, in our opinion, a decided advantage. In the first place, the rangefinders may now be used as surveying instruments without the necessity of bringing of bringing two guns into action. The latter operation was decidedly cumbersome, and under many circumstances could not have been resorted to without the premature exposure of guns. The officer in command of a battery may now keep his guns under cover until the last moment, while his range-finding party can make a rapid survey of the country from the position on which the guns will ultimately come into action.

Modern battles have proved that, once in action in a good position, artillery should be moved as seldom as possible. The range-finding party can either survey the country in the immediate front before the battery comes forward, or it can take up a position to the right or left or rear of the battery, and find the ranges of all remarkable points in the landscape. It may be possible to take moving objects when the party are particularly well instructed, but in general we think range-finders will be dispensed with on these occasions. One of the great advantages which will follow their introduction is the aid they will afford to "judging-distance drill." The chief difficulty of the latter lies in the impossibility of knowing at the time whether the "guess" is right or wrong. The range-finder will enable us to overcome this difficulty, and will thus tend in a great measure to produce a high standard of proficiency in judging-distance drill.

It is of no use to ride a hobby to death, and to hope fondly for that Utopian period in which the fire of field guns will be preceded by the use of a range-finding instrument. There are many occasions during a rapid advance or pursuit in which Horse Artillery batteries will come quickly into action for a few minutes against rapidly moving bodies of the enemy. In these exciting moments range finders will undoubtedly be forgotten, although the lessons they have taught may bear good fruit. The Okehampton experiments showed that, even with a very short instruction, batteries can pick up the range in a few rounds with percussion shells at all distances within 2,000 yards, and that once the range is obtained it is never lost. But at longer ranges, such as 3,000 and 4,000 yards, the range finder is an absolute necessity, and at all times, when firing deliberately, guns should never open fire without making use of it. Several startling instances of its value occurred at Okehampton. For example, the Committee decided to fire, at 4,000 yards, at an object consisting of eight rows of 9-foot targets, representing a regiment of Cavalry in quarter distance column of squadrons. The guns were posted on the summit of one hill, while the target rested on that of another at almost exactly the same level. But the undulations of the intervening ground were such that the target was completely hidden from view when the guns were retired a few yards to the rear. The range finder pronounced the distance to be 3,930 yards, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the head of the column; the battery fired a salvo with

the elevation due to this range, and four out of the six shells dropped right into the middle of the regiment and burst there. It would have been impossible to do this without a range-finder. The ground was of such a character that numerous trial shots must have been expended before the range was hit off, and the body of Cavalry, finding itself an object for fire, would have speedily moved out of sight.

A subsequent trial showed that good practice could be made even at a distance of 5,200 yards, or nearly three miles, but this fact, although interesting as proof of the power of the gun, must not be made too much of. Field Artillery should not be encouraged to come into action against troops at distances over 4,000 yards. Doubtless on exceptional occasions, and when ammunition is plentiful, an enemy's position or a village or town may be bombarded at a very long range, but the comparatively steep angle of descent of the trajectory under these circumstances renders such a fire very uncertain and of little effect when directed against *personnel*. At these long ranges a range finder is indispensable; but we have said sufficient to show that this instrument, when judiciously used, is invaluable, and we are glad to hear that there is a prospect of its becoming part of the equipment of every field battery.

The practice against troops in different formations embraced trials against Infantry, represented by dummies, when in the normal formation of attack, when skirmishing, when in column, and when charging with a view to capture the battery, the ranges varying from 100 yards to 3,000 yards; also against Cavalry in column at 4,000, 3,500, and 2,000 yards. The normal formation for the attack of Infantry now generally adopted by European Powers is that known as the battalion or half-battalion system, and may be briefly described as follows:—The battalion is supposed to move, when outside the zone of artillery fire, in company quarter columns—that is, in close formation. When an attack has been decided upon a general advance will be made, and each, say, half-battalion will push forward a company as a "shooting line." This shooting line of, say, 100 men will spread itself out in rank entire, with about a pace interval between the men, and will be supported in rear at about 250 paces by a second company of 100 men in double rank, the order being as open as the ground will admit of. The remaining two companies of the half-battalion will form a reserve in company quarter column at about 350 paces from the supports, the order being also open as the ground will admit of. Thus the attacking line is one deep, the supporting line two deep, and the reserve four deep. This exact order, however, will vary according to ground, for the supporting and reserve bodies will naturally break into sections or deploy into line when the ground admits of it or the enemy's fire renders it necessary. In fact, there is no formation in which troops on this system may not move so long as they preserve an order which will enable them to fulfil the great object—namely, the gradual "feeding" of the attacking or "shooting" line.

As the advance continues, casualties in the "shooting line" are replaced from the supporting line, which in its turn is "fed" from the reserve, until at length all three bodies become merged at about 300 yards from the position to be carried; then follows the final rush.

The experiments at Okehampton showed that at 1,500 and 2,000 yards a fire of artill-

lery directed against the attacking line, although very serious for them, did not materially injure the supports or reserve. The percussion shells and time shells were designedly burst in front of the body aimed at, and the splinters rarely reached the rear. In fact, the rear column mainly suffered from those shells which were "over," and which had, consequently, missed the object at which they were directed.

It may naturally be asked. Why place your supports and reserve immediately in rear of your attacking line? Why place these bodies of troops in a position in which they must necessarily fall in for the bad shots which have been directed against their "shooting line?" A little consideration, however, will show that there is no help for it. When a general advance is made, battalions or half-battalions will move forward side by side, and will occupy a large extent of ground. If an echelon movement be possible it will naturally be adopted, but all depends upon the amount of ground available and the number of troops operating. There is no rigid rule in this formation. The officer in command of the attacking line is responsible for moving as fast as he can towards the enemy; the officer commanding the supporting line is responsible for the formation which these supports should take, bearing in mind that his first duty is to "feed" the attacking line, and his second duty to afford his men protection from fire. The same may be said of the reserve.

The Okehampton trials cannot be taken as representing what would actually occur in battle. Indeed, if they were taken as such, they would show that no troops in any formation whatever could move under such a fire, and that an attempt to show themselves at any range under 3,000 yards would be followed by speedy annihilation. We must, therefore, except at very long ranges, make a fair allowance for the fact that no bullets were whistling about the gunners ears, no horses and men falling, no battle excitement. But admitting all this, we must arrive at the conclusion that the fire of modern rifled guns is something awful to contemplate. A column of Infantry consisting of 400 men in very open order—that is, with a front of about 100 paces and a depth of about 30 paces—may experience a loss of over 100 men, or one-fourth, from the fire of one battery of six guns in a few minutes at 3,000 yards, or nearly two miles. A column of Cavalry consisting of about 300 sabres in quarter distance column of squadrons might lose half their number if they exposed themselves for one minute at 2,000 yards, or nearly one mile and a quarter, to the concentrated fire of a battery of 36 guns—that is, six batteries massed together. One volley from such a battery at this distance would almost annihilate them.

With regard to the comparative merits of the different projectiles used at Okehampton, we may mention that the 36 rounds of Abel's "water shell," at 2,000 yards, scored the enormous number of between 3,000 and 4,000 hits, and caused a havoc that was frightfully suggestive. We recommend a study of these statistics to the umpires at our Annual Manœuvres. In fact, the whole cost of the experiments at Okehampton would be amply justified if they had the effect of impressing upon the minds of the officers who undertake the very responsible duties of umpire on these occasions the folly of allowing troops in masses, both Cavalry and Infantry, to manœuvre under the very noses, as it were, of batteries of artillery which would speedily sweep them off

the face of the earth if they were firing shotted guns.

We cannot but regret that a greater number of experienced officers of Infantry and Cavalry were not sent officially to witness these trials. The results are in the highest degree important to all branches of the service, and so good an opportunity may not occur again for some years. We are glad, however, to see that an Infantry officer, Major East, attached to the Intelligence Branch of the War Office, attended the experiments, and the programme drawn up by him may justly be said to be one of the most instructive of the whole series.

Major East proposed to ascertain the possibility of a battalion of, say, 600 men capturing the guns of a battery in an entrenched position by a series of rushes of Infantry. The battery was supposed to be holding an entrenched position covering a retiring army, with orders to remain to the last. Its limbers and horses had been placed in security; its flanks were protected, although its escort was supposed to have vanished; and the attack was to be made in front. The 16-pounder battery, under the command of Major Boradale, was selected for this experiment, as it was likely that in such circumstances a heavy field battery would be told off for such a duty. The conditions were as follows:—The Infantry, in the normal formation, were suddenly to appear over the crest of a hill at 1,000 yards distance; they were to advance to 600 yards in a series of rushes running, lying down, and firing, but exposed in this distance for four minutes, during which the battery might fire. They next advanced from 600 to 400 yards in a similar manner, the time of exposure being two minutes. From 400 to 200 yards they again rushed for two minutes. Lastly, at 200 yards and 100 yards the rushes were in one minute each. The formation of the dummies was to be altered according to distance. At 1,000 yards they were in the normal formation, with attacking line, supporting line, and reserves at the usual intervals. At 600 yards the supporting line was considerably reinforced, and at the shorter distances the battalion was supposed to be, in a swarm, rushing on the battery. As the dummies could not advance—a patent dummy possessing this much to be desired qualification not having yet been invented—the battery limbered up and moved forward after each period. Before commencing the battery was supposed to have lost two men in each detachment from casualties, so that the guns commenced action with seven gunners each, instead of nine. Corresponding losses were supposed to have been sustained at the successive distances, until at last the detachment of each gun was reduced to two at 100 yards. The officer commanding the battery was to use his own judgment throughout as to the rate of firing and the body at which his fire should be directed. He commenced with time shrapnel, and in the first four minutes—that is, in the rush between 1,000 and 600 yards—disabled 71 of the attacking line (100 men) and 21 of the supports. At 600 yards, firing for two minutes shrapnel with time fuzes, the battery disabled 95 of the attacking line and 35 of the supports. The attacking line was now reinforced and extended, and the battery came into action at 400 yards for two minutes, firing Shrapnel shell with time fuzes, and disabled 117 in the attacking line and 39 in the supports. The battery then moved in to 200 yards and fired case shot at the "swarm" for one minute, disabling 50; it then moved in to 100 yards, and having exhausted its case shot, fired

for one minute Shrapnel shell reversed—that is, Shrapnel shell with the plug removed, no fuze, and loaded with the head next the cartridge. This result in the explosion of the shell at the muzzle and an action similar to case shot; the disabled were 113. Thus, in ten minutes the battery had disabled 578 men out of the 600 who had attempted to attack it, and without throwing any doubt on the courage of the remaining 22, we may fairly surmise that they executed that masterly manœuvre which enables a man to fight another day. This result clearly proves that a battery can protect its front from assault even under severe conditions.

It is, of course, possible for attacking Infantry, if unmolested, to creep up under cover if the ground admits of it, and pick off the men of a battery one by one until nobody is left to work the guns; but such a case must be looked upon as altogether exceptional. In the majority of cases batteries would have their escort, either Cavalry or Infantry, and skirmishers who attempted to take a battery in such a manner would be met by skirmishers.

One of the maxims of war laid down by Napoleon was that "no Infantry, however brave can with immunity march ten or twelve hundred yards against a strong battery of artillery well placed and well served; before it could accomplish two thirds of the distance these men would be killed, wounded, or dispersed." Although this opinion was given in the days of old "Brown Bess," and in times when Infantry attacked in massive columns, it appears to hold good equally in these days "Martini Henry" and "loose formation." Every one who witnessed this experiment at Okehampton went away convinced that it would be a practical impossibility to advance over ground swept by such a frightful fire.

As another proof of the efficiency of modern field artillery, against a loose formation, we may instance the practice against skirmishers supported by reserves lying down in rear, which was exhibited a few days before the close of the experiments.

The skirmishers were supposed to be attacking a position held by Infantry at about 400 yards from their front. They were partly kneeling behind stones and uneven places, partly running forward to take up a fresh position; and while doing so were consequently exposed. The formation was very open, and the men were represented by short dummies—that is, dummies cut short at the knee. Just as they appeared over the crest of a ridge they came under the fire of a 16-pounder battery, which was supporting the threatened position at a distance of about 2,000 yards from their left front. The battery opened fire with Shrapnel shells and time fuzes, and in six minutes had disabled 44 per cent. of the skirmishers and 5 per cent. of the troops lying down in rear; many of the dummies were riddled with bullets.

The manner in which the battery served their guns on this occasion deserved the admiration of all who witnessed it. Indeed, the shooting of both the batteries at Okehampton—namely, E Battery E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, commanded by Major Halberton, and C Battery 25th Brigade Royal Artillery, commanded by Major Boradale—leaves now little to be desired. These batteries, moreover, were not specially selected, but were taken because they happened to be stationed near the spot—the Horse Artillery at Exeter, the field battery at Devonport. We may, therefore, accept them as fairly representing our Field Artillery when they joined the camp

on Dartmoor. Now, however, they have gained an experience the value of which it would be difficult to over estimate. Officers have been brought into close and more favourable contact with the men in that healthy spirit of emulation which is frequently the secret of success. The monotony and empty show of the drill ground, where many of the manoeuvres practiced bear little relation to actual warfare, has been exchanged for the varied and interesting exercises of a miniature battlefield. Lastly, the officers and men have had an opportunity of judging distance, boring fuzes, laying guns, selecting ammunition, and manoeuvring under circumstances as closely resembling actual warfare as mimic warfare can imitate it.

Our Annual Manœuvres have hitherto not been manœuvres for Artillery, because it is not possible to teach Artillery to shoot, except with shotted guns. A battery may be a model of firmness and cleanliness, it may be horsed to perfection, and may turn out at Woolwich or Aldershot amid a hum of admiration; its guns may be "dressed" to a muzzle in marching past, and in speed it may be capable of "galloping over Cavalry;" finally, it may be able to open fire with blank cartridge almost before the trail of the gun is on the ground, yet, if its drivers cannot work well across a difficult country, and its gunners cannot shoot well, its value on service will be comparatively little. An ignorant Artilleryman is only in the way. For be it from us to deprecate "smartness" or "any other soldier like quality, but we cannot help thinking that if a little more of the time that is now spent on what is regimentally known as "spittle and polish" were allotted to the all important matters of shooting and driving, good results would follow.

Let us hope, therefore that the Okehampton experiments will prove an epoch in the history of Field Artillery instruction, and that the present trials will only be the first of our Annual Artillery Manœuvres.

The Kingston Military College.

A recent issue of the *Canada Gazette* contains the Regulations for the government of the Military College at Kingston Ontario. The object of this College is "to impart a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering and general scientific intelligence in subjects connected with and necessary to a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and for staff appointments." Such institutions have been long in operation in all the leading nations of Europe and also in the United States, and have served a good purpose in preparing the youth of the country by a thorough education and drilling in military tactics and science to fill positions of trust and responsibility in case the rights and liberties of their country should require to be defended and protected. The course of study to be provided will be found to include all the branches taught in our Common and high schools, such indeed as must be of great advantage to the recipient, whether at the end of his term of four years he may continue to follow the military profession or choose any other following in life whether professional or literary. Such a college must prove of great benefit to Canada, and though it is doubtful whether we shall ever be called upon to take up arms other than in contests of friendly rivalry, it is well that our young men should be trained in that art which will inculcate

in them the principle of self-reliance, and qualify them for military duty in the event of a crisis at any time arising. Every nation of importance has found it necessary to keep up a standing army not only from fear of foes without, but as a precaution against those internal civil commotions which will occur in the best governed countries; and we have no reason to expect that our young nationality, composed as it is of so many discordant elements, nationally and religiously, will be exempt from those difficulties which have arisen and have brought so much trouble and expence upon other communities. This may never happen, or the day may be far distant, but it is only right that those who hold the reins of Governments, and control military affairs, should prepare the country to meet such an emergency; and we know of no better means of effecting this object, than that of education and systematic training such as enabled Germany in the late war to conquer her enthusiastic but comparatively ill-trained and ill prepared adversary, France. System at such a time is every thing, and we bespeak for the new college every encouragement, as we believe its great utility will in future years manifest itself. We are pleased to think that the Government have assumed a nation's responsibility in thus creating the Kingston Military College, and we are satisfied that in this matter their action will meet with the approval of the country, and that in a careful choice of Professors, a strict impartiality in the examinations, and a wise and prudent conduct of the institution, its usefulness will in future years be abundantly realized.

Twenty two members are to be admitted at first to the College, the examination to be conducted by local Boards. Those for examination in connection with this military district will assemble at the office of the Deputy Adjutant General, in this city, at ten o'clock, a. m., on the fourth day of January next.

Though the names of the Board of Examiners are not yet mentioned, it is to be presumed that they will be chosen for their competency, and we hope that a large number of candidates will present themselves for examination so as to ensure to New Brunswick a good representation in the first class of the new Military College.—*N. B. Reporter*, Nov. 24.

Frederick the Great, says the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, once said that whilst his brother, the King of France, had a hundred cooks and only one spy, he had a hundred spies and but one cook. This was in the days of poor Soubise and de Clermont—de Clermont, who, half-apostle, half-soldier, was surprised whilst at dinner, and lost the battle of Crevelt—Soubise, who was equally unfortunate at Rossbach, and whose army, says a French historian, was followed by 12,000 *chariots de marchands et de vicandiers*. All these things have been changed now; French Generals, no longer protected by ladies of the Pompadour class, have taken to Spartan broth, and we have reason to believe that the war authorities in Paris are every bit as well acquainted with all that passes in Germany as M. de Moltke is with the effective of French regiments and the state of French arsenals. Not long ago it was asserted in the National Assembly at Versailles that the Germans knew exactly the number of rifles and guns in store in France, and certainly they showed themselves well acquainted with a large variety of Military details during the late war. The question is, whether it will be possible for

the French Government, in prevision of what is regarded as an inevitable war, to hinder the Germans from spying out the land, as they did before 1870. This appears almost hopeless, owing to the number of German workmen employed in France. France is short of hands, and wealthy; and Germany is over-populated, and poor. The German will work for smaller wages than the Frenchman, and they are found especially useful in hotels, most of the waiters speaking French and English, Spanish, Italian, or Russian. Germans are now to be found all over France settled in small villages as well as in populous cities, and working on farms as well as behind the counter. More than one wealthy German has bought landed property in France since the war. A Prussian Count now owns one of the great historical chateaux of France, a country-house in the Bois de Boulogne, and a fashionable hotel in Paris; and a Bavarian Baron, also, has purchased a large estate in the vicinity of the French capital—an estate which Napoleon III. gave to Mrs. Howard, years ago, and which the Baron purchased for a song. It would be interesting to learn to what extent this movement is reciprocal, and how many Frenchmen have crossed the Rhine, or rather the Vosges, for the double purpose of making money and gathering information. Not many, we should imagine. The other day General de Cussy issued a circular insisting on the danger of communicating, either verbally or by writing, any information concerning the organization of the army, the mobilization, the lines of defence, and the operations connected with the same. Officers have been strictly forbidden to publish anything on the above subjects, although they are of such a nature that everything appertaining to them must be perfectly well known at Berlin. A French Military writer remarks that the Germans make no attempt to conceal such matters themselves, as may be seen in the *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger*, which publishes information respecting all the armies in Europe, and especially concerning the German forces. The *Revue* gets its material from works written in Germany, and encouraged by the Military authorities in Berlin, and in this way it is able to follow the most minute transformations operated in the German army.

REVIEWS.

Blackwood's Magazine for November, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. 41 Barclay Street, N. Y., has come promptly to hand. The following are the contents:—The French War Preparations in 1870; The Dutch and their Dead Cities. The Dilemma.—Part VII.; An Unspoken Question; A Wanderer's Letter; Legends and Folk-lore of North Wales; A Song for Galatea; The Elf-king's Youngest Daughter; Sundry Subjects—Weather. The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, \$1 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

Duc De Cazas, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, states that the reason why the Government refused to purchase the Suez Canal shares, when the property was tendered for sale to the Ministry, was that MacMahon's Cabinet feared a war with Germany.

The effect of the destruction of forests on climate and water supply was very ably and clearly illustrated by Councillor Wex at the late yearly meeting of the Geographical Society of Vienna, in a paper on the diminution of the water volume in rivers and springs. From the data adduced by Herr Wex, there was shown a fall in the level, since fifty years, 17m in the Elba, 24 Sin. in the Rhine, 17m in the Oder, 26in. in the Vistula, and in the Danube, at Orsova, as much as 55m. Accompanying this fall in the level, which corresponds with the decrease in the volume of these rivers, there has been a constantly increasing diminution of the discharge from springs. The way in which the destruction of timber acts in producing these meteorological changes is plain enough. In the absence of wood there is less precipitation of moisture and free evaporation of what actually falls; and the general aridity has been further increased in Central Europe by the drainage of sheets of water for agricultural purposes, and the increasing alteration of grazing into arable land. The effect noted in the foregoing have already been noticed in this country, and claim the earnest attention of many thoughtful writers.

When a boy falls and peels the skin off his nose, the first thing he does is to get up and yell. When a girl tumbles and hurts herself badly, the first thing she does is to get up and look at her dress.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. New York. 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of a President of the United States. All of these events are sure to be of great interest and importance, especially the two latter; and all of them and everything connected with them will be fully and freshly reported and expounded in THE SUN.

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking up the line of inquiry opened years ago by THE SUN, will sternly and diligently investigate the corruptions and misdeeds of GRANT'S administration; and will, it is to be hoped, lay the foundation for a new and better period in our national history. Of all this THE SUN will contain complete and accurate accounts, furnishing its readers with early and trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty-third Presidential election, with the preparations for it, will be memorable as deciding upon GRANT'S aspirations for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform and as electing that candidate. Concerning all these subjects, those who read THE SUN will have the constant means of being thoroughly well informed.

The WEEKLY SUN, which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, already has its readers in every State and Territory, and we trust that the year 1876 will see their numbers doubled. It will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the general news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment; and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world, and we shall continue to give in its columns a large amount of miscellaneous reading, such as stories, tales, poems, scientific intelligence and agricultural information, for which we are not able to make room in our daily edition. The agricultural department especially is one of its prominent features. The fashions are also regularly reported in its columns; and so are the markets of every kind.

The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages with fifty-six broad columns is only \$1.20 a year postage prepaid. As this price barely repays the cost of the paper, no discount can be made from this rate to clubs, agents, Postmasters, or anyone.

The DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, \$5 a month or \$6.50 a year. SUNDAY edition extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling agents.

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Prospectus for 1876--Ninth Year.

THE ALDINE,
THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

THE REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION
OF AMERICAN TASTE

Steadily, since its inception, THE ALDINE has been growing in the affections of the American people. As the exemplar of national achievement in the highest departments of illustrative and mechanical art, it has won for America respect and consideration from the most restrictive art schools of the Old World. THE ALDINE plates now go regularly by contract to publishers in England, France, Germany and Russia, and are also copied, without permission, by the punctilious foreigners who have hitherto denounced such appropriation on this side as "piracy." No better proof of superiority could be asked than the fact that it was reserved for THE ALDINE to start the flow of original American illustrations to Europe in the face of all tradition and experience. Tals Nazareth of the art world has produced a good thing at last!

That this progress has been achieved in a period of general financial depression, shows how deep an interest is felt in the enterprise; and now that the support of the American people has brought it triumphantly to the threshold of their centennial jubilee, the conductors of *The Art Journal of America* are fully impressed with the responsibility of the situation, and are determined to spare no exertion to co-operate with the national idea of demonstrated progress.

Undaunted by the misfortune which in a few moments made ashes and waste of the beautiful work of years, the lapse of a single day found THE ALDINE people housed in larger and finer quarters, and bending every energy to restore and replace their lost facilities. Condolence and sympathy, with generous tenders of substantial aid, poured from every quarter; and while relying wholly upon their own resources, the conductors of THE ALDINE were deeply moved and strengthened for the work by these evidences of the general anxiety for the welfare of their charge.

The idea of THE ALDINE was always been to win its way as a teacher through the interest and affections of the people—to avoid a technical exclusiveness, and to show rather than to talk of art matters. Without abandoning the popular feature, the publishers feel that the time has come for a more particular discussion of topics connected with the artistic and æsthetic culture of our people, and to this end they propose to introduce many new features.

In attempting to describe what *The Art Journal of America* will be, it may be expedient to begin by stating what it will not be.

It will not be imported from England, and "published" here by the addition of an American imprint.

It will not be foreign to the ideas and interests of Americans.

It will not depend for its American character mainly on added pages from the illustrated catalogues of large manufacturers.

It will not hinder art cultivation by using superseded processes of illustration because the plates are to be had second-hand because there was a popular prejudice, preceding education, that valued "steel-plates" by comparative expense rather than by excellence.

It will be thoroughly American and national, without being narrow or constricted.

It will teach Americans the beauties of their country and the progress of their art workers; but it will also bring home to their firesides examples of foreign masterpieces that shall show the heights to be conquered, and stir the emulation and ambition of our younger civilization.

It will furnish communications on art topics from a corps of regular correspondents at the

principal art centres of the world—making a connected contemporaneous history of the higher branches of human industry.

THE ALDINE AND AMERICAN SCENERY

The glories of the unrivaled scenery of our country afford an exhaustless field for the exercise of the painter's art. Many attempts have been made to gratify the popular longing for scenes of "home, sweet home," but it will be universally acknowledged that, so far as our illustrated periodicals are concerned, such attempts have hitherto proved miserable failures—mere caricatures or topographical diagrams rather than pictures. It remains for the publishers of THE ALDINE to inaugurate an artistic movement that shall be worthy of the subject—that shall give American scenery its rightful pre-eminence in the pictorial world.

In this age and country of universal travel, it is astonishing how comparatively few are acquainted with scenes not to be viewed from the windows of a railway car. To ordinary American "tourists" the mission of THE ALDINE will be to reveal the undiscovered beauties, to them "so near, and yet so far." To lovers of nature whose privilege it has been to enjoy the realities, these delineations will come as souvenirs in grateful harmony with the pleasures of memory.

1776. 1876.

The Aldine and the American Centennial.

In accordance with their purpose to give the American people an Art Journal that shall be characteristically their own, the publishers have availed themselves of the approaching anniversary of the birth of the country, to inaugurate that which shall hereafter constitute a principal feature of the enterprise; namely, the artistic illustration of leading historical events in our history. The noble proportions of the THE ALDINE page afford every facility for the most effective rendering of details, without which a succession of pictures on any subject becomes monotonous and wearisome to a degree.

THE ALDINE AND PICTURESQUE EUROPE.

While all proper attention is given to national topics as a distinctive characteristic of the work, no fear need be entertained that its scope will be contracted or the cosmopolitan features of art neglected. The publishers are happy to announce the success of arrangements for placing before their readers a series of views of the grandest and most interesting scenes of Europe on a scale which is possible only with the broad pages of THE ALDINE. These pictures are no mere repetitions of the peculiarities of two or three artists, dealing with nature on so small a scale as to afford no opportunity for variety of detail or effect, but they are magnificent full-page plates in every way worthy of costly frames, were they not so appropriately placed in a work which is in fact an ornamental portfolio of high art. This new series of European landscapes will demonstrate the intention and ability of *The Art Journal of America*, to satisfy all demands and to occupy every field of high art illustration.

The art of THE ALDINE, national and cosmopolitan, is permitted to range the entire world of reality, and to soar to the heights of the imaginative, so that a surfeit of one thing, however sweet, is impossible. Its subscribers shall recognize that they are supplied not only with the best, but with a healthful and refreshing succession of topics, as comprehensive and exhaustive as the appetite which is so carefully considered.

PRESENTATION PLATES.

Four beautiful designs by John S. Davis, artistically printed in colors, will be presented gratis to subscribers with the March number.

TERMS.

The post 11 edition of THE ALDINE will be issued monthly, and mailed, postage free, to subscribers at \$6 per annum, in advance. The publishers are only responsible for advance payment where the money has been actually received at the office of publication in New York, or their regular printed forms of receipt signed by the President and Secretary of the Company is produced.

Parties desiring to act as local agents, will receive prompt information regarding discounts and territory by applying through the mails or in person at the office of publication.

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The sale will positively close on

Monday, the 22nd day of November, 1875,

and orders for pocket books should therefore be forwarded us at once—no application by letter after Saturday November 21st can be entertained.

1000 of the Pocket Books are of the pretented manufacture, superior in value to the remainder, their retail price of the same being \$3, and these will be forwarded to early purchasers until disposed of.

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will take place at the Company's Principal Office, 539 Locust Street, Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, November 21st, 1875, and

THE WINNING NUMBERS

will be advertised in this Journal and the principal Philadelphia and New York newspapers of Saturday November 21st.

THE PRIZES

will be forwarded in drafts, greenbacks, or by post office order per registered letter by Monday's morning mails, November 21st, or if preferred prizes can be sent by express, or in any other manner purchasers may select providing same be signified by them when forwarding orders for pocket books.

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