





# 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. VIII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1874. No. 33.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LAST week was a notable one in Ottawa, in consequence of the Dominion Rifle Matches, and the City and County Agricultural Exhibition coming off at the same time. Both were very numerous attended. At the Agricultural Exhibition over ten thousand persons were present on the second day of the Exhibition. The Exhibition was on a much larger scale than in former years and a decided improvement in the quantity and quality of articles exhibited were observable. A full report of the Dominion Rifle Tournament will be given in our next week's issue—our present number being already occupied by all the available space at our command with the report of the Ontario Matches.

The much wanted rain, to drown out the fires that have been devastating the country, has arrived at last; and the grass is again beginning to sprout out which will prove a great blessing to the country—farmers being obliged to feed their cattle for some weeks back on the fodder they had stored up for the winter.

The people of the Southern portion of the United States, particularly that of Louisiana is now enjoying the blessings of a Democratic form of Government. Anarchy and murder is the order of the day in New Orleans, and the Federal Government is obliged to step in and restore order, and which only can be maintained by the strong arm of the military authority. A fine state of things truly!

Mr. E. W. Sewell, of Quebec, has submitted a proposition to the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to obtain a survey of the winter navigation of the river St. Lawrence, in order to ascertain the exact position of the open water.

A meeting of the citizens of Montreal will shortly be held to take into consideration the question of erecting a monument to the memory of the Hon. D'Arcy McGee in some central part of the city.

Lieut. Colonel Fairfield, the popular commanding officer of the 48th Battalion, entertained the District Staff and his own officers at his residence in the township of Ernestown, on Saturday, the 12th inst. A most agreeable day was spent, and the gallant Colonel spared no effort to make the stay of his guests as of the most agreeable character.

His Excellency the Governor General was so well pleased with the turn out of small boats which met him at Brockville on Monday the 14th, that he intends to present the clubs of that town with medals to be competed for annually.

The following are the latest items of news received from Winnipeg, Manitoba:—

The continued drought in New Brunswick is causing great inconvenience and loss to lumberers, millers and farmers. The streams were never lower than they are at present.

A gentleman from Rockwood and Grassmere reports wheat in those settlements as averaging 30 bushels to the acre.

Mr. Goulet, of the Land Office, is kept busy at the Emigration Department making entries of land for the Mennonites through the interposition of Mr. Hespeler.

The *Free Press* has been informed from a good source that the Peace River expedition party under Lindsay Russell will not proceed to the Peace River this fall, but that it will start next spring. At the same time a surveying and exploring party will start for the Bow River region, glowing accounts of the fertility and beauty of which have been furnished by Capt. Cameron and members of the Boundary Commission.

Mr. O'Leary returned from Pembina Mountains on Monday, and reports himself highly pleased with the country. He has selected three townships as a reserve for Irish Agriculturists.

Wheat along the line of Red River, between Moorhead and this city, has been harvested. The grasshoppers have not done much damage, and the crop is apparently good. Potatoes in the same locality are to be a heavy crop.

From many localities we have information that the grasshoppers' eggs are hatching in great numbers. From other places reports are coming that the eggs are decaying. This is good news, as all the grasshoppers hatched this fall will perish during the winter, and thus prevent a "visitation" next year.

The *Free Press* of yesterday says: "We have been creditably informed that it is the intention of the Dominion Government to proceed immediately with the surveys of the Indian Reservations on Rainy River, and that Mr. Fowler is to conduct the same. As there are a great many intending settlers who have been anxiously waiting this movement, the news will be very gratifying.

The s. s. Scotia brings 250 passengers, including the Irish Rifle Team, the Lord Mayor of Dublin and wife, Rev. Drs. Crysler and Buddington, A. T. Stewart, Sydney Webster and Admiral Strong.

The following is the American rifle team selected to compete with the Irish team in the International match at Creedmoor on

the 26th:—H. Eulton, H. A. Gilderleeve, T.S. Dakin, D.D. Hepburn, G.W. Yale, J.J. E. Collins, J. Bodine and A. Anderson. Col. Wingate was chosen Captain of the team.

The challenge of the four oared crew of England to row any crew in the world a shell race for five hundred pounds aside, has been accepted by Assemblies Biglin, who agrees to select four men from New York and Pittsburg to meet the English champions, the race to take place at Philadelphia, Springfield or Saratoga, and the distance to be five or six miles straight or with a turn.

The building in Washington for the British Embassy, said to be the handsomest and costliest residence in the city, has been finished, and will be ready for the occupancy of Sir Edward Thornton on the 1st of October. It has cost about 150,000 dollars, and the furnishing half that sum. It has seventy rooms, and covers about ten thousand square feet of ground. It is of pressed brick, laid in black mortar, and is trimmed with light gray sandstone.

The total cotton crop in the United States for the year ending September 1st, 1874, is estimated a 4,185,534 bales. Total received were 3,819,436. Total exports, 2,840,891 bales.

Bradford, the American painter, has just finished a picture of a scene on the coast of Labrador for the Baroness Birdett Countess, for which he asked her 800 guineas and for which she sent him a check for 1,000.

Five hundred of the leading merchants in New Orleans have signed a petition to General Grant, requesting the Federal Government not to interfere with the citizen's movement.

The Captain of the British frigate Reindeer reports having discovered in Gaultee harbor a relic of Sir Francis Drake nearly three hundred years old. It is a board bearing the following inscription: "Fras Daake, Golden Hynde, Anno Domini 1577.

There are 15,000 persons in Kansas reduced to the direst straits by the grasshopper plague. The legislature is in session devising measures of relief.

Governor Dix has decided the case of Mayor Havemeyer. He condemns in pointed terms the action of the Mayor.

Messrs. Moody and Shanky, the American revivalists, whose labor have been productive of such extraordinary results in Scotland, have commenced to hold meetings in the North of Ireland, where they have been warmly received by ministers of different churches.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF  
THE MILITIA FOR 1873.

## APPENDIX No. 4.

(Continued from Page. 435.)

## Durham Field Battery.

PORT HORN, Nov. 24th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to state, in reply to the letter of the Deputy-Adjutant General commanding this District, of 19th Nov. inst. in reference to the present mode of horsing the battery under my command, that it is very far from satisfactory.

I should suggest that the horses be enrolled in the battery to serve for three years, and an allowance of at least one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per diem be granted for each horse when on service. And as a further inducement I would suggest that a bonus be given the owner of each horse enrolled in the battery, upon the completion of the three years' service.

I take this opportunity of stating that I have not enough officers in my battery nor sufficient men, and I beg to express the hope that the recommendation of the late Adjutant General, and of Lieut. Col. French be adopted before the next annual drill, viz. of increasing the field batteries to a hundred men, and making them, as in the Imperial Artillery, a Major's Command.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. SEYMOUR, Captain,

Commanding D. F. B.

The Brigade Major,  
Cobourg.

## MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. 4.

## Ottawa Field Battery.

OTTAWA, Dec. 8th, 1873.

SIR,—Your favor of the 20th ult. is to hand, and in reply I have the honor to state for your consideration, that in order to increase and maintain the efficiency of Field Artillery, owners of horses of not less than 14½ hands high nor under 1,050 lbs. weight, actually enrolled for Field Battery purposes, should receive for every such horse, together with drill allowance, a sum of at least ten dollars, and all extra heavy horses twelve dollars, per annum. Such premiums to be paid as soon after drill as may seem fit; but should drill be omitted for one or more years at the discretion of the Militia Department, then the said premium to be paid at whatever time of the year the Department might see fit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN STEWART, Capt.

Ottawa Field Battery.

Lt.-Col. W. H. Jackson,  
Brigade Major, Brockville.

## Gananoque Field Battery.

GANANOQUE, 24th Nov., 1873.

SIR,—In reply to yours of 20th instant, having reference to the question of horses required for Field Batteries. The present system works very well here, as I have all the horses required for my Battery, and could very soon have as many more, as there is not a week passes but I have an application from parties wishing to join the Battery as drivers, and bring their teams.

The best suggestions I have seen are those of Col. Shanly's contained in the

Militia Report of 1870, on pages 81 and 82.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. McKENZIE, Captain.

Commander G. F. B.

Lt.-Col. W. H. Jackson, B. M.,  
Brockville.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 5.

## Montreal Field Battery.

MONTREAL, Jan. 13th, 1874.

SIR,—In reply to your communication relative to obtaining horses for Field Batteries, I have to say that in Montreal it is extremely difficult to carry out the present system, as the amount allowed for a single drill, 75 cents, is much below the value of three hours' work of a horse suitable for a Field Battery, and therefore owners of such animals are reluctant to enter them unless on the understanding that they are not to be compelled to furnish them at times when it would be a serious inconvenience to their business to do so. If the present system is to be continued, the rate ought to be increased, as the only way it can be done at present, is by putting in six or eight hours' drill, and making it two days. The law should give Commanding Officers the right to take horses, under certain restrictions, when they cannot otherwise be obtained. This is absolutely necessary in cases of emergency, such as the Fenian Raid, or when Batteries are called out in aid of the civil power.

In my opinion, the responsibility of providing horses for Batteries might with great propriety be placed upon the Municipal Government of cities where Field Batteries are established, the Commanding Officer making requisition upon the Mayor, and the payment to be made direct to the City Treasurer by the Militia Department. This would be only a modification of the present system, but I am informed that it has been tried in some cities of the United States, and that it works well there.

In 1866, a few of my friends subscribed about \$2,000, for the purpose of purchasing horses, to be kept permanently for the service of the Battery; but I did not then see my way clear to maintain them, without considerable expense to myself, and therefore the amounts were not collected. At that time, and for some years subsequently, the Imperial and Provincial Governments were paying far more for cartage than would have been sufficient to maintain these, but no reply was ever given to my application to be permitted to do that work at the same rates as were then being paid to parties who would not contribute a dollar to the defence of the country, either in horse flesh or in any other way. It is not yet too late, if the Government, through the Militia Department, is disposed to assist in the way indicated, as I presume there must still be a large cartage bill incurred here, which might just as well be expended in such a way as would contribute to efficiency of the force. If any arrangement could be made in this way for the maintenance of the horses, I presume there would be no difficulty in rising the amounts above referred to, or even more, and the men who work the horses would act as drivers in the Battery, thus rendering it for practical purposes, equal to any regular Artillery Corps. I am perfectly aware that such a plan as this could not possibly be carried out in all the places where Batteries are organized, but there will be difficulty in carrying out any uniform plan, where horses are concerned, and so long as it is not more expensive than the present sys-

tem, I cannot see any insuperable obstacle to its being carried out. At any rate it would answer well here, and that is enough to warrant me in urging its adoption; and I do this the more readily, as those same horses could be made available, if an Artillery School, or a branch of the Quebec ops, should be opened in this city, as undoubtably there will be, at no very distant day.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. A. STEVENSON,

Lt.-Col. Comd. M. F. B. of A.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bacon,

Acting D. A. G. Mil. Montreal.

## Shefford Field Battery.

GRANBY, Dec. 3rd, 1873.

SIR,—In compliance with the desire expressed in your communication of the 15th ultimo, I have the honor to submit my opinion on the most efficient mode of horsing the Battery under my command.

The horses of my Battery are all regularly enrolled; and I have adopted the rule not to take any horse unless such horse is the bona fide property of some regularly enrolled member of the Battery, and so I can depend upon the full number of horses any time they may be required.

I find no difficulty whatever in getting all the horses I want; the difficulty is rather in finding horses of proper size.

This section of the country is periodically invaded by swarms of American horse dealers, who by up and take away the best horses. Farmers finding good prices, generally sell their best stock, and content themselves with a few brood mares and some inferior horses for farm work.

Some means should be devised to encourage them to raise good horses, and also to keep a good class for their work, so that the Battery could have a better stock to select from.

I would suggest that an annual premium of ten dollars (\$10) or such like sum be granted to every regularly enrolled horse in the Battery which has performed the annual drill, and complied with the following rules:

Every horse to be entitled to the annual prize.

1st—To be regularly enrolled in the Battery for three years.

2nd—To be the bona fide property of some regularly enrolled member of the Battery.

3rd—To have, as well as the owner, performed the annual drill.

4th—To be in good flesh and condition, and free from any blemish that would unfit such horse for service.

5th—To be at least one thousand pounds weight.

6th—To have passed an inspection every three months before the Commanding Officer of the Battery, in reference to rule No. 4.

These prizes should be given upon the report of the Inspector of Artillery, who would inspect the horses, and receive the report of the Commanding Officer.

I consider 1,000 lbs. weight heavy enough for a minimum, horses of that weight are much more active than much heavier horses; and the new muzzle-loader 9 pounder rifle gun, adopted for our service, is quite light.

I am convinced that if the above system of prizes, or any other similar be adopted, farmers would strive to produce good horses, and would be encouraged to keep some of them, with a view to enrol them in the Bat-

ter to secure the annual prize. It would besides create a spirit of emulation and enterprise, from which the country would receive much benefit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant.  
T. AMYRAULD, Major.

Commanding S. F. B. of A.  
Lieut.-Col. Bacon,  
Acting Dpty. Adj. General,  
Montreal.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 7.  
Quebec Field Battery.

QUEBEC, 24th Nov., 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., requesting me to state if the present system of supplying horses for Field Batteries works satisfactorily in my case, and also if I have any suggestions to offer calculated to increase the efficiency of this service, and at the same time within the power of the Department to grant.

I may state the present system of supply does not work satisfactorily.

As the Battery of necessity drill during the busy season of the year, and as the rate of pay allowed is far under the present value, it has become impossible to procure powerful first-class horses, such as are required.

To remedy this difficulty, a vital one, and at the same time greatly improve the efficiency of Field Batteries, I beg to suggest.

That the annual drill be extended from sixteen to thirty-six days, eighteen at head quarters and eighteen in camp; or,

That the rate of pay for horses be increased, and in addition a bonus, of \$1 per horse, be allowed, payable to the proprietor at the end of the year, on the presentation of a certificate to the effect that the horse is of the class required, and has been during the year at the service of the Battery.

I may also suggest that the efficiency of the Q. F. B. would be materially improved by taking on the strength of this corps the horses allowed the School of Gunnery; these horses during the annual drill would be available for the Q. F. B., and during the remainder of the year would be at the service of the School of Gunnery; a few thoroughly trained horses being a matter of much importance.

The present establishment and drill allowed Field Batteries has been pronounced by the Adjutant-General to be entirely insufficient.

It is to be hoped, therefore, the Department will give a satisfactory solution to the question of efficiently organizing Field Batteries, the most important, and at the same time the most difficult arm of the service to place on a satisfactory footing.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant.  
M. W. BABY, Brevet-Maj,  
Commanding Q. F. B.

Lt.-Col. Lamontagne, Brigade Major,  
Mil. Dist. No. 7.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 8.  
Newcastle Field Battery.

NEWCASTLE, MURRAY, 4th Dec., 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ult., with memorandum from the Acting Adjutant-General of Militia.

While I have always had considerable trouble in getting sufficient horses for our battery, and although I have taken time to think the matter over, and consulted my

officers on the subject, I cannot suggest any thing important in the way of improvement. So long as horses command higher pay at ordinary work than is paid by the Militia Department, it will be difficult to get them. You must hold out some inducement to a man before you will get him to consent to take his horses from their regular employment to go out for eight days' drill. I think a Field Battery should drill twelve of fifteen days, of six hours each day, and the horses be furnished with fodder in addition to the present pay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. R. CALL, Captain.  
N. F. B.

Lt.-Col. Jago, N. B. Artillery,  
St. John.

New Brunswick Artillery.

St. John, Dec. 11th, 1873.

SIR,—With reference to the enclosed memorandum, I have now the honor to forward to you the reply of Captain Call, of the Newcastle Field Battery.

It appears to me that it might be worth while to take into consideration whether a regular system of registration of horses might not be carried out—the owner of the animal to receive a small retaining fee annually, in addition to the drill pay for the year; and in return he would have to obtain leave from proper authority before parting with the horses by sale or otherwise.

By payment of a small fixed sum in this manner it appears to me that owners of horses would have greater inducements to allow their horses to be enrolled, commanding officers would have a larger choice of horses suitable for the work required of them, and the expense to the country would not be materially increased.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
D. R. JAGO, Lieut. Col.  
N. B. Artillery.

Lieut. Col. G. Maunsell,  
Dpty Adjutant-General.  
Mil. Dis. No. 8.

### THE NAVY AS A LAND FORCE.

The current number of the *United Service Magazine* contains an article on a subject of so much importance to an effective co-operation of our Naval and Military forces in time of war, that we are only too glad to draw attention to and assist in promulgating the views and suggestions of the writer. The subject is "Naval Brigades." In all our recent wars, Naval Brigades have played a conspicuous part. Since the war with China in 1840, the sailor has been landed to fight side by side with the soldier, and this, too, at a time when military tactics comprised movements not at all suited to the training of a man-of-war's man. Still the Naval Brigades always covered themselves with honor and glory, and were ever ready for any service when wanted; soldiering—we do not mean the fighting, but the drilling part of the work—was never popular with our seamen, and although its unpopularity is now somewhat modified, yet we often receive complaints of ships being turned into barracks. In the article to which we shall freely quote, the cause of this unpopularity is clearly shown. Too much is expected from both officers and men, and the repugnances hitherto manifested by the former to the study of military exercises and drill, "mainly results from the fact that what little instruction

they now receive is far too elaborate, inappropriate, and based on a misconception of the real elements of success in land warfare." There can be no doubt that both the officers and seamen of the fleet have proved themselves capable of "discharging their duties in the field in a manner inferior to none," which the recent campaign on the Gold Coast has fully proved, the Naval Brigade having gained high eulogiums and won golden opinions from all the superior Military officers with whom it was brought in contact, and under whom it was more immediately engaged in the several actions fought, as also from the General-in-Chief. Nothing could have tended more to bring out the aptitude of our Blue-jackets for shore work than the general adoption of breech-loading arms of precision now used, in consequence of the tactical changes they have made necessary in landing troops in the field. "To stiff mechanical movement has succeeded loose, intelligent co-operation, each one working in the most skillful manner for the common end." It is not necessary the sailor should be taught to emulate the soldier in the erectness of his drill on parade. The blunder now committed is attempting too much in this line, and to it may be chiefly attributed the distaste to "soldiering," as rifle drill and field exercises are termed afloat. All this is fully and ably touched upon in the article on "Naval Brigades." The most simple manoeuvres, combined with ordinary instruction in the use of the rifle, and all the seamen require. The intelligence and self-reliance they so largely possess the present day will more than make amends for any shortcomings in more elaborate exercises. "If to the knowledge of how to skirmish, the capability of forming fours in any direction, and of forming company to the front, rear, and either flank be added, we have really summed up all the 'drill' necessary to make a perfect fighting man." This, from one who evidently bears the impress of knowing what he is writing about, should go far to remove a delusion under which Naval Officers as a body labor, and that a good soldier must necessarily be master of the whole of the Army field exercises. But it may be said, "What is to become of our Sailor element, if they are to be turned into soldiers? No such metamorphosis, however, necessary. Our sailors will not be one whit the worse as such, if a little more judgment and less "playing at soldiers" were to be exercised in their teaching. If, with the author of "Naval Brigades," "we were not profoundly convinced that we can retain—nay, even exalt—all the chief and most precious characteristics of the English seaman, and still make him—such has been the revolution in the mode of fighting on shore—the equal of any infantry man in the world, we should be the first to raise our voice against in any way teaching these matters to him. Let us above all things be sailors. To whatever excellence we are capable of attaining in other walks, let us never forget that it is here our chief attention has been given, as it is here our most glorious laurels have been won."

Naval co-operation with the Army, whenever practicable, has now become an established principle of action, and the sooner Naval officers realise the fact by fitting themselves for the duties they will be called upon to perform, the sooner will credit take the place of the reproach which now attaches to too many of them, for the ignorance displayed when called upon to put only a small arm company through the most simple movements.—*London United Service Gazette.*

## REPUBLICS AND STANDING ARMIES.

Among the fundamental principles which governed the original founders of the American Republic, there was none more firmly rooted and generally accepted than that a large standing Army is incompatible with the liberties of a free people. The Declaration of Independence recited, among other weighty charges against the offending King of Great Britain, that "he has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our Legislatures, and has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power." Inasmuch as the theory on which the allegiance to the British Crown of her North American colonies was rudely severed by rebellion was to the effect that "Government derives its just rights from the consent of the governed," the fathers of the Republic strenuously maintained that no Army would ever be wanted except for resistance to foreign aggression. It was never imagined that, to quote the phrase of our American kinsmen, "the best Government that the world ever saw" would have to draw the sword against its own disaffected and recalcitrant citizens. Even within the decade immediately before the outbreak of a war which brought nearly two millions of combatants upon either side into the field, it was an axiom of every American statesman that a small standing Army is an essential condition of transatlantic liberty. And the very exhaustion of the South, consequent upon the long protraction of the war, has rendered the maintenance of a large standing Army by their victors superfluous and unnecessary. For these reasons we learn with little surprise that the U. S. Army, which had dwindled since the war from 50,000 to 30,000 men, is now about to undergo a further reduction of 10,000 bayonets. The Federal authorities, warned by the paramount importance of contracting expenditure to the utmost, now find that a standing army of 20,000 men is all the force requisite to carry on the functions of government over an area of territory covering 3,314,365 square miles.

It is alleged, in the advices which reach us from the other side of the Atlantic, that General Sherman, the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, has done his utmost to resist the curtailment by one-third of the force under his command. Nothing can be more natural than that a soldier who regards the machine over which he presides with military rather than statesmanlike eyes, should object to the abatement of lustre and loss of prestige to which, as an individual, he has thus condemned. We can all of us imagine the military obloquy with which a Prime Minister of any party would be overwhelmed in these islands were he to propose a reduction in the British rank and file that extended even to 5,000 men. But calm reflection will serve, as it seems to us, to convince General Sherman that a standing force of 20,000 men is amply sufficient for any exigency likely to be imposed upon U. S. Army. The abolition of slavery has removed the only pretext upon which the Southerners are again likely to take up arms; and, if a commercial quarrel should ever arise in the great republic, the South will find itself in complete harmony with the West, and between them they will have little difficulty in peacefully coercing New England and the other manufacturing States of the Eastern seaboard. It is absurd to pretend that any foreign power has the slightest disposition to invade the Territory of the United States, and the 20,000

American soldiers are wanted mainly to keep down the aboriginal tribes of red Indians, which have always served to familiarize our kinsman with warfare, just as Algeria has for the last thirty years been, in the Duc d'Angoulême's phrase, "a whoistone for French military valor, and as Hindostan has contributed to the organization and discipline of our own regulars. But, in addition to the absence of all internal reasons necessitating the maintenance of a large standing Army by the United States, we hold, with De Tocqueville, that all well-wishers to the stability of a republic ought to resist the establishment in its centre of a machine essentially aristocratic in its type and constitution. For two years after the outbreak of the transatlantic civil war the Southerners gained an advantage because the South was more aristocratic than the North. The owners of the large plantations scattered over Virginia, the Carolinas, and Gulf States occupied a position somewhat analogous to that of our own feudal nobility in the Middle Ages. When war arose they ascended naturally and automatically to the position of military leaders, and easily inquired the "means whites" who followed them to battle with their own headlong and haughty courage. In the Northern States, on the other hand, where the theory has always prevailed that Jack is as good as his master, if not better, the anomaly that officers and privates called each other by their Christian names, and sometimes occupied the same tent and sat at the same mess table, militated not a little at the outset against the establishment of due subordination. It was not until the best officers of West Point, and especially Generals Grant, Sherman, and Meade, had introduced into the Federal armies the same discipline which prevailed in the Southern from the first, that the superior strength of the North began to tell upon its weakened opponent.

The consideration leads us naturally to a contemplation of the admirable sagacity with which the national military school at West Point was established by its founders. The principal moral taught by the American civil war was that regularly-trained officers are enormously superior when nations take arms, to civilians, or, as they are scornfully called in the United States, "mustangs" generals. During the war of 1846, between the United States and Mexico, it had already been ascertained that "politicians" make contemptible soldiers. During the terrible disruption of the Union which commenced in 1861, there was hardly a general of eminence upon either side who had not learned his business at the National Academy of West Point, Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, Sidney Johnson, Beauregard, Joseph E. Johnston, Ripley, Hood and Stuart were the heroes of the Confederacy; while Grant, Sherman, Meade, Macpherson, McClellan, Kilpatrick, Pleasanton, and other Alumni of West Point, carried away all the honors on the Northern side. The only two civilians who distinguished themselves during the war were, among the Federals, General Terry, by whom Fort Fisher was taken; and among the Confederates, General Forrest, who was popularly believed, to have had thirty horses killed under him. Some of the best military heads that the United States have produced—and it is not denied by those foreigners who are acquainted with the Country that there is no nation with greater aptitudes for soldiering than our transatlantic brethren—have often expressed surprise that England has not two or three such national schools for manufacturing officers as that which exists at West

Point. From the moment when a cadet joins the transatlantic Military Academy he is the nation's property. His friends at home are forbidden to send him any pocket money, he has pay, rations, and uniform assigned to him as though he was serving on a campaign, and for the first two out of the four years that he passes at West Point he is allowed no leave or holidays. The result was that few more capable officers were turned out of training by any European nation than those who graduated at West Point before the great civil war. While it is notorious that the French military Engineers educated at Saumur, St. Cyr, and the Lycée Napoleon are unable to hold their own in the construction of railways and bridges against their civilian rivals, there is hardly a great work within the area of the United States which has not sprung from the brain of an officer brought up at West Point. Some of the best mathematicians and topographical engineers in the world hail from the same laborious seminary. Every well-wisher to the great Republic will rejoice that President Grant has overruled General Sherman, and determined that 20,000 men constitute a sufficient force for the Regular Army. But it is of equal importance that West Point be maintained in its ante-bellum efficiency, and that politics should be banished from the parade ground and quarters of officers who, let us hope, will never again be engaged in antagonistic and fratricidal strife.—*London Telegraph.*

## ATHLETICS IN THE ARMY.

The circular which has just been issued by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief affords only another proof of the almost paternal solicitude which his royal highness feels with regard to everything that can promote the efficiency and well-being of the army. His royal highness strenuously exhorts all our young officers to devote a large portion of their leisure time to athletic games, in company and competition with the non-commissioned officers and men, believing, as he emphatically says, that such course would make both good officers, and good and strong and active soldiers, the latter being what, after all, is the great desideratum.

We have no doubt but that his royal highness's exhortation will be warmly responded to by the gentlemen to whom it is addressed, as the British gentlemen in uniform have just as warm an affection for muscular sports as the British gentleman in muff; and taking this for granted, we shall take the liberty of giving one or two hints which may have the effect of directing the zeal which we feel convinced will be created into a proper and profitable channel. We should, in the first instance, caution our intending athletes from having too much confidence in the training of the gymnastic school. Gymnastics, that is to say, the gymnastics of the poles and bars and ropes, are a German invention, and may do very well for men of sluggish nervous systems and little vital momentum, and who therefore would not be likely to be very successful in outdoor exercises. To reduce the German gymnastics to their first principle, they mean pulling, pulling your body up by ropes, and swinging about without any exertion of your own. But if gymnastics, when taught as a science and on a system, are to be useful to our officers, they should teach them to march, to run, to strike hard, and to resist striking, whether with sword or "butt," or



fit, from others. Reduced to their first principle, they should mean "pushing," pushing yourself across a ditch or a wall, pushing your sword into the body of the enemy, pushing your musket-but down upon his head through his helmet. What we want, therefore, speaking rationally, is that our officers should study pushing in every variety, as contrasted from pulling, and this they can do only on the greensward, in the open air, and amid the shouts and rivalry of a hundred competitors. The German gymnastics on large the muscles enormously, and successful practitioners habitually exhibit their "biceps" with great exultation; but, as a matter of fact, what is gained in bulk is lost in elasticity. American Heenan had a muscular development like the Farnese Hercules, but little Tom Sayers, with arms of moderate circumference, and hands not much bigger than a lady's, gave a very good account of the Leviathan in a fight which has become part of the history of England. A little occasional exercise with the dumbbells or the Indian clubs would undoubtedly be beneficial, but neither should be too heavy. We must remember that by working within our strength we increase it; if we strain it too much, the result is exhaustion, and if persevered in, disease and early decay.

The Germans think that everything may be reduced to a science, but they are much mistaken. Athletic sports must be sports before everything. What we want is the cricket field, with its excitement, its running and racing, its wild hurrahs, and its constant vicissitudes. Or let us have bowls or rackets, or jumping or foot-racing. When our officers prefer indoor exercise, there is nothing like fencing, which, by the way, his highness especially recommends. It is no answer to say that the small sword has gone out of use, because what is learnt with the small sword can be done afterwards with the broadsword. Fencing gives, first, a good military carriage; second, a quick and ready eye; and third, a firm and steady hand. It exercises the body briskly and equally all over, and does not develop one set of muscles to an ungainly bulk at the cost of shrivelling up or attenuating all the rest. The Germans are, it is true, good marchers, but they do not learn that in the *ecole gymnastique*. They are made to march by an iron discipline, and if they fall out they are either punished or disgraced. Let those extol the German system remember that the colors, and that the business of his officers and non-commissioned officers is to "take it out of him" during that time. What becomes of him, or how he wears after he has returned to his native village, nobody can learn; but we suspect that the amount of work which is got out of the German soldier whilst on active service, is obtained at a tremendous wear and tear of the human material. A London cabman is supplied by his employer with two horses a day, and he is expected to travel over thirty miles with each of them, bringing home to his proprietor as the result a certain fixed sum of money. He fulfils his engagement, but at a tremendous expense in horseflesh. His proprietor says, "Keep up your payments, and I'll keep up your stud," and so his horses are not uncommonly replaced six or seven times within twelve months. The German military system is the exact counterpart of this, and therefore it is idle to say that the soldiers acquire endurance and extraordinary pedestrian powers by means of their gymnastic studies. The school gymnastics, if practised to an extent, gave tem-

porary strength, at the cost of permanent weakness. They are gone through merely as a task, and have none of the hilarity or good humored emulation of our old English field sports. It must be remembered also that although the muscles may be pulled about with comparative impunity, and even made larger and stronger by such pulling, the great viscera, such as the heart, lungs, and liver, will not bear such handling. Rowing, the most deleterious of all our national exercises, is all pulling, all muscular development, and we know how frequent are heart and lung diseases, and bilious fevers, amongst our crack oarsmen.

If our officers, then, mean—and we are quite sure they do—to take his royal highness's suggestions to heart, to go to bed betimes, and do all their pleasure in the morning and in the open air, they will attach little importance to the pulling at ropes and bars and the acrobatics of the gymnasium, but meet their mon on the turf for running, for jumping, for cricketing, and for bowling. Football is a fine game, but the excitement is tremendous, and might sometimes lead to a momentary forgetfulness of the proper distinctions of rank. But in the other games which we have enumerated there is no such danger. The strife may be *bona fide*, each player may honestly do his best, and the winner will receive his *kudas* without any infringement of discipline. *Inter se*, the officers have the foils; and an occasional turn at the billiards (without gambling), would not be bad exercise. But let the great force of our future athletes be thrown into the open air games, and there is little fear but that a steady adherence to them (always in moderation) will make our officers as good marchers and fighters and escaladers as any men of their class and profession in the world.—*London United Service Gazette*.

THE IRISH TEAM,

The Irish team of riflemen, who are to compete with an American team, sailed on Saturday for the United States. The match is to be contested at Creedmoor, L. I., on the 26th instant. The precise number that started is not known.

Mr. A. B. Leech of Dublin, the founder of the Irish Rifle Association in 1867, accompanies the team, and it is expected that a number of other distinguished persons will also come.

The match is to be shot at the 800, 900, and 1,000 yards ranges, fifteen shots at each distance, an outer counting 2, a centre 3, and bull's eye 4.—The highest possible score a man can make is 180; per team, if only six on a side shoot, 1,080. The size of the target is six feet high by twelve in width. The bull's eye is three feet square, the outer embracing the three remaining feet on either end of the target. The bull's eye is painted black, the centre and outer white, being separated by black lines. The bull's eye is signalled by a white disk, the centre by a red disk, and the outer by a black disk.

According to agreement, the Irish riflemen will practise two days on the range before the match. This is necessary, as they have to shoot in a strange country and in a different light and atmosphere. Moreover, the marksmen may be more or less demoralized by their sea voyage. The experience they have had, however, is in their favour.—The match is to be the first of the kind shot in this country.

As a comparison between the American

and Irish riflemen, the scores made by the former on Wednesday and Saturday of last week, and that made by the latter at Wimbledon in 1873, may be cited. On Wednesday the eight best scores of the American team footed up 1,153; on Saturday, 1,151. The Irish team scored 1,195 points for the Echo Challenge Shield, the largest score ever made for it in twelve or thirteen competitions, except by the English team in 1872, when the score stood 1,203.

The Irish team have been challenged by the Canadians, a large number of whom will visit Creedmoor during the coming season. It is expected that the match will be shot at Creedmoor before or after the annual meeting. Besides the All-comer's match, Irishmen will be entitled to shoot in several others, among them the Bennett \$1,000 match.

The names of the gentlemen who won the Echo Challenge Shield are—S. S. Young, J. K. Millner, John and William Rigby, J. Wilson, R. S. Joyce, John Floyd, and E. Johnson. Mr. Young is the only military man among them, being a private in the Eleventh Worcester. He has spent several years in India, and lives near London. He is about 30 years old. Mr. Millner is a wool merchant, the son of an old and respected Dublin resident, and is 26 years old. Mr. Floyd is a gentleman of large fortune, and is a deputy lieutenant and magistrate. He is 35 years old.—Mr. John Rigby, who is 40 years old, and his cousin, William Rigby, who is 35 years old, are the makers of the well-known Rigby rifles, and live in Dublin. The former has shot in the team every year since its organization. The latter won a prize of £50 at Wimbledon in July last, scoring 61 points out of a possible 70. Mr. Joyce is a merchant of Belfast, and is 30 years of age. Mr. Wilson is also a merchant of Belfast, and about 30 years old. The former won a prize, £20, at Wimbledon this year. Messrs. Joyce and Wilson, 1871, at Wimbledon, scored 161 points apiece for the Echo Challenge Shield, the highest individual score ever made for it. Mr. Johnson is a well-known jeweller of Dublin, and is 30 years old.—*N. Y. Sun*.

The trial of Bazaine was concluded on the 17th M. Lachine in defending Col. Vilette, said: "His clients conduct in this matter was the most honorable incident of his career. Col. Vilette was a type of chivalrous devotion to his Chief." The Counsel then proceeded to examine the evidence in regard to the escape and argued that it was in exact accordance with the account given by Madame Bessine. The Judge delivered a lengthy and explanatory judgment; he considered that the escape by the rope was proved, but declared that Col. Vilette assisted in the preparations. The wardens were adjudged guilty of negligence. Raoul, one of the accused who has not been arrested and who did not appear for trial, was condemned in *contumaciam* to ten months imprisonment. Col. Vilette and Plantin were sentenced to six months; Dorneau to two, and Gigoux to one month's imprisonment.

There is great excitement and indignation among the inhabitants of the Galician and Transylvanian frontiers, in consequence of the violation of territory by six hundred Waldensian peasants who forcibly crossed into the district of Czur. The Government of the district telegraphed to Pestah for military aid.

CONTENTS OF No. 37, VOL. VIII.

PORTAY:—  
 A Grand Poem..... 442  
 EDITORIAL:—  
 Torpedo Experiments..... 438  
 Action Practice on board the *Devastation*.... 439  
 Rifle Shooting..... 439  
 American Riflemen..... 440  
 The News of the Week..... 433  
 CORRESPONDENCE:—  
 Tale De Pont Barracks..... 430  
 Ital..... 430  
 RIFLE COMPETITION:—  
 O. B. G. A. Rifle Association..... 437  
 SELECTIONS:—  
 Annual Report on the State of the Militia  
 for 1873..... 434  
 Governor-General's Speech at the Toronto  
 Club Dinner..... 435  
 Army Organization..... 442  
 REVIEWS..... 440  
 MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS..... 441



The Volunteer Review,  
 AND  
 MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1874.

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, is our authorised Agent for Vancouver Island, British Columbia. As is also Captain H. V. EDMONDS of New Westminster and adjacent country.

(Continued from page 428.)

The expedition was organized in four columns—the whole consisting of 53 companies of Infantry; 25 troops Cossacks; 54 guns of different calibres; 6 mortars; 2 mitrailleuse; 3 rocket batteries, making a total of about 14,000 men of all arms—while the transport required as many as 19,200 camels.

It was known that the regular forces of the Khan were of no account; but that from fifteen to twenty thousand irregular cavalry were at his disposal, and those troops were formidable from their knowledge of the country, their talents as marauders, and their power of concentration. This entailed on the expedition the necessity for vigilant protection to flank and rear, and the guarding of communications. The disposition of the ad-

vancing force in detached columns neutralized, to a great extent, the power of those irregular levies for mischief, and altogether paralysed their value as soldiers. Khiva stands east of the Caspian and south of the Sea of Aral in about 41°; 25 north latitude, and 60° east longitude. The base of operation of each column were as follows:—

"The 1st was to march, on Khiva from Orenburg, in the North to the Emba Fort, and thence along the west shore of the Sea of Aral, the distance it had to traverse was about 870 miles. The 2nd column started from Kinderli Bay on the eastern shore of the Caspian, and marched in an almost due easterly direction through the steppe, with the intention of joining the Orenburg force, at or near the south western corner of the Aral Sea. The distance which it had to traverse from its starting point to Khiva, was about 485 miles, a great portion of the march lying through an almost entirely unexplored desert.

"The 3rd column started from Chikislar, and Krasnovodak, (ports on the Caspian). The route which it had to traverse a great portion of which lay through a totally unknown desert, lay in a north-easterly direction. The distance from the shores of the Caspian to Khiva by this way was about 550 miles.

"The fourth column was to march upon Khiva from the east. It started from Turkhend (in Russian Turkestan,) and Djizak and marched in an easterly direction. The distance which it had to traverse was estimated at about 540 miles." In order to show how completely the tactical was made to harmonize with the strategical in this expedition—it is only necessary to state that a supplementary detachment of the fourth column was started from Kazalvish, on the east shore of the Sea of Aral, marching south to meet the main column at the Brukan hills on its march westwards on Khiva. A more complete movement for isolating an enemy never was conceived, and that enemy with its allies had to face five different detachments—or as far as they were concerned, well equipped armies whom it was necessary to beat in detail.

The columns were equipped with every necessary, and owing to the distance the first and fourth had to march it was necessary they should start in winter as they were expected to concentrate on Khiva about the middle of May. This necessitated a great increase of baggage as a double equipment of winter and summer clothing was necessary—the troops marched in summer clothing which was changed for furs and winter clothing at the night halts. The camp equipage was the French *Tente d'abri* pattern—those of the staff being of felt. A number of Norton's tube pumps were taken with each force—as well as a trestle bridge similar to that described in the sixth volume of the *Volunteer Review*; while a pontoon train accompanied that of the commander-

in-chief. The main article of diet in addition to a small quantity of meal was the Dolgovouki biscuit—so called after the inventor Prince MIOUAT, DOLOVOTKI. The ingredients are flour, beef, and sour *krout* in equal proportions, they can be eaten cold or dissolved in warm water as soup—like our *penitencian*; and the Russian *Military Gazette* attributes the remarkable immunity of the troops during this campaign from fever or other disease to which men on such expeditions are usually attacked, to its general use.

It will now be necessary to detail the operations as carried out, and for this purpose, shall let the gallant lecturer tell his own story, it is at once so clear, concise, and so well adapted to convey to the minds of others a true idea of the nature of the difficulties to be surmounted, and the work done by the different columns comprising the force.

"The Orenburg (or 1st column) which was commanded by General VERAYKIN, was composed of about 2,100 effectives, of all arms. The detail of it at starting was as follows:—

- 9 Companies Infantry.
- 9 Sotnia of Cossacks.
- 8 Guns.
- 4 Mortars.
- 1 Rocket Division.
- 5000 Camels.

"At the latter end of February, the column fully equipped in every respect started from Orenburg Orsk and Uvask, for the Emba Fort. The snow lay deep on the ground, and to facilitate the march the guns as well as two battalions of the line were transported on sledges as far as the Emba while the horses belonging to the guns were led. During this first half of the march the troops were enabled, to a small extent to draw upon the resources of the country, as they were able to buy from the inhabitants fuel hay, and some few provisions of other sorts. As, however, during the latter part of the march, i.e. from the Emba Fort till they reached the banks of the Oxus, no supplies of any kind could be relied upon, large stores of every kind were concentrated at the Emba Fort, for the troops to take with them. Provisions were carried for 80 days; and further stores were sent on to the promontory of Urga, where it was intended to erect a Fort. The provisions taken with the column, together with those sent after the column, were sufficient to maintain the troops till the end of September. In some places the ground was so deep with snow, in others, so torn with fissures and ruts, that the troops were often unable to proceed for hours. However, on March 30th, in spite of all difficulties and obstacles, the whole expeditionary force was assembled at Emba Fort in good health and condition, except that both officers and men suffered much from blindness and inflammation of the eyes brought on by the dazzling whiteness of the snowy steppe. On the 8th April the advanced guard marched from the Fort southward, and on the 14th May, the column ar-

rived at the Urga Promontory, (the S. W. termination of the Sea of Aral.) The time of communication with the rear was kept up by leaving small detachments at convenient points en route. Up to this time the column was quite unmolested by the enemy. On the 20th May it arrived before the walls of Kungrad, (on the left bank of the Oxus) which city was after a few trifling skirmishes occupied without serious opposition from the Khivan troops. On the 21st May leaving Kungrad it continued its march further south—continual petty skirmishes now took place with the Khivans whose irregular cavalry perpetually harassed the Russians en route. On the 24th May General VEREVKIN was joined by Colonel MARKOFF'S COLUMN (the 2nd) which had started from Kinderli Bay. The united forces then moved on to attack the fortified town of Khodja Ili, which was occupied by a strong body of the enemy. This place after a somewhat serious engagement in which the Khivans attempted to meet the Russians in the open field was taken and occupied on the 27th May. A halt of two days was here made in order to refresh the troops after the fatigues of their long march, in the cultivated and fertile districts of the country, which they had now reached, where forage, food, and pasture were found in abundance. On the 30th May the march was continued parallel to the left bank of the river upon MANOUL. No news had yet been heard of General KAUFFMAN or of Colonel MARKOFF'S troops.

Upon the 1st June the column after crossing several large canals reached at length the banks of the Oxus, at a place called Djelan Toheganak. On the 2nd June MANOUL was after another rather obstinate contest occupied by the Russian troops and burnt—the loss of the latter upon this occasion was about ten men killed and some thirty or forty wounded. The losses of the Khivans however, are said to have been so heavy that they abandoned all hope thenceforth of opposing the Russians in the open field. On the 4th June, General VEREVKIN still advanced, fighting his way as he went, and with some difficulty holding his ground owing to the great superiority in numbers of the enemy. On the 5th he received an embassy from the Khan, asking for an Armistice which was of course refused. The troops were on this day stopped for a night by a broad canal, the bridge over which had been burnt by the enemy. In order to obviate for the future any further delay from this cause, Colonel LEONTSCHEN with a strong force of Cavalry swam across the stream and pushed forward to occupy the bridge in front. He returned at nightfall with news that the Khan had retreated to the capital there to make a last stand with all his available strength.

On the 7th June came the first news from General KAUFFMAN and his column. The letter which came stated that he defeated the enemy wherever he had met him, and

that on the date of the letter (June 3) he was himself on the left bank of the Oxus, and engaged in transporting his troops across from the other side. When he was ready to move forward he would advance by Hazarasp in Khiva. Meanwhile General VEREVKIN'S column arrived on the 7th June, to within four or five miles of the capital.

At this point I will leave him to give some account of the operations of the other columns in their march through the steppe."

(To be Continued.)

RIFLE COMPETITION.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The annual competition of the Ontario Rifle Association commenced on Tuesday, the 1st inst., on the Garrison Common. His Excellency the Governor-General arrived on the ground at noon, accompanied by Col. Fletcher, Col. Cumberland, A.D.C., Capt. Ward, A.D.C., and Lieut. Hamilton, A.D.C. His Excellency proceeded to the 200 yards range, and fired the first shot, making a centre close to the bull's eye.

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS' MATCH.

Open to all members of Affiliated Associations who are also Members of the Ontario Rifle Association. The first prize to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by any five previously named members of any one Affiliated Association. The remaining prizes to individual scores. Ranges—300 and 500 yards; five rounds at each range; first prize the Ladies' Challenge Cup and \$50.

TERMS FOR LADIES' CHALLENGE CUP.—The winning Association to have possession for one year (subject to the approval of the Council): the Cup to be returned for further competition previous to the next ensuing Association Match.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES AT 300 YARDS.—First prize, \$15; second prize, \$10; five prizes of \$5; eight prizes of \$4. Total, \$82.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES AT 500 YARDS.—First prize, \$15; second prize, \$10; five prizes of \$5; eight prizes of \$4. Total, \$82.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZE FOR AGGREGATE SCORES.—First prize, \$25; second prize, \$15; five prizes of \$10 each; twelve prizes of \$5 each.

FIRST PRIZE—The Ladies' Challenge Cup.

THE DUFFERIN RIFLE CLUB.

	Points.
Capt Gibson	30
Lieut J Pearson	32
Sergt Phillip	27
Sergt W Black	31
Mr H Cooper	31

Total 161

The following are the scores of the next six highest teams:

Hastings R A	148
Ontario County R A	148
2nd Brigade G T R	144
15th Battalion	142
Toronto R C	142
Wellington Field Battery	140

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES AT 300 YARDS.

	Points.
1. Pte Sharon, Elgin R A	19
2. Capt Macpherson, Guards	17
3. J H Bishop, Guelph R A	17
4. Corpl Thatcher, 20th Batt	17
5. Capt Johnson, 20th Batt	17

6. J R Mills, 10th Royals	17
7. Capt Lloyd, 12th Batt.	17
8. Ensign Wastie, 7th Batt.	17
9. Gunner Crowe, W F B	17
10. Asst Surg McDonald, W F B	16
11. Pte Miller, 7th Batt.	16
12. Paymaster Strachan, 47th Batt.	16
13. Capt Crowther, G T R	16
14. J Uptegrove, G T R	16
15. Sergt McMullen, 10th Royals	16

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES AT 500 YARDS.

	Points.
1. Color-Sergt Mitchell, 13th Batt.	19
2. Pte D Sutherland, Simcoe R A	19
3. Sergt Bennett, G T R	19
4. J G O'Leary, O C R A	18
5. Sergt L March	18
6. Capt Surgeon Atken, T R C	18
7. Sergt Cunningham, G T R	18
8. Sergt McMulleb, 10th Royals	18
9. Gunner J Little, T R C	18
10. Capt White, O C R A	18
11. Lieut Hooper, G R A	18
12. Pte J R Rowen, B R A	18
13. Capt Mason, 13th Batt.	18
14. Sergt Jack, 10th Royals	18
15. Sergt Graham, Guards	17

PRIZES FOR AGGREGATE SCORES.

	300	500	T'l
1 Pte D Sutherland, Simcoe R A	16	19	35
2 Sergt McMullen, 10th Royals	16	18	34
3 Sergt Cunningham, G T R	16	18	34
4 Dr Aiken, Toronto, R C	15	18	33
5 Ensign Waters, Elgin R A	16	17	33
6 Ensign Wastie, 7th Batt.	17	16	33
7 Pte J R Mills, 10th Royals	17	16	33
8 Gunner Crowe, W F B	17	16	33
9 C Sergt Mitchell, 13th Batt.	13	19	32
10 Sergt Bennett, G T R	18	19	32
11 J Little, Toronto, R C	14	18	32
12 Q M Sergt Kincaid, 14th Batt.	15	17	32
13 Sergt Graham, Guards	15	17	32
14 W Cruit, Toronto, R C	15	17	32
15 Major Gibson, 13th Batt.	15	17	32
16 Gunner Eyles, 2nd G T Art.	15	17	32
17 Lieut Peerson, D R C	15	17	32
18 Paymaster Strachan, 47th Batt	16	16	32
19 Sergt Wastie, 10th Royals	16	16	32

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Association was held in the Council tent on September 2, at noon. The President, Mr. John Gordon, occupied the chair, and among those present were Lieut-Cols Skinner, Norris, B B Dani-son, Jackson, D A G, Lieutenant Col Otter, (Secretary), Rev Mr. Clement, Majors Gil-mor and Stollery, Captains Macdonald, Crowther, Holmes and Macpherson, Major Alger (Treasurer), and others. After the transaction of routine business it was decid- ed that in future the annual meetings of the Association should be held at an hour of the day more convenient for the attendance of members engaged in the matches. It was also decided that the rule debarring a man who fails to score eight points at the first range from proceeding further in the match should be struck out, and that the Canada Company's prizes should in future be open to all volunteers instead of only to those who fire in the Battalion or Company matches as at present. The election of members of the Council for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Lieut. Col. Peck, 20th Battalion, Galt; Hon Major McKellar, 24th Battalion, Chatham; Lieut Col All-wood, 26th Battalion, London; Judge Mac- donald Guelph; Lieut Col C S Gzowski, Esqr Staff, Toronto; Lieut-Col Scobie, Tor- onto; Captain J J Mason, 13th Battalion, Hamilton; Lieut Col Cahill, 45th Battalion, Bowmanville; Lieut Colonel Williams 46th Battalion, Port Hope; Captain Crowther,



2nd Battalion G T R, Belleville; Major Cotton, A Battery, Kingston, Major White, Foot Guards, Ottawa; Rev Mr Clementi, Peterboro', Mr McKay Wright, M P, Ottawa; Lieutenant Colonel Macpherson, Militia Staff, Ottawa; Lieut Col Gemmill, 42nd Batt Almonte.

At a subsequent meeting of the Council, Mr. John Gordon, was re-elected President, and the Vice-Presidents as follows: First Military District, Judge Macdonald, Quebec; Second Military District, Lieutenant Colonel Skinner, 13th Batt, Hamilton; Third Military District, Lieutenant Col Boulton, Commanding Cavalry, Cobourg; Fourth Military District, Lieutenant Colonel Macpherson, Ottawa; Treasurer, Major W Notcutt Alger, District Paymaster, Toronto; Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel W D Otter, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto; Auditors, Major W. Arthur, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, Mr. James Graham, Secretary, Toronto and Nipissing R. Ilway, Toronto. The meeting then adjourned.

BATTALION MATCH.

To be competed for by ten previously named officers, non-commissioned officers or men from any Battalion, Brigade of Garrison Artillery, Squadron or Field Battery of Volunteer Militia in Ontario.

First Prize, Merchants' Challenge Trophy and \$75; second prize, \$50; third prize, \$25; fourth prize, \$20; fifth prize, \$10.

Entrance Fee—\$5 per battalion or corps. Terms for Merchants' Challenge Trophy —to be won three times consecutively before becoming the absolute property of winners.

Table with 2 columns: Name of Battalion/Prize, and Points. Includes Merchants' Challenge Trophy and T1 \$75, 2nd Grand Frunk Artillery (Toronto) 389, 25, 35th Batt (Simcoe) 367, 20, 3rd Batt, Grand Frunk Rifles 362, 10, 10th Royals (Toronto) 356.

COMPANY MATCH.

To be competed for by five previously named officers, non-commissioned officers or men from any Company, Troop or Battery of Volunteer Militia in Ontario.

First prize, the Brassey Cup, value \$125, and \$50; second prize, \$40; third prize, \$30; fourth prize, \$20; fifth prize, \$10.

Entrance Fee—\$2 per Company or Corps. Conditions for Brassey Challenge Cup—To be won three times consecutively by the same Company before becoming the absolute property of the competitors.

Ranges 200, 500, and 600 yards, five rounds at each.

Table with 2 columns: Name of Company/Prize, and Points. Includes 1. Brassey Cup and \$50, No. 1 Co 13th Batt, (Hamilton) 204, 2 \$40, No 2 Co 2nd G T Art. 204, 3 30, No. 4 Co 35th Batt. 200, 4 20, No. 2 Co 13th Batt. 196, 5 10, No 3 Co 3rd G T Rifles. 196.

THE SIR PETER TAIT CUP.

Presented by Sir Peter Tait, D L, to the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, in commemoration of the visit of Lieut Col Skinner and the Ontario Team to Wimbledon, in 1871.

To be shot for annually by six previously named members from any Corps of Militia in the Dominion.

Terms—The Cup to remain in the custody of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province holding the Cup. Entrance free.

Won by 2nd Brigade of G T R Artillery, 245 points.

The Canada Company's Prizes for Individ...

ual Aggregate Scores—Open to regularly enrolled volunteers in the Province of Ontario only.

First prize, \$20; second prize, \$15; three prizes of \$10, seven prizes of \$5; five prizes of \$4.

Table with 2 columns: Name of Officer/Points, and Points. Includes 1 \$20, Pte Uphogrovd, 2nd G T R Art 49, 2 15, Major Gibson, 13th Batt. 47, 3 10, Sergt Boon, 35th Batt. 46, 4 10, Asst Surgeon Macdonald, Wellingtong F B. 46, 5 10, Pte A Shaw, 3rd Batt. 46, 6 5, Corp Stanley, Q O R. 46, 7 5, Gunner Crowe, Wellington F B. 46, 8 5, Capt Mason, 13th Batt. 46, 9 5, Capt Morden, 7th Batt. 46, 10 5, Capt Russell, 35th Batt. 46, 11 5, Gunner Thom, G T A. 46, 12 5, Capt Macpherson, Guards. 46, 13 4, Pte J Todd, 3rd G T R. 46, 14 4, Ensign Waters, 25th Batt. 45, 15 4, Lieut Barker, 3rd G T R. 45, 16 4, Pte Walters, 34th Batt. 45, 17 4, Corp Morgan, 25th Batt. 44.

DISTRICT MATCH.

Open to all members of the Affiliated Associations; who are also members of the Ontario Rifle Association. The first prize to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by fifteen previously named members of any one Military District of Ontario; the Vice President of each District to be ex officio Captains of the teams.

Ranges—500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance fee—\$10 for each team, and 50 cents for individuals. First prize, silver cup (value \$200) and \$100 presented by Lieut Col Gzowski, ex-president O R A. Conditions—The cup to be deposited for annually, and to remain in possession of the Vice-President of the winning district until next March. Individual prizes—One prize of \$20; one prize of \$15; two prizes of \$10; six prizes of \$5; five prizes of \$4. Total, \$105.

1st PRIZE—NO. 2 DISTRICT.

Table with 2 columns: Name of Officer/Points, and Points. Includes Capt White, 34th Battalion 37, Capt G Disher, 19th Batt. 35, Pte Mills, 10th Royals 48, Sergt McMullen, 10th Royals 32, Pte A Bell, 10th Royals 44, Sergt Major Cruit, 2nd G F A. 35, Gunner Little, G T R 35, Asst Surgeon Aikens, 37th Batt. 45, Captain Johnston, H R A. 43, Sergt Mitchell, 13th Batt. 36, Pte D Mitchell 13th Batt. 23, Major Gibson, 13th Batt. 40, Capt Mason, 13th Batt. 35, Pte W Boon, 35th Batt. 38, Corp'l Stanley, Q O R 44.

NO. 1 DISTRICT.

Table with 2 columns: Name of Officer/Points, and Points. Includes Gunner Crowe, W F B. 33, Assistant Surgeon Macdonald, W F B. 30, Pte Grwick, 33rd, 33rd Batt. 33, Pte Shaw, 32nd Batt. 26, Pte Rawson, 32nd Batt. 11, Pte Cooper, 32nd Batt. 21, Lieut Hooper, 30th Batt. 24, Captain Wilkinson, Leamington R A. 38, Ensign Waste, 7th Batt. 39, Pte Muller, 7th Batt. 32, Lieut McKenzie, 7th Batt. 42, Ensign Waters, 25th Batt. 38, Capt Wilson, 33rd Batt. 32, Ensign Laing, 7th Batt. 34, Pte Bishop, G R A. 27.

NO. 3 DISTRICT.

Table with 2 columns: Name of Officer/Points, and Points. Includes Major Cotton, A Batt O Artillery. 40, Capt Holmes, A Batt, C Artillery. 35, Paymaster Strahan, 47th Batt. 35, Col Sergt Bailie, 47th Batt. 44, Sergt M Bailie, 47th Batt. 29, O M Sergt Kincaid, 14th Batt. 44, Pte Hume, 14th Batt. 40, Sergt Marsh, 49th Batt. 31, Sergt Bennett, 49th Batt. 43, Sergt Cunningham, 49th Batt. 29, Capt Hilton, 49th Batt. 49, Pte Tunnage, 49th Batt. 23, Captain Crowther, G T R. 37, Lieut Marshall, G T R. 41, Pte Carruth, G T R. 42.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

Table with 2 columns: Name of Officer/Points, and Points. Includes 1 \$20, Corp'l Hilton, 49th Batt. 24 25 49, 2 15, Pte J R Mills, 10th Roy, 24 24 48, 3 10, Capt Anderson, 10th Roy, 24 28 47, 4 10, Pte Mitchell, 13th Batt. 25 22 47, 5 5, Ass Sur Aiken, 37th Batt. 21 24 45, 6 5, Col Sergt Kincaid, 14th Batt 21 23 44, 7 5, Corp Stanley, Q O R. 23 21 44, 8 5, Pte A Bell, 10th Royals, 23 21 44, 9 5, Col Sergt Bailey, 47th Batt. 24 20 44, 10 5, Lieut Pearson, 58th Batt. 24 20 44, 11 4, Capt Miller, Q O R. 22 21 43, 12 4, Sergt Pennington, 49th Batt 25 18 43, 13 4, Capt Johnson, H R A. 26 17 43, 14 4, Pte Carruth, 2nd G F R. 17 25 42, 15 4, Lieut McKenzie, 7th Batt 22 20 42.

Probably the match in which the crack shots attending the annual prize meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association take the most interest is that for small bores. This match was commenced Friday morning, and occupied the whole of the day. The match is fired at two stages, the first at 700, 800 and 900 yards, open to all comers, and the second at 1,000 yards, open to the twenty highest scores in the first stage. There were about fifty competitors in this competition, the first stage only of which was concluded at almost dusk last evening. The scores were not made up, but we were enabled to ascertain that the first prize in the first stage was won by Mr. W. Cruit, of the Toronto Rifle Club, with a score of 54 points out of a possible 60. Mr. George Disher, of St. Catherine's, takes the second prize with 53 points, and Mr. J.J. Mason, of Hamilton, the third with 52 points. The latter scored five "bulls eyes," out of five shots at 900 yards. A complete list of the winners of prizes in this match will be published on Monday morning. The second stage will be fired this morning, and will close the present meeting of the Association. The competition for the selection of the Ontario members of the Wimbledon team for 1875 was continued yesterday, and will close today, a number of those engaged in the small bore match having yet to fire in this match. Below will be found a list of the prize winners in the "Nursery Stake;" the firing for which was concluded on Thursday evening, and also of the winners of prizes for aggregate scores. The members of the "staff" yesterday had a match at 200 yards, the result of which is appended. The weather yesterday was very favorable, and the shooting on the whole was good. Early in the morning two notices were posted up in front of the Secretary's office stating that Pte. Mummery, of the 7th Batt., and Gunner Hosker, of the 2nd Grand Frunk Artillery, were debarr'd from further competition at the meeting, the former for disobedience of orders, and the latter for insubordination. The satisfactory manner in which the pre-

sent matches have been carried out reflects great credit on the new Secretary of the Association, Col. Otter, and the members of the staff, all of whom showed a zealous desire to do all in their power to give satisfaction to all competitors without showing the least partiality or favor to any. But in giving praise where praise is due we must not forget to mention the very great and valuable assistance given the Secretary by Lieut. Davey of the 7th Batt., whose duties—although of a very onerous and responsible nature—were discharged with an affability which has made him popular with every riflemen attending the matches.

NURSERY SLAKES.

Open to all comers who have not been winners of first or second prizes in the following matches, viz:— "All Comers' Match of 1869-70-71-72-73-74," "Ontario Rifle Association Match of 1869," "The Brassey Prizes, 1870," "The President's Prize of 1869-70-71-72-73-74," "Trust and Loan Company's Prizes, 1871," "Canada Company's Prizes, 1871-72," "T.C. Street Prizes 1872."

First prize, Elkington Cup (\$125) and \$15; second prize, \$10; eight prizes of \$5; ten prizes of \$4. Total, \$105.

Range.—500 yards; seven rounds.

Conditions for Elkington Cup.—To be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. Temporary possession to be awarded at discretion of the Council.

Prize	Elkington Cup, value	Points
1st	\$125, and \$15 cash, Pte Car-	27
2nd	\$10. Pte Sutton 25th Batt.	26
3rd	5. Gunner Crowe W.F.B.	26
4th	5. Capt. Anderson, 10th Royals.	26
5th	5. Sergt. Marsh 49th Batt.	25
6th	5. Ass Surg. Macdonald, W. F. B.	25
7th	5. Paymaster Strachan, 47th Batt.	25
8th	5. Pte Lust, 20th Batt.	25
9th	5. Sergt. Jack, 10th Royals.	24
10th	5. Capt. Mason, 13th Batt.	24
11th	4. Sergt. McCall, 49th Batt.	24
12th	4. Corpl. Pain, 13th Batt.	23
13th	4. Band Sergt Boon, 36th Batt.	23
14th	4. Sergt Major Mackay, 20th Batt.	23
15th	4. Corpl. Thatcher, 20th Batt.	23
16th	4. Sergt Duke Q O R	23
17th	4. Pte Shaw, 32nd Batt.	23
18th	4. Pte. Hilton, 49th Batt.	23
19th	4. Q M Sergt. Spiers, 20th Batt.	23
20th	4. Sergt Richards 2nd G.T Artillery	23

150 entries.

STAFF MATCH.

Open to members of the Association, Staff and Officials tending the matches.

Range, 200 yards, seven rounds.

Prize	Points
1 \$10. Major Garden	24
2 7. Lieut Appleby	22
3 6. Lieut Hamilton	22
4 5. Lieut Davey	21
5 4. Lieut Goodwillie	21
6 3. Major Shaw	21
7 3. Ensign Pettigrew	20
8 2. Capt Gray	20
9 2. Sergt Major Caplin	20
10 2. Lieut Unitt	20
11 1. Sergt Hewlett	20

25 competitors.

PRIZES FOR HIGHEST AGGREGATE SCORES.

To be awarded to the competitors making the highest aggregate Score in the following matches, viz:

Match	Total
To highest aggregate Score in 1st and 2nd Matches, Silver Cup, Dr. Atkon.	50 33 83
To the highest aggregate Score in 1st, 2nd and 4th Matches, a Silver Cup Pte Mills, 10th Royals.	49 33 48 150
To the highest aggregate Score in 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Matches, Dartnell Cup and \$30, Pte Mills, 10th Royals.	49 33 48 130

The matches of the Ontario Rifle Association for the present year were brought to a close on Saturday, about one o'clock, by the completion of the small bore matches and the competition for the selection of the Ontario members of the Wimbledon team for 1875. In the latter two six highest scores were made by Mr. W. Cruit, Toronto, 225 points, Major Gibson, Hamilton, 223; Mr. A. Bell, Toronto, 219; Mr. J.R. Mills, Toronto, 218, Mr. Little, Toronto, 216; and Mr. Murison, Hamilton.— The highest possible score was 315 points. The first stage of the small bore match was concluded on Friday evening, but as the scores were not then made up we publish the list of prizes winners this morning. The second stage, open to the twenty highest scores in the first stage, was shot on Saturday morning, the whole of the prizes being taken by Hamilton marksmen, the "ambitious" city having sent a remarkably strong team to the meeting just brought to a close. A special prize, a silver cup, given by the Association for the highest aggregate score in the whole of the Snider matches during the meeting, also fell to a Hamilton marksman, Major Gibson, whose aggregate was 383 points. The following is a list of the winners of prizes in the

SMALL-BORE MATCHES.

1st Stage—Open to all; distance, 700, 800 and 900 yards; five rounds at each range.

Prize	700 Yds	800 Yds	900 Yds	Total
1 \$30, W Cruit, Toronto	19	18	17	54
2 25, G Dishar, St Cath's	17	17	17	51
3 20, J J Mason, 13th Batt	17	16	20	52
4 15, J M Gibson, 13th Batt	17	17	18	52
5 10, Jos Mason, 13th Batt	19	15	18	52
6 5, W Stanley, T R C.	19	18	15	52
7 5, T Wastie, 7th Batt.	19	19	14	52
8 5, D Mitchell, 13th Batt	17	18	16	51
9 5, W Mitchell, 13th Batt	18	18	14	50
10 5, A Bell, T R C.	19	17	14	50

2nd Stage—Open to 20 highest scores in first stage; distance, 1,000, seven rounds.

Prize	Total
1 \$30, Jos Mason, Hamilton	26
2 20, J J Mason, Hamilton	25
3 15, W Mitchell, Hamilton	25
4 10, Geo Murison, Hamilton	23

—Toronto Mail.

RIFLE SHOOTING IN CHARLOTTE.

The Charlotte County Rifle Association held their annual meeting for rifle shooting at the range, St Andrews, on Tuesday the 31st ult. Thirty two competitors were in attendance, and were divided into two squads, under the command of Major McAdam and Captain Charles McGee respectively.

The weather in the morning was very favorable, the sun rose clear and unclouded, while scarcely an air of wind moved over the surface of the waters, or rustled the leaves of the shrubbery, which on either

hand skirted the range. A number of ladies, at different hours of the day, were interested spectators; indeed it is to the presence of two of them that Private Leonard Chase attributed his losing a prize his eye wandering towards them instead of being fixed on the target. His Honor, Lieut. Governor Milroy, honored the riflemen by visiting the range during the forenoon.

The shooting done in the forenoon was usually good, but in the afternoon a strong southeast wind sprang up and blew directly across the range, which accounts for the falling off in the score. The first prize in the first competition was a very handsome electro silver plated piece of statuary fifteen inches high, representing a lady holding over her head a cornucopia as a bouquet holder; it was the gift of A. H. Gillmor, Esq., M.P., and was won by Major Geo. F. Stickney, who made 37 points.

In the second competition the first prize was the Association silver challenge cup, which was won by Sergeant James McKinney, who for the second time holds the cup, having won it the first year, and now again in the third year. Accompanying the cup is a cash prize of ten dollars. We give the score and winners, with the prizes, in each competition:

1ST COMPETITION.

Prize	Points
1st Silver Flower Stand and Cash \$5, Major G. F. Stickney	37
2nd \$10 Capt. Bixby	35
3rd 8 Pte H. Miner	35
4th 7 Lieut John Marks	33
5th 6 Lieut Jessie Milliken	33
6th 5 Pte George Chase	31
7th 4 Pte John Denley	31
8th 3 Pte Leonard Chase	31
9th 2 Capt Chas McGee	30

2ND COMPETITION.

Prize	Points
1st, Challenge Cup and \$10 Sergt. James McKinney	31
2nd \$8 Maj G F Stickney	30
3rd 7 Pte Thos Stevenson	28
4th 6 Pte W C Bradley	28
5th 5 Capt Chas McGee	27
6th 4 Pte E Andrews	27
7th 3 Capt J P Bixby	26
8th 2 Pte H. Miner	25
9th 1 Lieut J Marks	24

3RD COMPETITION (CONSOLATION)

Prize	Points
1st \$10 Sergt Jas McKinney	19
2nd 8 Capt Moses McGowan	17
3rd 7 Pte Thomas Miller	15
4th 6 Guthrie Treadwell	14
5th 5 Maj McAdam	14
6th 4 Pte Hugh Waddell	11
7th 3 Shelton Andrews	11
8th 2 Capt E J Polleys	11
9th 1 Pte Angus Kennedy	9

—St. John Telegraph.

The West India regiments in the Ashantee campaign did not resist the effects of the climate so well as the English. A private correspondent, writing to his brother, an officer in the army, and dated from Cape Coast, says: "Since Sir Garnet Wolseley left, six officers have died and nine have been invalided home; one Sergeant is dead, and four have been invalided home. Besides these, the doctor has died, one Control officer dead, two invalided, and another one going by the next mail." All this in the First West India regiment.

## TACKLING SHIP OFF FIRE ISLAND LIGHT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have frequently found the following verses floating about in the scrap books of Navy officers and merchant captains, but do not know that they have ever been published. Their authorship is uncertain, though I have heard them attributed to one of our gallant admirals, famous for his skill as a seaman. But, whoever their author, he was surely a sailor and no less surely a poet, and it is to be regretted if this has been his only attempt to "mount Pegasus." Landsmen, perhaps, will fail to appreciate the poem, but no sailor can read it without a thrill. CRISS-CROSS.

The weather leech of the topsail shivers,  
The bowlines strain and the lee shrouds slacken,  
The braces are taut, the lifthe boom quivers,  
And the waves with the coming squall-cloud  
blacken.

Open one point on the weather bow,  
Is the light house tall on Fire Island Head;  
There's a shade of doubt on the captain's brow,  
And the pilot watches the heaving lead.

The ship bends lower before the breeze,  
As her broadside falls to the blast she lays;  
And she swifter springs on the rising seas,  
As the pilot calls, "Stand by for stays!"

Then, "Silence all!" as each in his plate,  
With the gathered coil in his hardened hands,  
By tack and bowline, by sheet and brace,  
Waiting the watchward, impatient stands.

And the light on Fire Island Head draws near,  
As, trumpet-winged, the pilot shouts,  
From his post on the bowsprit heel, I hear,  
With welcome call of, "Ready about!"

No time to spare—it is touch and go,  
And the captain growls, "Down helm! Hard  
down!"

As my weight on the whirling spokes I throw,  
While the heavens grow black with the storm-  
cloud's frown.

High o'er the knight heads flies the spray,  
As she meets the shock of plunging sea;  
And my shoulder stiff to the wheel I lay,  
As I answer, "Aye, aye, sir! Hard a lee!"

With the swerving leap of a startled steed,  
The ship flies fast in the eye of the wind;  
The dangerous shoals on the lee recede,  
And the headlands white we leave behind.

The topsails flutter, the jibs collapse,  
And belly and tug at the groan-g cleats;  
The spanker slats, and the main-g all flaps,  
And thunders the order, "Tacks and sheets!"

Mid the rattle of blocks and the tramp of the crew,  
Hisses the rain of the rushing squall;  
The sails are aback from clew to clew,  
And now is the moment for, "Mainsail haul!"

And the heavy yards, like a baby's toy,  
By fifty strong arms are swiftly swung;  
She holds her way, and I look with joy,  
For the first white spray o'er the bulwarks flung.

"Let go and haul!"—'tis the last command,  
And the head sails fill to the blast once more:  
A stern and to leeward lies the land,  
With its breakers white on the shingly shore.

What matters the reef, or the rain, or the squall,  
I steady the helm for the open sea—  
The first mate clamors, "Belay there all!"  
And the captain's breath once more comes free.

And so off shore let the good ship fly—  
Little care I how the gusts may blow,  
In my fore-castle bunk in a jacket dry—  
Eight bells have struck and my watch is below.

## ARMY ORGANIZATION.

(By General George B. McClellan.)

(Continued from page 444.)

This moral force, which is often called "the military spirit," includes the various military qualities or virtues, and must be accompanied, guided, and to some extent produced by instruction. Among the highest military virtues—indispensable to all ranks and grades—are devotion to the country and the flag, moral and physical courage, and subordination; besides these qualities, honor, courtesy, and truthfulness in all the relations of life come within the category of military virtues. Bearing in mind how widely individuals differ in respect of moral qualities, it is plain that the exercise of the military qualities referred to can not safely be left to individual impulse, but that some

standard rule must be established for the guidance of all, and which shall teach all how to use the qualities they possess or may acquire. This is discipline, which, in its widest and most correct sense, involves the knowledge of tactics, regulations, etc., so that "a well disciplined army" should mean one that is not only obedient, but also well instructed in all military duties. The term discipline is sometimes used in a narrower sense, as about equivalent to subordination, and then means that habit of mind which should lead every member of an army to yield prompt, cheerful, and intelligent but unquestioning obedience to all orders coming from his superiors. This frame of mind is not natural with all men, nor is it equally easy of attainment with all nations. Some individuals and some nations acquire it more readily or through different means from others. Some natures require harsh measures to produce the habit of discipline; but it may safely be said that, as a general rule, the more intelligent men are, the more readily do they perceive the necessity of discipline, and the more readily do they acquire it, especially when they can trust and respect their superiors. The habit of obedience is acquired in the squad, at drill, and in the various duties of the interior service—thus, within the company, and under the eye of the captain. Rewards and punishments must both be used according to circumstances; but the better the class of men, the less of the latter. In support of this, the German soldiers are no doubt the most intelligent in Europe, and the German army is the best disciplined (in all senses of the word) in the world, yet the proportion of punishments in that army is less than in any other. With such men as those who compose our armies in time of war, and with competent officers, discipline is best established through a kind and considerate, but perfectly firm and just conduct; but to establish and maintain an entirely satisfactory discipline among Americans it is quite essential that they should respect and have entire confidence in the knowledge and skill of their officers. With good officers, there are no people more amenable to intelligent discipline than the Americans, none who can so rapidly be made good soldiers, and none who will form a better fighting army. In another generation, after the men who served in our last war have passed from the scene, should it ever again become necessary for our country to raise large armies to meet a sudden emergency, the main danger and difficulty will always lie in the lack of a sufficient number of competent officers and non-commissioned officers. The duration of our last war, as well as its cost in blood and money, would have been vastly reduced had we possessed a sufficient supply of good officers at the outbreak.

Fortunately for us, our antagonists were in nearly the same situation; fortunately again for us, we have no neighbors in a condition to oppose highly organized and numerous armies to the hastily formed battalions we will too probably rely upon.

## UNIFORMS.

There are several reasons for clothing troops in uniform; that is to say, as nearly alike as the necessary distinction of arms of service, etc., will permit. In the first place, it is more economical to provide clothing made of similar materials than where there is great diversity; it is also easier to supply deficiencies than when a great variety of patterns and colors are employed. As the occupations and habits of the soldier are very different from those of the civilian, it has been found expedient to distinguish the

soldier by his dress, and it has likewise been found conducive, to neatness, personal self-respect, and good conduct to make this distinguishing dress ornamental to a certain extent. Further than this, experience has also shown that, especially in armies of some size, it is very necessary that the uniform should present such distinctions as will indicate the arm of service, army corps, division, brigade, regiment, and company to which each man belongs.

The essential qualities of a uniform are that it should be of strong and warm material; that it should fit easily, so as not to interfere with rapid or violent movements; that it should be so cut as to protect the more delicate portions of the body; and that the colors, while distinctive and pleasing, should not be such as to attract attention at long distances, or present too conspicuous a mark at short ranges.

The gorgeous and varied uniforms which in the past added so much to the brilliancy of European reviews and royal balls are fast disappearing before the practical spirit of the age.

## WEAPONS.

It is hardly necessary to state that in nothing relating to military affairs during the last few years have the changes been so great and so important as in respect of firearms. When the Mexican war broke out—less than twenty-eight years ago—our army was justly regarded as at least as well armed as any other in the world; yet at that period the old flint lock musket had just been superseded by the percussion smooth bore musket, which was regarded as the best possible weapon for infantry of the line; a very limited number of troops were armed with the short and heavy "Mississippi rifle;" the Colt revolver was not yet introduced in the army, but the old smooth bore horse pistols were yet in vogue; rifled cannon were unknown, and the field batteries consisted entirely of smooth bore bronze six and twelve pounder guns; and twelve and twenty-four pounder howitzers. Now the rifled weapon has everywhere in Europe superseded the smooth bore, and the breech loader has in all Continental services taken the place of muzzle loading small arms and guns. It is perhaps hardly an exaggeration to say that the changes just recorded are quite as great and important as that from the bow to the musket. The effects of the last changes have not yet made themselves fully and universally felt, but enough is already known to justify the assertion that the result must be an entire change in the method of handling troops in battle, and probably important modifications in the organization of armies. It seems very certain that the new weapons, and the corresponding manner in fighting, demand a higher order of intelligence and better discipline and instruction, than did the old. The greatest effect of the new weapons consists in their enabling men to deliver a rapid and crushing fire at the decisive moment and place; this will always give the advantage to intelligence and discipline, and the future will probably show that comparatively small armies composed of picked men, very thoroughly disciplined, will possess greater advantages than ever before over large masses of inferior, quality and discipline.

The long ranges and rapid and accurate firing of the small arms and field guns of today have seriously affected the uses and mode of employing the different arms of service. The employment of large masses of cavalry on the field of battle will probab-

ly not again occur, unless under some very exceptional circumstances, for where the ground is sufficiently open for them to form and act as they will be fully exposed to such a fire as will prevent their advancing, or even retaining their position. The experience of the war of 1870-71, as far as it went, proved that cavalry could not attack good infantry armed with breech loaders without incurring certain destruction. Again, in reference to the other duties of the cavalry, such as escort and patrol duty, it is quite certain that the breech loader will enable very small parties of infantry to at least annoy cavalry parties so much as to hamper them exceedingly in their operations. The fact that small parties of the German cavalry ranged so far and freely in France will not serve as a rule for other cases. In a moderately broken or wooded country two or three good men with breech loaders could, with entire safety to themselves very soon put an end to the movements of ordinary cavalry patrols. It is quite probable that the future changes in the cavalry organization will be in the direction of assimilating a large part of it to mounted infantry.

While the cavalry has lost something of its importance, the artillery, on the other hand, has gained in power and independence. The breech loading field guns can be so readily placed under cover and fired so rapidly that it is possible to place them in positions that the old muzzle loaders could never have held, and also to trust them to themselves with very slight infantry supports. In 1870-71, especially in the latter part of the war, the German artillery was usually in advance of the infantry line, and often really decided the battle when practically entirely without their infantry supports. The changes now being made in Europe seem to be in the direction of small calibres, heavy charges, flat trajectories, and long ranges; all this accomplished by means of a material so light that it can pass over rough ground, and find positions almost any where. A consequence of all this will probably be a large increase of the relative strength of the artillery. In regard to the mitrailleuse and similar inventions for the rapid and concentrated discharge of small arm bullets opinions vary exceedingly. There is reason to believe that the last war did not impress the Germans with a very high idea of the value of such weapons, but that they have reached the conclusion that in face of active and accurate and long range artillery the mitrailleuse can accomplish very little. There seems good ground for believing, however, that for the defence of works, of defiles, or of a position of limited extent the mitrailleuse, or still better, the Gatlin gun, will prove to be a very reliable adjunct.

The effect of the modern improvements upon the infantry has been no less marked than upon the other arms of service. If, on the one hand, their new weapon has freed them from all danger from the once dreaded cavalry, on the other hand the new artillery is so formidable as to render a resort to new formations and new methods of attack obligatory; for the dense columns and successive parallel lines of former years cannot withstand the distant, rapid, and accurate fire of modern guns. Neither can those old formations possibly succeed in the attack of positions held by good infantry armed with breech loaders. Destruction and wild disorder must be the results of any such attempt.

Before touching upon the measures now being adopted in Europe to meet the new

conditions of modern warfare, it is necessary, for the benefit of the general reader, to describe very briefly what is meant by strategy and tactics.

Strategy is the highest and most important branch of the art of war, requiring an accurate and extended knowledge of all branches of the profession of arms, and the highest intellectual gifts. Although its principles have guided great commanders from time immemorial, it has been reduced to the form of a science, and its principles clearly expressed in a scientific form, only within a century. Wars have been successful where the victors violated the requirements of strategy, but only when the conquered departed still more widely from them, were greatly inferior in respect of quality, or number of troops, or some other vital need. It is the province of strategy to arrange plans of campaign, and to regulate the movements of armies in such a manner that their operations may produce the greatest possible results. For example, when war is about to break out, it is within the domain of strategy to determine whether to take the offensive by marching into the enemy's country, or to assume the defensive, receiving his attack on the frontier, or in rear of it, as the circumstances of the case may determine. Again, when an army is about to assume the offensive, there are usually several lines of operations available; strategical considerations decide which shall be used, and, if more than one, how the disposable forces shall be distributed between them. It is also within the domain of strategy to select the objective points or lines, the possession of which—as the result either of strategical movements or of battles—will probably prove decisive in the campaign. While strategy thus occupies itself with the general movements of masses, tactics concerns itself with detailed movements. For example, under the head of tactics come all the measures necessary to move troops from the encampment or bivouac and set them on the march; to pass from the order of march to the order of battle, and the reverse; to pass from one order of battle to another; from one part of the battle field to another; to attack the enemy, or receive his attack, etc.

Modern improvements have not changed the principles of strategy in the slightest degree, although they have modified the application of those principles, through the introduction of railways, steam ships, the telegraph, etc. With regard to tactics, however, the case is very different. The principles of tactics and the formations of troops for combat must, of course, vary with the weapons employed. As fire arms have been gradually improved during the last thirty years, the systems of tactics of most nations have gradually but insufficiently changed, tending toward quicker movements and looser formations; but with the development of the full power of the breech loader we are on the eve of a very great change in tactics: and, strange to say, the nation that led the way in the use of breech loaders is also leading the way in the adoption of the new tactics proper to meet the changed state of the case. Let us separate, in our hurried description, the defensive from the offensive tactics.

When acting on the defensive against troops armed with breech loaders, the new system requires infantry and artillery to seek cover as much as possible. If the nature of the ground permits them to find it behind the brow of a hill, that is availed of; if otherwise, then it is obtained by the hasty excavation of a shallow ditch—throwing the

earth in front to form a parapet—in which the men lie, or the guns are placed. In a wooded country timber answers the same purpose. In this disposition of the troops it is no longer so necessary to preserve continuous lines, and, instead of massing large reserves in a few points, more numerous and smaller reserves are posted wherever the accidents of the ground will afford them shelter. In regard to the offensive, the problem is to expose the men as little as possible to the enemy's fire. This end is accomplished by bringing the artillery into action as soon as possible, and after its work is effected, sending forward the infantry in parties of such size that each can readily find shelter and move rapidly from cover to cover. Experience seems to have proved that the large company is the most convenient unit for the kind of work; and according to the orders now in force in the German army, no larger column than that of the company is to be used by infantry under fire. Thus, under the new system, infantry attacks will be made by swarms of company columns, each covered by its own skirmishers, every four companies under the superintendence of the battalion commander, every three groups of four companies under their regimental commander, etc., etc. This kind of work requires great intelligence on the part of the captains and their men in finding the best and most sheltered routes to their objects of attack, as well as in securing harmony of the action with the adjacent companies. Again, such fighting necessarily means loose order and a departure from the conventional formations of the drill ground, whenever the field of battle is wooded or broken; hence arises necessity for a discipline of the most strict and highest nature, which will preserve authority and mutual reliance even in the most scattered order, will cause the men to rally to and obey the nearest officer or non-commissioned officer, and in the first pause of the fighting to seek their own company, or if that be impracticable, the nearest company of their own battalion or regiment.

So also with regard to the artillery, in the new state of affairs more independence of action will be left to the individual battery commanders, all working together toward a common end under the general direction of the division commanders. The cavalry also will no doubt find its most useful action hereafter, as a rule, in small bodies, where the squadron will play a principal part as an independent unit. While stating clearly the changes in tactics that have resulted from the introduction of the breech loader, and the additional importance gained by the company, the battery, and the squadron, we desire again to lay the strongest possible emphasis upon the fact that this change renders necessary the strictest and most intelligent discipline, and that, far from reducing the importance of the battalion and regimental commander, it simply modifies the character of their duties, really rendering them none the less important; for while they no longer interfere in the details of the captain's work, so long as he does it properly, it is their duty to watch that their captains commit no errors, and to direct all the efforts of the companies to a common end, and to co-ordinate the movements of each battalion with those of its neighbors. To dispense with the regimental or battalion organization would be a fatal error.

In closing these papers upon army organization, the writer feels that it is just to himself to state again that they are intended



only for general readers, and that they do not profess to treat the subject in a scientific or exhaustive manner. The sole purpose has been to describe, in language as simple as the subject permits, the main features of army organization for the benefit of those outside of the army, omitting many details that would not interest them, and not attempting minute accuracy when a general description conveys the idea sufficiently well for the special purpose in view.

Written as these papers have been in the few leisure moments occurring while traveling, with very little in the way of books of reference at command, they are comparatively imperfect, but not too much so, it is hoped, to accomplish their main object, which is to convey to such of the general public as may take the trouble to read them a fair understanding of the structure of the armies that have played so important a part in the affairs of modern Europe. Such an understanding will suffice to convince most men that a modern army can not be improvised out of nothing, and that a mass of brave but undisciplined and uninstructed men does not form an army. It will, moreover, make it quite clear that any nation which can not be perfectly assured of perpetual peace, which can not learn the secret of keeping closed forever the doors of its own special temple of Janus, must make up its mind to maintain a military academy and a standing army which shall not only suffice for the ordinary demands of peace, but even be so much larger as to furnish a nucleus commensurate with probable wants in time of war.

#### A LETTER FROM BAZAINE—THE MARSHAL HOPEFUL.

New York Sept 12—The *Herald* to-morrow will publish a letter from Marshal Bazaine, addressed to Mr. Bennet, which was received by cable to-day. Bazaine thanks the *Herald* for its impartiality, and the American and English press for its marks of sympathy. He complains of the injustice of the verdict of the court martial presided over by a Prince of the blood who had never conducted any military operations of importance. He looks to time and history for justification; he bitterly reproaches MacMahon and makes comments of gratitude to ex-President Juarez, who defended his return from Mexico. As regards Mexico, the Emperor had to choose between evacuation and a war with the United States. To avoid a conflict he gave the order to return, but Maximilian was unwilling either to return to Austria or to abdicate, although he well understood that Napoleon would not sustain a struggle with the United States. Maximilian in spite of wise counsels preferred to seek an honorable death. That is the truth, and that is the extent of each one's responsibility. For my consolation the thought remains that even Lafayette passed through ordeals more terrible than mine. In conclusion, the Marshal says—I am far from being rich, but besides my liberty there still remains to me immeasurable treasures for my companions. I have an American lady who gives me the strongest proofs of devotion. I have children I adore, a brother and some friends who have remained faithful. My position is not hopeless, it need should be I would follow the example of the conquered Richmond and take refuge in labor. I do not look on my military career as ended. I enjoy health and bodily vigor. Some duties remain to be fulfilled, and I shall fulfil them when the time comes. I hope fortune will grant me a last smile as she often does to old soldiers.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—I have received some New Brunswick papers; some of which give an account of the scores, and also of the kind of targets used. They have fired there under the Wimbledon regulation, while Nova Scotia and Quebec have fired the old way. Is it that New Brunswick is so far ahead of us in keeping up with the times, or is it that our marksmen can hit a big target easier than a small one. I have come to you (Mr. Editor) for information, and I trust you may give this short epistle more than a passing glance. First, have the council gone out of their minds, to go to work and fire the test this Autumn and select the men that may, next spring, be gone out of the country; or perhaps, in a position that will have compelled them to remain at home? The idea is perfectly absurd, and no wise volunteer will entertain for one moment such a childish undertaking. There may, perhaps, be men who will say, I can go next summer, and, when the time comes, are thousands of miles out of the country.

I believe in the old proverb, "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," which applies to this case exactly. When you want the marksmen, hold your competitions the same as have always been done, and you will know where to find them. I don't believe in the way the team was selected for 1873 by any means. This putting them into a hat and tossing them up should be entirely obliterated. Let us do everything above board, and give the volunteer to understand that there is no partiality shown to any particular individual. I remember reading an account in your paper last spring from a New Brunswick correspondent, who stated that they had been firing all spring in anticipation of a match which never came off, and I presume he had good reason for writing, for in the selection they took a man that never won a prize at Wimbledon, which is something New Brunswick regrets, as there are some splendid shots in that Province.

CRACK SHOT.

Montreal, Sept. 12, 1874.

For a long time Prof. Abel, at Woolwich, has been conducting experiments upon gun cotton; and very lately he has obtained results of unusual interest. In the first place, he finds that the explosion of gun cotton is, so to speak, sympathetic, varying according to the manner in which it is begun. If, in the form of yarn, the gun cotton be ignited by a spark, it smolders slowly away, a flame causes it to burn rapidly, fired as a charge, it behaves with corresponding vigor, and,

exploded by a fulminating powder, it acts with tremendous violence. Every fulminating powder, however, will not explode gun cotton, it seems to need a peculiar set of vibrations, to which alone it will respond. Fulminating mercury, the ordinary powder of percussion caps, seems the best agent for this purpose. If gun cotton, compressed into cakes, be arranged in a line, and a cake at one end detonated by the fulminate, the detonations follow each other along the line with marvelous velocity; a velocity, according to the electric chronoscope, of about 20,000 feet, or nearly four miles per second. When we recollect that a rifle bullet usually travels only 1,300 feet, and sound only 1,090 feet, per second we can partially realize extraordinary velocity. Only the speed of the planets in their orbits, and the rapidity of light and of radiant heat can be compared with it. Another remarkable feature is that, by means of fulminating powder, wet gun cotton may be exploded as rapidly as dry. Wet gun cotton has hitherto been considered absolutely non explosive, and indeed is so, as far as regards flame, thrown upon a fire it acts like a wet blanket. But to the fulminating powder, the cotton, though soaking wet, responds instantaneously. A quantity of it enclosed in a common fishing net, and provided with a dry primer and a fulminate fuse, will explode under water as violently as if confined within a water tight steel case. Here opens a new field for the makers of submarine torpedoes. Some other new applications of gun cotton have been suggested. If several mines are to be exploded simultaneously, they can be connected by lines of gun cotton cakes, and the velocity already mentioned made useful. If islands are to be destroyed, discs of gun cotton explode against them will do the work effectually. And, if a large tree is to be cut down, a necklace of such discs hung round the trunk will, when detonated, perform the work as thoroughly and as neatly as it could be done with an axe.

A Correspondent of the *London Engineer*, writing from Chili says. Owing to the aggressive attitude of the Argentine press with the recent establishment of a block house fort at the mouth of the Santa Cruz river near the Straits of Magellan, and the approaching completion for the Argentine Government of armored turret ships in England, the Chilians have determined to bring out with all dispatch the sheathed corvettes building for them in Hull, and the armor plates brought from England in the *Cacabuco*, and *O'Higgins* are to be at once used, to convert other craft into iron clads. The officers of the Chilean Navy are much affronted at the proposal to take delivery of the corvettes in Valparaiso, as they deem that the navigation of them to that port by English officers and crews casts slur on their navigating abilities. It is however, certain that their cruising is very restricted, and we hardly know their picturesque flag in European waters. The Montevidean papers say that Captain Semmes, with the first officer of the late *Albatross*, are to hold foremost positions in the fleet of the Argentines, who seem strongly inclined to set up their backs about territorial questions with Brazil and Chili.