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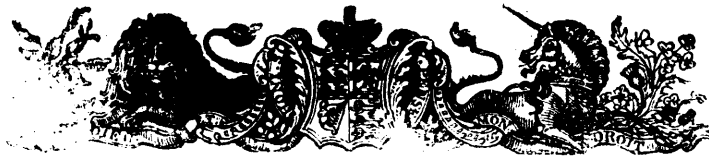
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1873.

No. 32.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

English advises under date of 5th August that the Imperial Parliament was prorogued on the 4th by Royal Commission. The following is the Queen's Speech read on the occasion:—

My Lords and Gentlemen.—I am now released from the necessity of calling upon you for the further prosecution of your arduous occupations. In bidding you farewell, for a recess, I make it my first duty to thank you for the loyal promptitude with which you have made further provision for my son, the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his approaching marriage. This marriage will, I trust, form a new tie of amity between the two Empires.

The best relations continue to subsist between myself and foreign powers. I am able to announce the successful termination of the mission to Zanibar. Treaties have been concluded with the Sultan of Muscat and other native powers, which will provide means for the more effectual repression of the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa.

I have been able to bring to a satisfactory issue commercial negotiations with France in which my Government has been engaged, under the provisions of an instrument signed on the 23rd of July, and awaiting ratification. The treaties of 1869 were again put in force with a comprehensive engagement contracted between the two countries for mutual treatment, on a footing of the most favourable nature, and the deferential tax on shipping under the British flag is removed. There are separate provisions in the treaty for an adjustment of the question of duties on mineral oils, and for the general relief and extension of trade.

I have likewise concluded treaties of extradition with Italy, Denmark, Sweden and Brazil. The ratification of the treaties with the two last named powers has not yet been exchanged, but I anticipate no difficulty in this final step.

I am engaged in negotiation for agreements of a similar character with the other States, both in Europe and beyond.

I am still occupied in giving effect to those

provisions in the Treaty of Washington which relate to British claims against the United States, and to the interests of my possessions in North America.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons;

I am deeply sensible of the liberality with which you have provided for various charges of the State, and likewise enabled me promptly to meet the obligations imposed upon me by the award of the arbitrators at Geneva during the past year.

My Lords and Gentlemen;—I have observed with satisfaction the progress you have been enabled to make in the remission of public burdens by reducing both the sugar duties and income tax to points lower than any at which they previously stood.

The establishment of a Supreme Court of judicature, by which the records of your proceedings have been distinguished, will be found as I hope, to confer corresponding benefits on the country in a more cheap, certain, expeditious, and effectual administration of justice.

The Acts for an amendment of the Education Act of 1870, and of the endowed schools act of 1869, will, as I trust, tend to accelerate the attainment of solid national advantages through the extension of education in the middle and most numerous classes of the community.

The Act relating to the regulation of railways and canals promises to conduce to a more harmonious working of the railways system of the country.

I have with pleasure assented to the Act relating to the merchant shipping, from which, and from the labours of the commission recently appointed, I hope for a diminution of the wrecks to which the sea faring population are exposed.

The revenue has up to this time fully answered expectations and although activity in trade in some of its branches may have been somewhat restrained by a variety of causes the general condition of the people continues to exhibit evidences of improvement. These and all mercies of a Divine Providence, will, I trust, find a suitable acknowledgment alike in our works and hearts.

Mr. Wm. E. Baxter, Joint Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned that office.

A London special says the Conservatives have won a triumph at Greenwich by electing Mr. Boord, a London distiller, to Parliament, *vice* Sir David Salomons, deceased.

It is stated, on good authority, that Mr. Gladstone will not seek re election, but contemplates retiring to private life.

John Lathrop Motley, ex-United States Minister to Vienna, has been stricken with apoplexy. The disease deprives him of the use of one side of his body.

Mr. Motley has been obliged, by his illness, to decline the invitation of the Queen of Holland to take up his residence in the Royal Palace.

The election to fill the vacancy from East Staffordshire, took place to day, 6th August, The result is not yet known here. Betting was strongly in favour of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Allsopp, the well known brewer.

A dreadful accident occurred this morning, 2nd August, on the North Western Railway near Wigan, to the Scotch tourist express train from London. Twelve persons were instantly killed, and thirty wounded. Among the killed is Sir John Anson. Many of the injured will die.

A duel was fought to-day (August 6th) between M. Herve, editor of the *Journal de Paris*, and M. About, the well known author and journalist. The latter was slightly in the right hand.

The *Provincial Correspondent* affirms that the recall of Captain Werner settles the difficulty arising from the capture of the *Vigilante*. The sanction of his act would have been an implied recognition of the Spanish republic by Germany. A court-martial will be held in the case.

Emigration from Russia to America is increasing. Four hundred Russians sailed to-day in one steamer. The movement threatens to depopulate some districts in Russia.

A statement of the Minister of France shows a great increase in the number of vessels engaged in commerce between Italy and the United States.

The International Patent Rights Congress is in session here. One of its first acts was to resolve that the common protection of inventions should be granted by the laws of all civilized countries.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF
THE MILITIA FOR 1872.

(Continued from Page 352.)

However, both these points have been seriously and favourably considered by the authorities at headquarters—(1) A most liberal scale of rations—all that can be desired—has been granted. This has already been adverted to in this Report. The troops are invariably encamped in a healthy locality, with an abundant supply of pure water at their disposal, and with excellent sanitary regulations for their guidance. (2) By following the Adjutant General's "instructions" as to routine of duty and variety of drill's, beginning at the A, B, C, so called of military knowledge, with simple company drill, and ending with practical field days and sham battles—three of the service being represented—the relations between tactics and drill being taught. Nor is the necessary course of musketry instruction omitted. Officers and men are thus best instructed in their duties, and their military intelligence becomes greatly developed.

While this training is going on, the men are not overworked. Ample time is afforded for foot ball, cricket and other manly games. A reading room, too, without expense to the men, can ordinarily be established, supplied with local newspapers and periodicals; and besides all this, by strictly enforcing the orders as to not admitting spirituous liquors, crime will be conspicuous by its absence, and the sojourn in camp will surpass the expectations of the most sanguine.

In order to show the practical utility of our camps of exercise is being more and more appreciated by the people, I may quote the following from the *S. John Daily Telegraph* of the 8th July last:

"Leaving out of view the military knowledge gained by the volunteers in camp, it is certainly a great benefit to the men physically. Exercise in the open air, sleep under canvas, life in the fields, change of diet, regular habits—all have an influence for good. The men who leave the routine of office, or study, or workshops, for this are benefitted to an appreciable degree. They return to their duties refreshed and invigorated—rested mentally and physically.

MILITARY RESOURCES.

An important duty required of the officers commanding a military district, as indeed of all Staff officers is to make himself thoroughly acquainted with its resources.

Happily, even a careless observer cannot fail to notice the rapid but regular improvement in the resources of this country; emigration yearly increasing the population; agriculture, and commerce, with their necessary accompaniments of modern civilization progressing side by side; means of transport made easy; roads, railroads and steamers, available in every direction. While, therefore, the resources of the country are being developed, it is a subject of congratulation to the patriotic that the efficiency to our local forces is not neglected, as it has been justly stated that "the warlike strength of a country lies not in roads, railroads, steamers, breech loading rifles, and rifled guns, but in the skill and talent of the men that use these things."

"Military schools" are established in our midst; "tactical brigade camps" have become an institution of the country; drill and field manoeuvres are studied with eagerness, and last, not least, the weapon with which the force is armed, with its increased range, accuracy, and rapidity of fire, is now handled

with judgment and intelligence, not alone by a few picked "marksmen," but all who attend annual drill have opportunities afforded them—somewhat limited 'tis true—of learning to use their rifles with effect.

In respect to schools of military instruction—for the first time placed under the immediate control of the Militia Department (heretofore conducted by Her Majesty's troops stationed in the country)—it affords me pleasure to report that the attendance at the military school of instruction at Fredericton, during the six (6) months in operation from 1st December last, has been good, viz.; 64 cadets, who obtained 2nd class certificates, versus an average of 55 during a similar period under the former *regime*. Besides these, three received first class certificates.

It but too often happens that but few officers of the Active Militia attend these schools, preferring to pass an examination before a Board of Examiners, which examination must necessarily be unsatisfactory; and if, in brigade camp, not unfrequently hurried, through want of sufficient time at the disposal of the officers commanding the board. However, at our school last winter, not only was there a fair proportion of officers, but an excellent class of intelligent young men, students of the University and others, attended—the President of the University himself seeing the advantage which his students derived from obtaining a military "education" while their ordinary studies were not neglected. I am glad to be in a position to add that we subsequently utilized the services of many of these young gentlemen, who have become useful members of the Active Militia.

The Adjutant General's orders as to the subjects for 2nd class certificates being supplemented by a short course of musketry instruction, were carried out with good results and I beg to suggest that such cadets as desire to remain for a lengthened course of musketry instruction, on obtaining 2nd class certificate, together with a prescribed qualification in "musketry," be granted a special certificate, with a view to their services being available to act as musketry instructors to their respective corps.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity to offer my best thanks to Lieut. Colonel Otty, Brigade Major, for the Assiduity and zeal with which he performed the duties of Adjutant of the school; also to Capt. McKenzie, for his efficient services as Instructor.

TARGET PRACTICE.

As regards target practice, the Military District under my command (New Brunswick), occupies a proud position in the "Dominion Army," it being the best shooting district in last year's course; and although, owing to the presence of so many recruits in the ranks, we cannot expect our "figure of merit" to be high this year, the strongest desire to excel has been evinced at our various camps, and I consider the improvement in the "target practice regulations" has ensured more regular firing than heretofore.

Now, the recruit, as well as the trained soldier, besides having to practice individual firing, as in the ranks—standing at 200, kneeling at 400, and is allowed any position at 600 yards—having to fire his five rounds in succession, he is enabled carefully to exercise his judgment and to avoid *hurry*; and while our consecutive firing is, to mind, infinitely superior to firing single shots in rotation, it still remains a question, I think, whether the following slight alteration may not be adopted with advantage, viz.: "two

men in succession to be called to the front by the officer superintending the practice, and fire shot and shot alternately until they have completed their five rounds." This has already been adopted by our Provincial Rifle Association.

A list of the best shots, in each Company, Corps, and Battalion, and the District is herewith transmitted.

The best shot in the District is Private E. Phillips, No. 6 Company, 52nd Battalion—49 points.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

In addition to increased attention being paid to the prescribed course of target practice, the golden laurels won by our "marksmen" at Wimbledon has tended to give fresh impulse to the efforts of our people in the working of our various Rifle Association. It is to be hoped that the precedent thus established of sending representative marksmen "from our Active Militia" to compete against the best men Great Britain can produce will become an annual custom, and that not only every branch of her army, but every British colony will be represented at these annual Wimbledon competitions—such matches, as a rule, to be with a weapon with which the force is armed: the Snider Enfield. From the knowledge and practice of rifle shooting taught at the individual firing of his company, the "marksmen" is now led by successive steps, through the various prize matches of the "Battalion" "County" and "Provincial" Rifle Associations, until he has reached the "goal," and obtained the highest prize that a Canadian can aspire to—that of being selected to represent this prosperous Dominion at Wimbledon of our "Fatherland."

It must be added that the success which has attended our marksmen has not been without its good results at both sides of the Atlantic; amongst those here may be mentioned that the people who heretofore manifested but little interest in our efforts, have already been convinced that acquisition of skill in rifle shooting is not labour lost, and they have moreover, given tangible proofs of their willingness to lend us a helping hand. Our Rifle Associations have in consequence this year been more successful than usual, as will be observed from the returns hereto appended. It is to be hoped, therefore, that local aid and local encouragement will no longer be withheld from the mainstay of the force of the country—our Rifle Associations.

The following Associations have held competitions this year:

1. New Brunswick Artillery Association—recently formed.
2. New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association.
3. Charlotte County Provincial Rifle Association.
4. St. John Provincial Rifle Association.
5. Carleton do
6. King's County do
7. York do
8. Northumberland do
9. 62nd Battalion Rifle Club.
10. King's County do
11. 71st Batt do

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. MAUNSELL, Lt. Colonel,

D. A. G., Militia,

M. D. No. 8.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 9.

The Militia in this District are under the command of Lt. Colonel J. Winburn Laurie, Deputy Adjutant General, who reports for my information as follows, on the state of his command :

HEAD QUARTERS,
Halifax, N. S.
Oct. 24th, 1872.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that the quota of Active Militia required to be furnished from the District under my command is 4,284. The total nominal strength of the force in the District, were the respective corps complete to their established strength, as authorized, would be 303 officers and 4,280 men.

The total actual strength of the force who mustered at the time of the annual drill for 1872-73, was 222 officers, and 2,594 men.

The annual drill was performed in accordance with General Orders No. 14, of 31st May, 1872, as in documents A. B. C. herewith forwarded. Annual inspection reports and district target practice returns are enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. WINBURN LAURIE, Lt. Col.,
D. A. G.
Commanding No. 9 District.

The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

THE HALIFAX BRIGADE.

Consisting of

Halifax Light Battery.....	Capt. Graham.
1st Halifax Gar. Art.....	Lt. Col. Mitchell.
2nd ".....	" Belcher.
63rd " Rifles.....	" Fallister.
66th " Infantry.....	" Bremner.

Performed their annual training at brigade headquarters. The whole brigade attended two brigade field days, at one of which they were formed in division with a brigade of H.M.F.s. Regular troops under Lt. General Sir Hastings Doyle; and the infantry and light battery attended two additional brigade drills.

The whole force also attended three evening brigade drills, drilling from half past seven, until ten in the long summer evenings or moonlights; and more evening drills would have been held, but that partly through sickness and partly through press of other engagements, owing to my being left without a brigade major for this brigade during the whole training season I was unable to spare the time.

The musketry practice was regularly conducted under the superintendence of a field officer of the corps at practice and under Lieut. Col. Sawyer, the Brigade Musketry Instructor.

Bedford range is inconveniently situated for this purpose, as over three hours is lost in travelling to and from the city, but no more accessible range can be obtained.

The 12 Batteries Garrison Artillery performed their great gun practice from a battery belonging to the Royal Artillery, kindly placed at their disposal by Sir Hastings Doyle.

No man was rated effective or received pay unless he had attended the full number of brigade drills in addition to the company and battalion training; had fired his 40 rounds of ammunition at rifle practice, and if an artilleryman had also performed

his great gun drill unless he had obtained special leave of absence from the commanding officer of the corps.

On the 2nd October, I inspected this brigade. Owing to continuous wet weather for several days previously, the ground was too wet to attempt field manoeuvres, I therefore confined the movements to parade drill. The several corps were well handled by their respective commanders, and the men, who are mostly stout, able and well grown, and fit for any service, showed considerable proficiency in their drill manoeuvring; and above all showed that anxiety to do their best, and to appear to advantage. It is, however, desirable this Brigade should have some practice in manoeuvring over broken and rough ground.

The Light Battery practised at 1,800 yards range with their 6 pounder Armstrong's, in the presence of Colonel Gibbon, C. B. commanding the Royal Artillery at Halifax, who expressed his satisfaction at the good practice and efficiency of the battery. This fine battery has now been maintained in a thoroughly effective state since 1799 at great expense to the members, and it is felt as a hardship, that whilst corps are junior to them have received complete issue of harness, the members of this battery have to bear the expense of hiring harness of an inferior kind on all occasions of public parade.

TEVIOTDALE CAMP.

On the 26th June, I went into camp with the 78th Highlanders, and Victoria Provisional Battalion, at Teviotdale, near Truro.

In the 78th Highlanders, several of the companies, many of which had completed their period of service, came to camp very much below strength.

The three companies from Pictou County came in at nearly full strength, mostly strong, hearty men, and were a credit to the battalion.

The 79th possesses a pipe and drum corps and the bagpipes bear out the Highland designation of the corps, and in lieu of a band gave life to the camp.

Some difficulty was experienced in handling the Victoria Provisional Battalion in brigade and battalion drill, as a large proportion of the men speak only Gaelic, and do not understand English. Their extreme willingness and obedience to discipline, however, did much to facilitate the duty of instructing them.

Many of the rank and file who did come into camp with this battalion were very young lads.

Three additional companies have been raised for this battalion, which is largely composed of men from the Western Highlands of Scotland, and they have requested that the regiment may bear the title "91st Argyleshire Highlanders."

As this was the first year of camp training in this portion of the district every exertion was made by the officers, who generally worked most zealously to make it a success; much assistance in working up the interior economy was given by two Sergeants from the line kindly allowed by Colonel Gibbon, C. B., the officer commanding the troops at Halifax, to be attached to these two battalions during the training, and I was more than ever impressed with the necessity of having men of army experience employed as Drill Instructors in the force.

The 78th having had previous practice in battalion drill, under the system followed in former years, and having a few trained non-commissioned officers among them pro-

gressed in drill more rapidly than the Victoria Provisional Battalion which had not these advantages, making all allowances the brigade manoeuvring was fairly performed.

AYLESFORD CAMP.

On the 3rd September, the 68th, 69th, 72nd Battalion, and one company of the 75th went into camp at Aylesford under the command of Lt. Colonel Milson, as through ill health I was prevented assuming command. On the 15th and 17th September I inspected this brigade. The haying season had been very wet and backward, and at the last moment commanding officers reported that it would be more convenient to postpone the date of muster until the 10th, but it was then too late to make arrangements; the officers found much difficulty in getting men to attend, and the companies were very weak numerically. The late harvest was given as a reason for this—but increase of pay was also strongly urged as an inducement to the superior class of men to turn out.

The battalion and brigade drill was fairly performed, thanks to the exertions of Lieut. Colonel Milson and the commanding and other officers who are generally hardworking and well up to their work. The want of trained non-commissioned officers is seriously felt.

No. 6 Company of the 75th Battalion, the captain of which stated that he did not receive orders from his commanding officer to attend at Teviotdale, volunteered to perform training at Aylesford, and were attached for drill and discipline to the 68th Battalion. This company was composed of a sturdy and willing body of men.

CUMBERLAND PROVISIONAL BATTALION.

This battalion was ordered to attend at camp, near Truro on the 26th June, but owing to the non-completion of the Intercolonial Railroad the men could not be brought by rail, and the allowance of 3 cents per mile for waggon hire was far too inadequate to bring a battalion an average distance of between 80 and 90 miles, and Lt. Colonel Stewart reported it was utterly impossible to hire conveyance at that rate. I therefore reported this to headquarters, and directed the battalion to perform their annual training at company headquarters, and ordered a battalion muster at Amherst, where I inspected three companies on the 9th Oct. The men were exercised in battalion and light infantry drill, and performed the movements creditably.

The headquarters of the Parrsboro' Company were changed to Tidnish in June, but the new officers were not appointed, and the clothing was not transferred in time for this company to take part in the battalion parade. I therefore inspected the company at its own headquarters.

This battalion is composed of a fine body of men, respectable and well off, who can always be found when wanting, and who are physically able to stand the fatigues of a campaign.

The Lunenburg, Mahone Bay, and Chester Batteries of Garrison Artillery were directed to attend training in camp near the Forts at Halifax (as laid down in General Orders No. 14, of 31st May last) on the

The captains reported to me through the Brigade Major, that they were unable to get their men to attend. These batteries have consequently remained untrained this year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. LAURIE, Colonel,
Commanding District.

(To be Continued.)

RIFLE MATCHES.

RIFLE MATCH.— On Saturday, the 2nd inst., the members of No. 1 Company, Governor General's Foot Guards (late No. 1 C. S. Rifles), met at the range to compete for the prizes annually presented by the officers of the company. The weather was not very favourable, a strong and variable wind blowing across the range, yet some fair scores were made, as following return will show.

The prizes were— 1st gold locket; 2nd silver plated cup; 3rd meerscham pipe, cherry stem; 4th, portable dressing roll; 5th cigar case; 6th, cane; 7th, consolation, a rare and valuable piece of ivory from the wilds of India (otherwise a two cent egg spoon.)

Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each.

Pte. Gray	17	18	10-45
L. Corpl. DesLauriers	10	16	11-37
" Boswell	13	17	6-36
Pte. Clayton	13	12	9-34
" G White	13	14	5-32
Sergt. Maj. Keating	12	10	9-31
Pte. Symes	12	10	8-30

But for an accident to his rifle, the score of Private Gray, the winner of the first prize, would have been at least 48 points.

The Presentation of prizes was made (on behalf of the present officers of the Company and of the late commanding officer Major White who was the donor of the 3rd prize) by Lieut. Col. Ross,

GARRISON ARTILLERY'S ANNUAL RIFLE MATCH.

The Montreal Garrison Artillery held their annual rifle match on Wednesday at Point St Charles. The attendance was very good, and in some matches the winners gained their positions by undoubtedly good scores. They had one match open to all comers, and the prize was won by a member of another corps, Capt. Iveson of the G.T. Brigade making 32 points, Sergt Blackhall coming next with 31 points. We highly approve of the customs of opening one match to "all comers," as it tends to foster a friendly feeling amongst the various Battalions, whilst it makes the competition all the keener. In the artillery open match there were nearly 60 competitors. The following are the results of the various matches:—

Opening match—7 shots, 200 yards.

1st, Gunner Holtby, 19 points; 2nd, Sergt Wardill, 19 points; 3rd, Gunner Alexander, 19 points; 4th, Gunner West, 18 points; 5th, Sergt Holtby, 17 points; 6th, Corp. Riddle, 17 points; 7th Sergt Wynne, 16 points.

Brigade Match—200, 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each.

1st, Corpl. Riddle, 46 points; 2nd Gunner Alexander, 42 points; 3rd, Major Fraser, 42 points; 4th, Sergt Blackhall, 42 points; 5th, Gunner Holtby, 41 points; 6th, Sergt Wynne, 38 points; 7th, Sergt Wilson, 37 points; 8th, Gunner West, 35 points.

Club Match—500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each.

1st, Sergt Wynne, 47 points; 2nd Sergt Blackhall, 40 points; 3rd, Gunner Holtby, 38 points; 4th, Sergt Wilson, 38 points; 5th, Gunner West, 36 points.

Challenge Match, open to all comers, 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each.

1st, Capt Iveson, G T A, 32 points; 2nd, Sergt Blackhall, M G A, 31 points; 3rd, Pte Dade, G T R, 31 points; 4th, Major Fraser, M G A 30 points; 5th, Corp Riddle, M G A, 30 points; 6th, Sergt Wilson, P of W, 30 points; 7th, Capt Wall, G T R, 30 points; 8th, Sergt Wardill, M G A, 29 points; 9th, Private Mathewson, V V R 20 points; 10th, Sergt Pendleton, M G A 29 points; 11th, Sergt Porteous, P of W, 28 points; Sergt Hill, P of W, 28 points.

Nursery Stakes—200 and 400 yards, 5 shots each.

1st, Gunner Holtby, 33 points; 2nd, Sergt Wynne, 33 points; 3rd, Gunner Williams, 31 points; 4th, Corp Riddle, 31 points; 5th, Sergt Wilson, 30 points; 6th, Sergt Wardill, 29 points.

The first prize in this match was the appropriate one of a cradle.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

The shooting was very close, as the first place resulted in a tie, which had to be decided by scores at longest range: 1st, Sergt Wynne, 157 points (42 at 600 yards); 2nd, Sergt Blackhall, 157 points (42 at 600 yards).

The Executive Committee was as follows:—Lieut. Col. Mackay, President; Dr. Major Sec. Treasurer; Major Fraser, Capt Hamilton Taylor, Lieut Gordon, Sergt Blackhall, Sergt. Pendleton and Sergt Wynne from a general committee).

A DISPUTE SETTLED.

Sergeant Stuart's protest against Private McQuade being declared winner of Colonel Bond's cup at the Prince of Wales' Rifle Association matches last Saturday, was decided on Thursday by the executive committee ordering the match to be fired over again, which was accordingly done; the cup being won for this year by Sergt. Hill, who made the highest average score on Saturday last. There were eleven competitors and the winner's score was 60 points.

THE CANADIAN TEAM AT WIMBLEDON.

The challenge cup given by the late Rajth of Kolapore were on July 18th centended for, by a picked team from the United Kingdom, and eight men chosen among the Canadians. The contest was opened to any other colony of the Indian Civil Servants. The hopes of the camp were with the Canadians, who won the cups last year, but these expectations were frustrated, chiefly in consequence of the ill-success which at the second distance fell to the lot of one of the Canadian team. He made a centre with the first shot, and did not at that range strike the target again. The following is the score:—

UNITED KINGDOM	
	Points.
Major Waller, England	53
Quartermaster Cortis, England	56
Mr. Mayfield, England	54
Mr. Clark, Scotland	62
Mr. Paterson, Scotland	57
Mr. Rae, Scotland	57
Mr. Hynes, Ireland	45
Mr. Leeson, Ireland	53
Total	437

CANADA.	
	Points.
Lieutenant Boyd	54
Sergeant Baxter	53
Captain White	61
Colour Sergeant Omand	49
Sergeant Kiddy	57
Private Easton	36
Assistant Surgeon Vail	56
Sergeant Harris	46

Total 412
Of these totals, the United Kingdom made 150 at 200 yards, 171 at 500 yards, and 116 at 600. The Canadians made 160 at 200 yards, 141 at 500, and 121 at 600.

The announcement of this result was the signal for an interchange of courtesies between Colonel Peters, commanding the Canadians, and Captain Field, who had formed the English team, and for cheers being given on both sides. The following is the result of competition among the Canadians themselves for prizes given by the Canadian Reception Committee:—

CANADIAN PRIZES.—500 Yards. Highest possible score, 28	
	Points.
Winners of £25	
Sergt Omand, 13th Canada	26
Sergt Kiddy, 68th do	26
Winners of £10	
Col. Sergt Loggie, 73rd Canada	24
Capt Morgan, 8th do	24
Winners of £5	
Lieut Boyd, G.T. Engineers	23
Major Morris, 71st Canada	22
Sergt Power, 63rd do	22
Private Mitchell, 13th do	21
Winners of £3 6s 8d.	
Sergt Harris, H A. Canada	20
Sergt Baxter, 8th Canada	20
Sergt Marsh, 49th do	20

The London Daily Telegraph, speaking of the competition, says:—The Kolapore Challenge Cup competition between the Canadian and home teams resulted in the defeat of the Canadians by 15 points, one of their men utterly breaking down at 500, and and shooting so indifferently at the other two ranges as to lose them the match. England scored 437 and Canada 422, a considerable falling off as compared with the 532 made by the Canadian team last year, and the 524 made by the home team. The greater part of this declension, however, was due to the difference in the weather, last year being very fine when the match was shot, while yesterday there was a strong variable wind, which made shooting, especially from the shoulder, by no means easy. When the match had concluded, Colonel Peters, on the part of the Canadians, read the official scores, and having offered their congratulations to the victors, promised that a Canadian team should be forthcoming next year to contest the possession of the cup, while he expressed a hope that other colonies might be found to take part in the contest. Three cheers being heartily given by the Canadians, Captain Field, Hon. Artillery Company, on behalf of the home team, acknowledged the compliment, and, having expressed the satisfaction, which Englishmen would feel at knowing that the visit would be annual, led off three return cheers.

OUR RIFLEMEN IN ENGLAND.

DINNER AT RICHMOND.

We take the following from the London Times of the 23rd ult:

Lord Bury presided on Monday at a dinner given at the new Queen's Hotel, Rich

mond, to the team of rlemen from Canada who came over to compete at Wimbledon, by members of the Royal Colonial Institute and others. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., and Sir Richard Graves Macdonnell occupied vice-chairmen's seats, and there were also present among others, Mr Otway, M. P., Major Arbuthnot, M. P., Mr Macfie, M. P., Captain Bedford Pim, R. N., Colonel Douville, Colonel Cole, Captain Colomb, Sir Peter Tait, Mr. Donald Smith, Mr. Edward Jenkins, Mr. R. G. Haliburton, Mr. H. E. Montgomerie, Mr. G. W. Eddy, Mr. Peter Watson, Mr. A. Rivington, and Mr. A. Prentice, together with the Canadian Team and their officers, Colonel Peters and Major Otter. The noble chairman, in giving the usual loyal toasts, alluded to the Colonial experiences and popularity in the Colonies of the Prince of Wales, and associated the Naval and Military toasts with the name of Captain Bedford Pim, R. N., Colonial Domville, Lieutenant Watson, H. A. C. and Major Montgomerie, formerly of the Montreal Light Horse, and now of the 1st Kent Administrative Battalion. In proposing "Prosperity to our Canadian friends." Lord Bury said, with reference to the Kolapore Cup, it is hardly fair that the colony of Canada alone should have to contend against a picked team from England, Ireland, and Scotland, it would be a more equal contest if the best shots of the home kingdoms were formed in separate teams from each. Nevertheless the Canadians had taken the Cup in 1872, and he trusted that next year a Canadian would take the Queen's prize. That ought not, however, to be the only colony which sent competitors to Wimbledon, and he hoped we should see teams in future years from Australia, the Cape, New Zealand &c. He thought something should be done to mark that occasion; we should give an Inter-Colonial Cup, and leave the Colonial teams to fight for it at Wimbledon. So this dinner would be the first of a long series to do honor, not to Canadians alone but to men from all our colonies. Colonel Peters, in returning thanks, said the Canadians had everywhere received the most cordial greeting, and that night it had been repeated by representatives of every branch of the service. Nor, indeed, had the Queen in her great empire more loyal subjects than the people of Canada. The Rifle Association of the Dominion of Canada is formed on the same model as that of England, and the officers of the Association and the riflemen of Canada esteemed it the highest honor they could bestow upon marksmen to send them to England.—He was happy to say that the representatives of the Dominion this year had done themselves and the Colony credit, and one of them was among the first sixty for the Queen's Prize. They had not won the Kolapore Cup, but it would not rest long in the hands which now held it. He congratulated the Colonial Institute upon its success in recording and imparting information concerning our dependencies, and finally thanked the Committee of Arrangements which had received the Canadians; and Sir Peter Tait, its chairman. Major Otter also responded to the toast, and Colonel Peters proposed the health of the Chairman. The other speakers were Colonel Cole, Sir R. G. McDonnell, Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, Mr. Otway and Mr. Haliburton, all of whom spoke "in telegrams" as Lord Bury said, the hour for the last train in town being near at hand. Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, in the course of a few vigorous remarks, observed that separation from the Mother-County not to be thought of—that the British Empire was only now in its infancy, and we were nursing it.

NAVAL UNIFORMS.

The first mention of anything like a uniform for the Royal Navy is contained in an order issued by King James April 6, 1609, in which he commands "his principal masters of ships to be most bravely in liveries of scarlet cloth, embellished with velvet silk lace, buttons, and gold embroidery," and the precept mentions its being a renewal of the late Queen Elizabeth for the same purpose, but, by reason of her death, not acted upon. No attempt, however, to establish a regular uniform for all grades of officers appears to have been attempted until the reign of George II.

Epaulets are the palettes of Henry IV.'s time, which were circular of plates of metal to protect the shoulders. They were not ordered to be worn as a part of the English naval uniform until June, 1795. Their French origin was sufficient to incur the detestation of Lord Nelson, who, speaking to Captains Ball and Sheppard, said: "They wear fine epaulets, for which I think them great coxcombs."

In most, if not all, of the battles of Trafalgar he descended to his cabin, where he decorated himself with the insignia of all his orders and remounted the deck in conspicuous splendor, and on being told by Captain Hardy that his stars and medals would mark him to the enemy, he exclaimed, "In honor I have gained them and in honor I'll die with them." Captain Hardy's own version of the story is that Nelson dressed himself in the same coat which he had commonly worn since he left Portsmouth; it was a plain blue coat of coarse cloth (which is still preserved in the Greenwich Hospital), on which the star of the Bath was embroidered, as was customary. While walking the deck, and after the firing had commenced, Hardy remarked that the badge might draw attention from the enemy's tops, to which Nelson coolly replied, "He was aware it might be seen, but it was now too late to be shifting a coat."

"I had the watch on deck," and Prince William Henry, afterwards William IV., "when Captain Nelson, of the *Albion*, came alongside in his barge. He appeared to be the merest boy of a captain I ever beheld, and his dress was worthy of notice. He had on a full laced uniform; his lank unpowdered hair was tied in a stiff Hessian tail of extraordinary length; the old-fashioned flaps of his waistcoat added to the general quaintness of his figure and produced an appearance which particularly attracted my attention, for I had never seen anything like it before, nor could I imagine who it was or what he came about. My doubts, however, were removed when Lord Howe introduced me to him."

The custom of placing the uniform, sword epaulets, cocked that, etc., upon the coffin of a deceased officer at his funeral is a relic of the Church of Rome. It was formerly the custom to offer the gorget, sword, helmet, etc., of a deceased officer at the mass said for the repose of his soul prior to interment.

It is known from any document in the British admiralty, nor does it appear by the Gazette, when the first uniform for the Royal Navy was established by George II., but the first mention of one is found in the *Jacobite Journal* for March 5, 1748, which says: "An order is to be issued requiring all His Majesty's navy officers—from the admirals down to the midshipman—to wear an uniform of clothing, for which purpose pattern suits for dress and frock-coats for each rank of officers are lodged at the navy-

yard, and at the several dockyards, for their inspection." (Drawings of these coats, which were destitute of collars, can be found in one of the volumes of the *London Nautical Magazine*.) The *Gazette* of July 17, 1757 refers to this order in noticing the first alteration that was made.

Mr. Locker, a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, says, "In the Naval Gallery of this institution I can show you every variety of cut and complexion of dress. Nottingham, Raleigh, and Torrington expended their dignities in courtly costume. Lawson, Harmon, and Monk frown in buff belts and jerkins. Sandwich, Munden, and Benbow shine forth in armor, while Rooke, Russell and Shovell, the heroes of a softer age, are clothed in crimson and Lincoln green, surmounted with the flowing wig, which then alike distinguished the men of the robe and of the sword. A portrait of Commodore Brown, who, with Vernon, took *Porto Bello* in 1739, exhibits him sword in hand in a full suit of russet brown. In 1746, Captain Wyndham and all the officers of the *Kent* (70) wore grey and silver, faced with scarlet. Such foppery was not unfrequently combined with check shirts and petticoat trowsers. The same year (1746) a club of officers who met every Sunday night at Wells Coffee House, Scotland Yard, "for the purpose of watching over their rights and privileges"—a club that has its parallel in the U. S. Navy to-day—determined, February 15, 1746, "that a uniform dress is useful and necessary for the commissioned officers agreeably to the practice of other nations;" and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Duke of Bedford and Admiralty, and if their lordships approved, introduce it to His Majesty. Mr. Locker says Mr. Forbes, the admiral of the fleet in 1746, informed him that he was summoned to attend the Duke of Bedford, and was introduced to an apartment surrounded with various dresses, and his opinion was asked as to the most appropriate. The Admiral said, "Red and blue, as these are our national colors." "No," replied His Grace, "the King has determined otherwise, for having seen my Duchesse riding in the Park a few days ago in a habit of blue faced with white, the dress took the fancy of His Majesty, who has appointed it for the uniform of the Royal Navy."

There is no trace of the order on board warrant at the Admiralty for this regulation, though the year of its institution is proven by the *Gazette* of 1757, where an order of council appears superseding the embroidered uniform established in 1748, and appointing in its stead a laced uniform for the flag officers and others under their command. In succeeding years, and under the different reigns, the facings have been more than once changed from white to red, and vice versa, and the distinguishing marks for rank have been repeatedly changed, varied, and modified. To show the difficulty of making any regulations of a uniform that could not be varied from, it is stated that Trowbridge once took his place at the Admiralty Board wearing a white cocked hat, the color of the cocked hat not having been specified in some regulations just issued, and which were considered perfect, and so clear that none could mistake them.

P.

A writer in the "Archiv fur Artillerie und Ingenieur Offiziere," on the theory that the winter air is drier than that of summer advises that powder magazines be aired in the winter and closed as tight as possible in the summer.

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The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1873.

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 in 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.

The right of insurrection established by the Treaty of Paris, in 1783, persistently taught and claimed by the politicians of the Republic, which the blunders of English statesmen, the treason and treachery of English political leaders and the imbecility of English Generals, called into being, bore its natural fruit. A minority of the people of the United States in 1861 declared their connection with the Federal Government dissolved, and organized a Government of their own, under the style and title of the "Confederate States" of North America."

As a matter of course, the Congress and people of the United States acted precisely in the same manner as the Parliament and people of Great Britain did in 1776—determined to deal with them as

rebels against legal and just authority, with this difference, however, that while Great Britain labored under the disadvantage of having all her rivals—which comprised every State in Europe—side with her rebellious subject, the United States had the advantage of the active friendship and forbearance of the British people and Government, and consequently, while the Confederate States had their status as belligerents acknowledged, they received no material aid from European powers, the accession of any one of whom to their cause would have decided the contest in the first campaign.

As it was, however, a war of Titans was waged for four years, for the first three with success inclining to the Confederates, owing to the large accession of trained military talent which flocked to their standard, with knowledge acquired under the flag of the United States, and arms which had been prepared for her defence and use.

At the commencement of the contest such a thing as strategy was not dreamt of: it was simply a war of posts along an undefined frontier line, and the only objective which the Southern leaders appear to have had was the capture and occupation of WASHINGTON, on those occasions when they found it necessary to assume the offensive; without a fleet and almost without communication with the sea board except by smuggling, one or two active cruisers flying the Confederate flag swept the Federal commercial marine out of existence, and it has not yet recovered the blow. This fact alone would be sufficient to prove that, with very little assistance indeed, the Secessionists would have successfully established the logical sequence of the doctrine of the right of Insurrection.

In the third year of its existence, the contest had assumed precisely the same phase as that between England and her revolted colonists in 1781—in other words, it was to be decided by the success of operations carried on in front of and on the peninsula enclosed by the York and James Rivers, names of historic interest before the question of State rights or slavery agitated the minds of the people on the east or west shores of the Potomac River.

For all practical purposes, the seceding States may be described as bounded on the east by the Potomac; on the north, by the Cumberland Mountains [and the boundary line between the States of Kentucky and Tennessee to the Mississippi River, all west of which, as a general rule, belonged to the Confederates; and all the east and north, from the point indicated, to the Federal States: the southern boundary was the coast to the Mexican line.

The northern boundary of the Confederate States occupied very nearly the identical line for which France contended in the war of 1755-65 as part of her Canadian possessions, and very nearly succeeded in establishing her right thereto.

The adherence of the States north of Tennessee to the Federal Government enabled it—by the admirable system of railway, traversing those States, by the advantages afforded through the courtesy of Great Britain and Canada of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and great lakes with their connecting canals, to outflank the Confederate Territory, and to assail it at once in front, on both flanks, and in the rear, the possession of New Orleans and command of the Mississippi having separated the States east of that river from those west of it, from which the Confederate armies draw large supplies of men and subsistence and the command of the sea deprived them of any assistance on the Southern frontier. The states thus situated were Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and their value in a strategical point of view, can be best estimated from what Lieut. Colonel FLETCHER of the Scots Fusilier Guards, now Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, says in his "History of the American War," page 158, vol. iii. "The trans-Mississippi department had been almost entirely cut off from the main portion of the confederacy by the result of the campaign of the preceding summer. The heart of secession was in Virginia, the Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and in those states were to be found (strategically speaking) the true objective points.

"This fact was subsequently understood and acted upon; but as during the earlier years of the war the strength of large armies had been frittered away in the desultory warfare of partisans, so at this later period was the power of the North diverted from its proper channel to the furtherance of schemes based on political rather than military reasons."

Early in the summer of year 1864, the Federal army numbered 662,345 men under the command of General GRANT—and of this force 284,630 with lavish equipment were brought to bear against Richmond, the capital of Virginia, where General Robert S. LEE, the commander in chief of the Confederate forces, stood at bay with a total force of 81,000 men of all arms, badly found and worn out with constant marching and fighting.

The plan of operations proposed by General GRANT did not display great originality of conception. The following from Colonel FLETCHER's admirable work, previously quoted, are in his own words after the contest had closed:—

"From the first I was firm in the conviction that no peace could be had which would be stable and conducive to the happiness of the people both North and South, until the military power of the rebellion was completely broken. I therefore determined, first, to use the greatest number of troops possible against the armed force of the enemy, preventing him from using the same force

at different seasons against, first, one and then another of our armies, and the possibility of repose for refitting and producing necessary supplies for carrying on resistance. Second, to hammer continuously against the armed force of the enemy and his resources until by more attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left to him but an equal submission with the loyal section of our common country to the constitution and laws of our land."—(History of the American War, Vol. III, P. 193.

Here is an admission that no idea whatever of strategy was entertained, and we are strongly of opinion that the justly celebrated *march to the sea* was undertaken without any perception of its principal object or that it would be productive of the astounding results accruing therefrom, and that it was merely intended to be a repetition in the rear of that *hammering* against the enemy and his resources which was going on with such fearful slaughter in front.

We republish in another column from the United States Army and Navy Journal, a letter from General GIBBON, U.S.A., to the President of "the National Rifle Association," on the method of making good marksmen, and we entirely agree with the gallant officer in every particular; it is undoubtedly the best article we have yet seen on the subject, because it deals with the actual facts which prevent the great mass of the rank and file of an army becoming sharp shooters, and takes precisely the same practical position we have always maintained against the fallacies of our modern system of minor tactics.

As General GIBBON is an officer who has seen much service in the late war, his views are eminently practical and adapted to secure a fair average of effective shots in each corps by careful training. His advocacy of the principle of collecting crack shots into a *sharp shooters* corps is the same as our own; only we think it might be tactically advantageous to make one company in each battalion *tirailleurs* or sharpshooters with a few exclusive privileges and a little better pay. Any officer who has ever commanded troops under fire will at once agree that to make a good soldier a man must possess steadiness and self control; both those latter qualities can be acquired under discipline, and are as necessary as accurate shooting, if not more so; for we hold without those qualities no amount of training will make a good marksman. It is to be feared that this fact is lost sight of altogether in those great Rifle Tournaments at which it is only necessary to shoot well to establish the character of a crack shot for all kinds of service. From Wimbledon we hear repeated complaints of the untidy and unsoldierly-like manner in which the contests are conducted, owing in a great measure to the idea obtaining chiefly amongst civilian amateurs that a well fitting uniform, with the necessary appointments

of a soldier, is a hindrance to the display of the action and intelligence of the perfect marksman; and this has led to a cry caught up by a portion of the press for a change of uniform in color and appointments sure to make the soldier a sloven. Military tailoring is a mania with some people, and if the variety of opinions on this subject were to be tabulated the unlucky musqueteer would be dressed in every color of the rainbow not to talk of that beautiful grey or clay-color suggestive of uncleanness and so very like the convict's distinguishing colors that it might be supposed they were recommending a suitable apparel for the force likely to be raised for home defence under the Army Reorganization Bill. Experience has proved, however, that the cleanest and best color is the national scarlet with white belts; and the records of all wars of modern days, that is since uniforms became characteristics of national armies, prove that the soldiers wearing this color were remarkable for personal cleanliness and consequently for a smaller number of sick and less loss in actual fight in proportion to their numbers than any other force.

Without going further than our neighbors of the United States at the close of their late war, we witnessed the march of a splendid brigade as far as physique and drill could make them so, but both officers and men looked as if they had been engaged in the chimney sweeping business for an indefinite period, and the passer by invariably kept a good luff to windward. This was not the fault of the men, but the villainous idea had got into the heads of those practical people that they would spare their soldiers the trouble of cleaning anything about their appointments or clothing, and, as a general rule, slovenliness, filth and indiscipline as well as want of cleanliness prevailed. On service no doubt a good deal of rough work will be encountered, but it is all the greater reason why troops should be made to acquire habits of cleanliness, but this will never be done with japanned belt plates and ornaments—black belts, smoke colored tunics and trowsers, or crush hats—and it is this style the civilian tailors wish to introduce into the British army, keeping especially in mind that the aforesaid toggery is to be as loose and badly fitting as possible—in fact as near an approach to the traditional *purser's shirt on a handspike* as may be, while the very conditions under which the individual has to act as a soldier requires that he should not have an inch to spare in dress or equipments.

The faults developed by these great Rifle Tournaments are those incidental to amateur soldiering in which the restraints of discipline are sought to be relaxed that a positive duty may be pursued as an unrestricted pleasure.

To us the real object of all these meetings are most decidedly to train soldiers for the service of the State, and in doing so care

should be taken that every class in society was at one time or other represented on the field.

Our own national army should use the Dominion Rifle Association as a means whereby the ability of every company in its ranks should be tested, and under no circumstances should the competitors be allowed to appear at a second annual meeting till their turn by regular rotation came again.

The local associations throughout the country have been productive of infinite good, but the crucial test is to have the men contend on strange ground with strange competitors; nearly every man's capabilities as a marksman is known to his comrades in his own company, and each company in a battalion knows the others power, but it would no doubt contribute to efficiency if they were tested at the annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association in the way proposed.

General GIBBON'S letter is well worthy attention, and will furnish matter for serious reflection in connection with the subject of efficiency in the use of the Rifle.

The people of England are certainly the most extraordinary in the world for patience and gullibility. The march of liberalism in that happy land, as represented by its press reminds us of BUTLER'S description of the Puritan's idea of that plenary inspiration, that converted every cobbler or tailor into an accomplished preacher, as

"A liberal art that needs no pains"
"Of study, industry or brains."

And this very art, or something like it, is insinuated by *Broad Arrow* of 19th inst. as a necessary consequence of being a Whig Radical minister, in an article headed and commencing as follows:

SIR, GOSCHEN AMONG HIS PROFESSIONAL BROTHERS.

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin, and Mr. Goschen managed on Wednesday night, as the guest of the Naval Club, to express in his speech the touch of naval nature which compels us to class him as a professional brother."

This great seaman created by plenary inspiration, was two years ago a banker, and probably crossed the channel half a dozen times, but it is only necessary to take office under Mr. GLADSTONE and presto, the individual is a Cromwell Mirabeau, a thorough soldier, and an accomplished admiral. Some little time ago we were amused at Sir GARNET WOLSELEY'S announcement, that while "any *old* woman could compete in ordinary civil pursuits it took a *man* to be a soldier," the pretensions of the supporters of men like MESSRS. GOSCHEN, and CARDWELL would induce us to believe that the gallant knight has enunciated a true axiom. In the meantime, what must be the state of the British fleet under the management of such men.

If there is in the world, a profession requiring the most intense study, continuous training, and the fostering and develop-

ments of the highest power of human intellect is that of the seaman—the naval profession above and beyond all others. Yet here we have a military newspaper whose proper functions are to give us countrymen true ideas of all matters concerning the Army and Navy, defining the technicalities of both professions, not for the purpose of making its readers either Admirals or Generals, but in order to show the necessity for that higher training which both require, deliberately enunciating the idea that a mere civilian, a man acquainted with the counting house, and perfectly capable of auditing the Dockyard accounts, proved himself to be so far inspired, that in the words of our contemporary—

“It gradually came to be buzzed about that Mr. Goschen was not likely to fly off at a tangent on a naval question, that he was not prepared with any cut and dried theories as to naval administration and that he was fully alive to the fact, that the service he governed constitutionally through itself, and not despotically from a point outside the profession. So he was able to say on Wednesday night—and evidently to mean—that he felt a growing confidence and support amongst the naval officers, and that, in addition to making strong private friendships amongst the men with whom he is brought into more immediate contact, he has acquired that interest in, and affection for the service, which our greatest statesmen are not ashamed to proclaim.”

Is it a matter of surprise that the Duke of Somerset should charge the Whig Radicals with having “troops that could not march and ships that could not swim,” or that Sir GARNET WOLSELEY should display his contempt for lay interference? If a revolution is required it is one in the direction of thrusting back those cobblers to their own lasts.

The following extract from the United States *Army and Navy Journal* of 2nd inst., shows how quietly our neighbors are trying to resuscitate their navy. And with their undoubted facilities as far as Iron is concerned, it would be no matter of astonishment if they turned out a smart fleet of river gunboats. Pittsburg is at the head of the navigation on the Ohio, a narrow, crooked river, with bars having two feet water at low water. But our neighbors knew how to take advantage of the freshets in spring, when the same river rises in places, ninety feet over that level.

It would be very desirable that Canada should have a squadron of similar vessels for coast and harbor purposes.

“The New Orleans *Republican* of Friday last says: “The eight ironclads lying here all of which were built at Pittsburg, have been for some months in such a condition that five hours notice would be sufficient to make them ready for action. Three of them, the *Clacksaw*, *Kewadin*, and *Winnebago*, two turrets and four guns each, are only intended for river service. The others the *Ellah*, *Iris*, *Kalamath*, *Umboqua* and *Tuma*, are sea going monitors, all built

on the same model, 485 tonnage, with single turrets and two guns. They are prepared at any moment to get up steam, receive crew, powder, and stores, and go into commission. Everything is in perfect condition, from the tremendous machinery of the turret down to the smallest portion of the bright work. It has been stated by gentlemen whose opportunities secured them accurate information that 450 seamen could be enlisted in this city. The Secretary of the Navy seems to be equally well informed and determined to take advantage of the circumstance. It is rumored in authoritative circles that the Government in a few days will establish a naval rendezvous at this port. This will be hailed with satisfaction by every one, as showing a strengthened confidence in the people of New Orleans. The establishment of our naval station on such a basis would tend immediately to assist in the recovery of the prosperity of the city. Four or five hundred chances for active, intelligent, able bodied men, many of whom are now seeking in vain for employment, will be eagerly sought for. The political aspect of the move can only be left to conjecture. But, with Escobedo moving towards the Rio Grande, Gordon filibustering in Central America, San Domingo entering on a revolution, the Cubans growing more powerful and confident, and the action of Secretary Robeson in the matter of the steamer *Virginus* it is very significant. The spectacle of five double barreled thunder bolts, ready to be launched in any direction is very inspiring, especially to the eye that controls the hands that holds them.”

We commend the study of the following paragraph to our contemporary *Broad Arrow*, as a lesson, his friends the Whig Radicals should profit by. The Washington Treaty, by which they laid the honor and good faith of England at the feet of the Yankees, has been productive of queer fruits. Here is a worse pirate by far than the Alabama, because she is engaged in keeping up and carrying munitions of war to feed a murderous rebellion in the territories of a friendly power, the said rebels having no recognized belligerent rights, and yet those same Yankees do not blush to aid and abet this villiany, as also to claim the aid of Great Britain for the same purpose. The United States *Army and Navy Journal* of 2nd inst. has the following paragraph:

“Despatches from Kingston, Jam., July 18, 1873, say: It had been known that the steamer *Virginus* was lying in the port of Colon, closely watched by a Spanish steamer of war, and that Spanish steamer as closely watched by the United States steamer *Kansas*; that the Spaniard had threatened to sink this port, and the American promised to do as much for the Spaniard if he molested the *Virginus* in anyway. After listening to much “tall talk” from the Spanish commander, whose craft was moored alongside the *Virginus*, Rafael Quesada, who commands the latter, caused anchor to be weighed, and steamed out of port, amid the repeated cheers of the populace, who thronged the seashore to witness the upshot of the movement. But the commander of the *Bazan* calmly walked up and down the deck and watched the *Virginus* clear out of sight, as he cooled his face by means of a palmetto

fan. He made no effort to pursue her, although he knew full well she was stored with Remingtons and needle guns and all else that would be serviceable to a people engaged in fighting for liberty. The steamer which brought the news to Kingston had hardly settled at her moorings, when the *Virginus* herself arrived. The Spanish consul immediately telegraphs the important news to Cuba, and is apprised that a Spanish gunboat would shortly be despatched to Kingston. In due course the *Cheroqui* arrives, and as if to repeat the farce that had been played at Colon, dropped close alongside the *Virginus*. It is said, some threats were used, which having been reported, caused forth a despatch from the United States Consul, followed up by a caution from the British commodore, in consequence of which the *Cheroqui* put to sea yesterday afternoon. The intention, it is said is to intercept the *Virginus* and prevent her landing her store of arms and ammunition on the Cuban coast. But in this the Spaniards had pretermitted their opportunity, the *Virginus* having eluded their vigilance and made good her intention of landing the expedition—the fourth successful one directed by the able young general, Rafael Quesada. It appears that on leaving Colon she proceeded direct to the coast of Cuba, where she arrived on the 6th July. It was at dusk on Saturday evening and the insurgent outposts being present to give the assurance that all was clear, the business of landing commenced at once, and was kept up with spirit all through the night. By daylight on Sunday morning all was complete, and the steamer cleared out for Jamaica, having put the insurgents in the possession of the following munitions of war: 500 Remingtons, 50 Spencers, 150 needle guns, 200,000 cartridges, 1 ton gunpowder, 200 sabres, revolvers, machetes, etc. besides besides a large quantity of medicines and clothing. So favourable were the chances for the expedition that General Quesada had time to communicate with his compatriots on shore, and even receive letters from his brother and other friends of the cause who are now in New York. These letters, as well as an important correspondence belonging to the Spaniards, which fell into the hands of the insurgents after a recent engagement, and which it has been decided to publish, will be forwarded to New York by the *Claribel* to day.”

The *Army and Navy Journal* has a very high toned article on the Ashantee War, in which of course, the “tarnation britishers” are being pretty considerably chewed up, combining a notice of the Dutch war with the Sultan of Atchine, in which the following beautiful and moral paragraph occurs:

“It may perhaps in the end suggest itself to both England and the Netherlands that the day has gone by for extending Christian civilization and commerce among the outlying barbarians by means of the sword. The tribes that will submit to that sort of education must be nearly exterminated by this time, and the modern movement of universal intercommunication is depriving Western nations in some measure of the military advantage they have heretofore had. Neither the Ashantees nor the Atchinese are enemies to be despised when they have to be fought at such a distance from home.”

DICKENS was all wrong, PECKSNIFF was not an Englishman at all, but a true born Yankee. It might surely occur to our respect-

of contemporary at New York, that it was not much further from London to Cape Cod Castle, than from the Empire city to the lava beds, and the difference between Captain Jack, and the King of Ashutee, consisted altogether in the number of savages each could bring into the field, the rest of the moral he can easily work out.

On the whole, England has no right to look for other treatment, she has allowed her affairs to be managed according to the conceits of a man who would have made a respectable professor in a Scotch school of theology, and her affairs must prosper accordingly.

REVIEWS

We have to acknowledge the receipt of No. LXXII of Volume XVII of the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution." It contains: Fleet Evolutions, and Naval tactics, by Commander Cyprien A. G. Bridge, R. N. Extracts from the four last chapters of Admiral Jurian de la Graviere's work entitled "La Marine d'Anjurdhui," Manteuffels campaign in the east of France, by Capt. H. Gunn, R. E. Lessons from the *Hotspur* and *Glutton*. Experiment by Nathaniel Burnaby Esq., Chief Naval Architect, Admiralty. Target for eye training, by Capt. F. E. Poore, R. M. A. Discussions on points raised by Mr. Burnaby in his paper.

The Meteorology of Sea Temperature and currents of the 10 deg. square of the Atlantic, which lies between the equator and 10 deg. north, and from 20 to 30 West by Capt. H. Toynbee, F.R.A.S., superintendent of Meteorological Office Board of Trade. Rifles, and rifling, by Capt. J. B. O'Hea, 1st to 25th Kings Own Borderers.

We have reviewed the last valuable lecture some time ago.

We have also to thank the courtesy and consideration of T. D. Sullivan Esq., late of the 56th Regiment, now accountant Librarian and Assistant Secretary of the Institution for very valuable papers on the *Rule of the Road at Sea*, comprising information on this most important subject not to be found elsewhere.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the prospectus of a very valuable book about to be issued by J. B. Jackson Esq. of the Department of Agriculture, to be entitled "The Lumberman's Timber Mark Guide," thereby conferring a great boon on the staple trade of Canada, which we hope the parties interested therein will appreciate. Any one at all acquainted with the operations of that trade will at once perceive the great value of the proposed publication; and the price is certainly within the means of all parties concerned in the manufacture of Timber.

We earnestly recommend the volume to the patronage of the trade, and hope the

talented compiler will realize a fair remuneration for his labours.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Secretary Capt. Ankinson for the programme of the "Annual Rifle Match of the Grand Trunk Rifle Association, which is to come off at Point St. Charles on the 22nd August

There are five competitions, prizes being from \$70 to \$265, the aggregate being \$680. The ranges vary from 200 to 600 yards, and the By Laws and regulations tend to make good soldiers as well as marksmen.

The Proceedings of the Ontario Rifle Association, are contained in a neat pamphlet of 120 pages, containing the Report of the President Lieut. Colonel Gzowski, and Secretary, Lieut. Colonel Scoble, from which we learn that the affairs of the Association are in a most prosperous and flourishing condition. That the value of prizes presented at the last meeting was \$3,222 that the membership by affiliation amounts to over 3,000 and that hopes are entertained that the roll will soon be doubled.

This is, indeed, a very satisfactory condition of affairs, a great portion, if not all this success is due to such accomplished Executive officers as Colonels Gzowski and Scoble.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE UNIFORM OF THE MILITIA.

PAPER No. 2.

In our last (page 29) we treated upon the various changes taking place, almost daily in the uniforms of Her Majesty's Regular Service as compared with Her "Colonial Reserve" forces in Canada. We now purpose treating upon 1st, sashes and pouches; and 2nd, chakos.

Without any preface whatever we will take up the subject of sashes. What use are they? Nothing! Except in the field they might in action come in handy to make a stretcher for some poor wounded comrade, that's about all.

Would it not be better if all infantry officers were to wear buff belts and pouches in undress, (such as the "Military Train" wore when in this country during the Trent affair) and white patent leather belts, and black patent leather pouches—small dress ones—in full dress. It would be a great deal better, and not so clumsy, or useless an article of dress, if we wore the pouch instead of the sash, and, as Infantry officers we would prefer it.

Sergeants for instance, could always wear the buff belt and pouch, whether in full or undress uniform, and we are sure it would look a thousand times neater and better. There would be then no fear of a non-commissioned officer appearing slovenly dressed on parade, or in the street, with his sash all twisted and curled up anyhow, as we have seen some of our volunteers, even when on active service (with the regulars, in the field or camp.

We are sure, if our worthy Adjutant General took the matter into consideration, he would say we are right, and would issue an order discarding sashes, and, bringing pouches, as we propose, into vogue.

We would propose the following ornaments for pouches—of course the belt would be plain—on both full and undress ones. The undress pouch,

for officers, should merely have the number of the Regiment (silver) on it, and the full dress one, say have a silver bugle, (rifle style) with regimental number between bugle strings. How would that look? very neat and plain, we think.

For sergeants we would suggest, that they wear just their regimental number, as in the case of officers undress except the Sergeant Major who as senior non-commissioned officer, should we propose, dress exactly like the officer, wearing the scarlet patrol jacket, and the full and undress pouches too.

We would further suggest that the pouches be worn over the new scarlet patrol jacket, at all times, whether sword be worn or not; and when in camp or in the field, the officer of the day could always be known, or any officer on duty, by wearing his pouch at all times. What say you, to our suggestions? Do you think them good ones and worth the consideration of the Adjutant General? We hope so; and feel confident that our ideas would give general satisfaction to almost every Infantry officer.

The next question on the programme is the "shako" or "chako." We may ask the same question about them, as we have about "sashes" what use are they? none whatever, they are more useless than the 'sash.' 'Tis true they set off the soldier, and that's about all, they (in hot weather in this count.) are heavy, and in cold weather are too warm, and on a field day are apt to give the soldier a headache, and make him quite ill on the field. We have seen lots of cases of illness on a field day, caused by the beastly (there is no other term, good enough for it, so please excuse the expression) "Shako." Previous to starting for (that ever memorable place) Pigeon Hill, in 1870, at St. Johns, where the whole active militia force of Montreal, as well as the "Rifle Brigade," were quartered. Lord Alexander Russell, the commandant, issued an order that "Shakos" were not to be worn by either officer or man, but the forage cap was to take its place, since when the Montrealers have always worn the cap and prefer it, till Sir George Cartier's funeral, when they again donned the "Shako." However, the least said the sooner mended, and the Adjutant General would have the thanks of the whole force (and you the "Review" for pushing it) if he would order the "Shako" and "Sash" to be discarded entirely, and such a step, we hope and trust he will take.

Why are snow shoes not served out to the force for winter drill? Should we ever be called upon in winter (God forbid) as was the case in 1833-'39, how many of our men could go through the country on snow-shoes? We maintain, we should be thoroughly trained on snow-shoes, as the Regulars were when here—what say you? more anon.

IXION.

August 2, 1873.

Eight thousand workmen in Madrid propose to form the municipal government and maintain order.

A fire in the Vienna Exhibition building destroyed the Alsace and Lorraine peasants cottage, and it was only by the exertions of the firemen that the agricultural department was saved.

In answer to the demands of the European and American representatives for the revision of the Treaties of 1858, the Chinese Prime Minister replies that nothing can be done until the young Emperor assumes complete sovereign power. The demands include the extension of trade in the interior, opening of new ports, navigation of rivers by steam, and the construction railroads and telegraph lines, together with modifications on the tariff, &c.

A GOOD DOG.

I'm fond of that dog
Well, I ought to be,
For he saved my life,
And is fond of me
He knows what I'm saying—
There—do you see—
He comes and puts
His paw on my knee!

I was took with the fever,
And down so low
I made up my mind
I had to go:
It was on the cards,
I hadn't no show;
It was—Pass in your clip,
And good by, Joe.

That's just where I was—
Played but, you may say,
For the doctor left,
When my chum run away
Doctors in them days
Went for their pay,
I lay there alone—
Not a man would stay!

Only my dog,
Who sat by my bed,
Just where I could see him,
And pat his head,
He felt what I suffer—
Knew what I said,
And wouldn't believe
I was almost dead!

Day after day,
And night after night,
He sat by my bedside,
Always in sight;
He seemed to know
That my head was light—
He wouldn't lie down,
And the dog was right!

I felt if he did—
And think so still—
I should lose my grip—
He was my will,
He put out the fever—
Broke up the chum—
Was something to me
Death could not kill!

I lead a rough life,
I get and I spend,
Pay what I borrow,
Lose what I lead,
I loved a woman—
It came to an end;
Get a good dog, sir,
You have a friend!

From *The Atlantic* for August.

ENGLAND'S NAVY

(From the *London Times* June 27)

On the occasion of the visit of the Sultan in 1867, we had an opportunity of witnessing the result of our first attempts to construct an armored fleet, and the display to-day will prove that neither in the offensive qualities of our ships have our naval constructors and artillerymen been standing still. In first principles, perhaps, the contrast between the iron clads of 1867 and the old wooden liners and frigates which were anchored opposite to them may have been greater than that which exists between our later and earlier armor-plated ships, but to the eye the difference between the *Decastation*, the last completed ship, and the *Black Prince*, one of the first of the iron clads, will be more striking. It cannot fail to be remarked to-day that we have altogether discarded æsthetics in favor of utility in the construction of our ships-of-war, and those who in 1867 groaned over the ugliness of such ships as the *Minotaur* and *Royal Sovereign*, when ranged side by side with the *Galaten* and *Duke of Wellington*, may well despair, unless in the meantime they have grown into utilitarian philosophers, when they gaze on the hideous proportions of the *Decastation*, and are told that the highest naval authorities have pronounced her to be, with some modifications, which will tend, if possible, to render her still more ungainly, the probable type of "the first-class fighting ship of the immediate future."

The *Victory*, hallowed by its association with the name of Nelson, the *Asia*, Sir Edward Codrington's flagship at Navarino; and the *Duke of Wellington*, which bore Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic, have seen their day and done their; but so cruel has been the advance in the art of war that not one of them, or even all of them together, with their aggregate of more than 300 guns, could in their best days have matched the *Decastation* single handed. Long before one of all the 300 guns could have been brought to bear upon the floating fortress, each hull would have been riddled by the shots from her merciless 35-ton guns, and the wooden walls would be pierced through and through between wind and water, while their own balls were glancing off or flying back in splinters from the massive sides of the modern ship, as harmless as hailstones on a pyramid. The steps, or rather strides, which have been taken in the construction of armored ships, will be best appreciated by a brief description of the individual ships assembled in the Channel Squadron, as nearly every one marks a different stage of progress.

The first armor-plated ship which the British navy possessed was the *Warrior*, launched in 1860, and this type is represented in the Channel Squadron by the *Black Prince*, which was launched in the following year. The *Black Prince* and *Warrior*, sister ships, carry only a belt of armor amidships, consisting of an outside plating of four and a half inches, iron, backed by eighteen inches of teak, with an inner skin of about one-half inch iron, leaving the bow and stern totally unprotected, and thus exposed to a raking fire. The armament which these vessels were originally intended to carry consisted of thirty-two 68-pounder guns, but some modifications in the number and calibre of the guns have since been made. With engines of 1,250 nominal horse-power, and indicating an actual pressure equal to 5,772 horse power, the *Black Prince* is capable of a very high rate of speed. Her weak points are the want of protection fore and aft, especially at the water line, and the draught of water. To remedy in some measure the first of these defects, a modification of this type of ship was constructed, of which the *Achilles* is the representative in the Spithead Squadron. The armor of the *Achilles*, instead of being as in the *Black Prince*, merely confined to a belt amidships, has been carried fore and aft at the water line; protection is thus afforded to the rudder head and screw. This addition to the armor-plating of the *Achilles* produces a corresponding difference in the tonnage of the ship, the displacement of the *Achilles* being 9,694 tons, against the 9,137 tons of the *Black Prince*.

The *Hector*, which was launched in 1862, represents another and much smaller type of iron-clad. She, like her predecessors, is protected by 4 1/2-inch plating, but her armor is carried fore and aft, the bow and stern plates being tapered to a less thickness than her midship shield. Her length being 250 feet, and her beam 56 feet, her tonnage is reduced to an actual displacement of 6,713.

We have mentioned that in the *Black Prince* and the *Warrior* the draught of water was so great as to prove a serious inconvenience—so great, in fact, as to prevent their being docked anywhere but in our own yards. To remedy this defect, a new class of ships, of which the *Agincourt* and the *Northumberland* are types, was designed and launched, the former in 1865, the latter in 1866. By increasing the dimensions of these ships it was found possible not only to re-

duce their tonnage, and at the same time adds to the thickness of their armor plating. Each of these vessels is 400 feet in length and 59 feet in breadth of beam, having a tonnage, according to the old measurement, of 6,621 tons, or an actual displacement of 10,627 tons in the case of the *Agincourt*, and of 10,534 in the *Northumberland*. To compensate for this additional weight, the force of the engines was very greatly increased, the *Agincourt's* and *Northumberland's* engines indicating a pressure of no less than 6,867 and 6,553 horses' power respectively against the 5,772 and 5,722 respectively of the *Black Prince* and *Achilles*. The difference between the armor of this new class and that of the earliest ironclads consisted in the increased thickness of the iron plating to 5 1/2 inch, and the reduction of the teak backing from 18 inch to 9 inch. In a later type of ship, which is unrepresented at Spithead on this occasion—namely, the *Lord Clyde* class—the sides of the ship were further strengthened by an inner iron skin of 1 1/2 inch in thickness, and in the *Bellerophon* a still more important improvement was made by the addition of iron girders running longitudinally through the wood backing at intervals of two feet.

We have now arrived at the stage which the construction of armor ships of war had reached at the time of the naval review in 1867. There were at that time a few other types of ships which had been built by way of experiment, such, for example, as those of the *Prince Consort* class, which were in reality wooden line of battle ships converted, the *Royal Sovereign*, an old vessel, converted into a turret ship, upon the plan advocated by Captain Coles, and the *Enterprise*, the earliest of Mr. Reed's experiments in turret ship construction; but these classes of ships are only worthy of a mere passing mention, the converted liners having since been admitted to be useful only as a make shift, and the two turret-ships having been entirely superseded by latter and more perfect designs. The *Royal Sovereign* was so constructed as to present the smallest possible mark to an attacking ship, the bulwarks and ports being made to fall back flush with the sides. She carried her armament in four revolving turrets. About this time the great "battle of the ironclads"—the contest, that is, between the broad side and the turret systems—began to rage fiercely, and it has gone on raging with more or less vehemence ever since. Even now the controversy is not at an end, and advocates of each method are not wanting. The result, however, of the controversy was so far advantageous to the interests of the country that each side, in its endeavor to surpass its antagonists, spared no pains or energy to perfect its favorite type. In a very short space of time the *Monarch* and *Captain*, on the one hand, and the *Hercules*, *Sultan* and *Audacious*, on the other, with other similar ships, were produced. In these we notice a very remarkable advance in efficiency as fighting ships in almost every direction. The *Monarch*, launched in 1869, exemplifies the high free board system as applied to turret ships, and was specially intended for sea going purposes. About the same time it will be remembered that the unfortunate *Captain*, an example of a low freeboard ship, was constructed upon the designs and under the immediate supervision of her inventor, Captain Coles. This vessel, however, owing to a combination of causes, was unsuccessful, although her advocates insist that the fearful catastrophe which befell her only found out certain weak points in her which formed no part of the true design, and that the low freeboard

system is not in any way discredited by the fate which overtook this one example of it; indeed, they contend that, had not the original design been departed from, she would have proved a better sea boat than her rival the *Monarch*, in addition to the many advantages which they allege she possessed as a fighting ship. Be this as it may, the *Monarch* has been proved to be a success. She carries her armament of four twenty-five-ton muzzle loading rifled guns in two turrets placed on pivots between her fore and main masts. These turrets are covered with armor plates of eight inches in thickness, excepting in the immediate vicinity of the ports, where they are increased to a thickness of ten inches. The guns are so mounted that they may, by hydraulic power be raised or lowered so as to vary the extreme angles of elevation and depression from 16 deg. of elevation to 7 deg. of depression.

The *Hercules* and *Sultan*, though differing in some particulars, may be classed together, their chief characteristic being the powerful central battery which they carry. Their principal advantages are the extreme steadiness of gun platform, and, owing to the ports being deeply embrasured, the very wide range of their fire as compared with ordinary broadside ships. Besides the central battery, which is shut off from the rest of the ship, fore and aft, by thickly armored bulkheads, they have armor protected bow and stern batteries. The length of these ships is 325 feet, their breadth of beam 59 feet, and their draught from 23 feet to 27 feet. The estimated displacement of the *Sultan* is 9,285 tons, and that of the *Hercules* 8,677. Their engines are 1,200 nominal horse power, working up to more than seven times that pressure.

The *Audacious*, the last of the broadside ships forming part of the Channel squadron, is of a type known as the improved *Defence*. The *Defence* and her sister ship the *Resistance* were built in 1861; the *Audacious* was launched in 1870. These two classes of ships being of precisely the same dimensions—viz., 280 feet in length and 54 in breadth—afford a fair standard of comparison by which to estimate the progress which had been achieved in the interval of nine years. The *Defence* has 4½ inch armor, the *Audacious* 6 inch. The *Defence* has one-fourth of her length at the bow and another fourth at her stern left wholly without armor, her steering apparatus being entirely unprotected, the *Audacious* has armor throughout, 9 feet wide at the waterline, rising to about 4 feet above the water, and thoroughly protecting her steering gear. The *Defence's* ports are 7½ feet above the water, in the *Audacious* they are 8 feet, and some 16½ feet. The *Defence's* guns train through 60 degrees on the broadside; the guns of the *Audacious* train all round. The *Defence* has a single bottom, the *Audacious* a double bottom throughout. The *Defence* draws 25½ feet of water, the *Audacious* about three feet less. The *Defence* carries 607 tons of 4½ inch armor on 18 inches of wood backing, and a ½ inch iron skin, the *Audacious* has 924 tons of 8 inch and 6 inch armor on 10 inches of wood, and a ½ inch iron skin; the weight of the *Defence's* broadside thrown from protected guns is 640 pounds, that of the *Audacious* 1,250 pounds. The *Defence* under steam makes 11½ knots, the *Audacious* 13½. The area of plain sail in the *Defence* is 22,400 square feet, that of the *Audacious* 25,000 square feet.

There now remain only two of the armored vessels of the Channel squadron for us to consider, but these, or at any rate one of them is the most powerful of

the whole force. The *Glatton*, launched in 1871, being designed chiefly for action against first-class ports and fortresses, was built of enormous strength and of the lowest freeboard compatible with stability. Her armament, consisting of two 25 ton guns, is carried in a single turret, and she is completely protected by armor, varying in thickness from 10 and 12 inches on the sides and the breastwork which defends the base of the turret, the funnel, the hatchways, etc., to 12 inches and 14 inches, the thickness of the armor upon the turrets. The *Glatton* is the smallest ship of the squadron which is to be inspected on Monday, being only 245 feet in length and 54 feet in beam, measuring with all her weights on board only 2,700 tons. Her draught of water is 19 feet, giving a free board of 3 feet, but an arrangement is made for sinking her another foot in the water in time of action by letting water ballast into her. The *Glatton* alone, of all the ships in the squadron, possesses the merit of having been actually tested as to her resisting power, having been subjected to the experiment of being fired at. The result of this trial, it will be remembered, was satisfactory, the ordeal being severe, and the damage done to her turrets comparatively insignificant. The last of the iron clad launched from any of our navy yards is the *Decastation*. This monster carries four 35 ton guns, disposed in two revolving turrets, shielded by 14-inch armor plates. Her dimensions differ very little from those of the *Glatton*, but her tonnage amounts to nearly double as much. Her draught of water is about 26 feet. The object carried out in the design of the *Decastation* was to produce a ship combining power of offence and defence greater than those possessed by other ships she was likely to meet. A regards defensive power it was held to be necessary to provide a target of sufficient resisting power to stand fire from any French guns. This might be accomplished by a 10 inch plating of armor, but in order to guard against being overtaken by rapid improvements in the French guns it was thought desirable to cover all the vivid parts of the ship with 12 inch armor. The turret system presented itself naturally as the means of mounting and working her armament, designed as it was to consist of the heaviest known artillery. To secure a perfectly all round fire everything in the shape of masts, yards, and rigging was dispensed with, and the new monitor was to rely entirely upon her engines. Provision, therefore, must be made for an ample storage of coal. Accordingly, room was made for 1,700 tons, or about eighteen days, supply when steaming at ten knots. The freeboard of the *Decastation* is about 4 feet 6 inches, but is carried to a height of 11 feet 6 inches amidships by an armor-plated breastwork, designed for the protection of the base of the turrets, the funnel, air shafts, etc. This breastwork, adds considerably to the buoyancy and stability of the ship. Above the turrets, both in the *Glatton* and *Decastation*, there is a flying or hurricane deck for the stowage of boats for conning, and for working the ship. The only fault which has been found with this last design is that her bows are too low in the water, and that she incurs a serious risk of being smothered by the waves when being driven at speed through head seas. Ever since her completion she has been taking short trips in the hope of meeting with such weather as might afford her an opportunity of practically ascertaining whether this defect really exists or not, and although she has not been favoured with

bad weather, her behaviour in such seas as she could experiment upon has been so good as to give every hope that she may prove a safe and seaworthy boat.

Besides the ships of the Channel squadron which we have enumerated, there are a few, not in commission, anchored at Spithead, representing various types of iron-clad vessels. Among these we may mention the *Caladoun*, one of the same class as the *Prince Consort*, to which we referred above; the *Hesper*, a vessel built expressly for ramming purposes; the *Gorgon* the *Cyclops*, and *Heat*, heavily armed and armored low freeboard turret ships; and the *Waterwitch*, armor plated, hydraulic gun boat. The absence of one vessel of a distinctive character is source of regret—namely, the *Inconstant*—not only on account of the peculiarities of her construction, but because her enormous speed and the extreme beauty of her lines fairly entitle her to be represented in a squadron which is intended to comprise samples of almost every type of ship in the navy.

Whatever may be the effect of the naval demonstration upon our guests, one advantage must at any rate accrue from it to ourselves—it will, or ought, if anything can, to silence the grumblers or alarmists who refuse to believe in the existence of a British navy, and provides the best possible illustration of the history of naval construction during the last few years.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD MARKSMEN.

We are permitted to publish the following interesting letter addressed by General John Gibbon to the President of the National Rifle Association:

His General Rifle Range Station, U.S.A., }
New York, July 1, 1873. }

MY DEAR COLONEL:

The start at Creedmoore is a step in the right direction, and a popular acknowledgment that before a man can be a soldier he must know how to shoot a gun, and that, not in a Bobacero fashion, but with a full idea as to what his piece is capable of performing. No matter how well drilled and disciplined a body of men is the men themselves are not soldiers until they all know the full capacity of the arms they carry. Discipline is of importance under all circumstances. There are thousands of cases in actual battle where the best drilled regiments cannot perform a manoeuvre. There are none where efficient firing is not of vital importance, and a soldier who knows what his piece is capable of, imbibes from that fact alone a confidence in himself and a courage which add immensely to the importance of his services in battle.

Now that armies are armed with nothing but rifles, accuracy of fire becomes of much greater importance than when smooth bores and buck and ball were used, for them chance shots were almost as efficient as accurate firing.

With many men a lifetime of constant practice is not sufficient to make a good marksman. Not one man in a hundred becomes a good shot, and not one in a thousand becomes a "crack shot"—able to hit his mark at all ranges. Many a man who can knock over a bird in full flight with a shot gun, cannot hit with certainty the size of a man at a hundred yards with a rifle until after long and careful practice; and even then put a man in front of him with a rifle in his hand, or even a harmless deer, and his sight will fail him.

The great difficulty in making a good marksman at all ranges and under all circumstances arises mainly from the inability to properly and accurately estimate distances. A good rifle shot, firing at a target whose distance from him accurately measured in yards, has no difficulty in adjusting the rear sight to the proper elevation and planting his shot where he pleases. But place him in a field without measurements and with a novel object to fire at, and he is all at sea, unless by long and constant practice he has learned to estimate distances properly. Very few men can be taught this: They must have a natural aptitude for it, just as one must have an aptitude for "wood craft." So great is this difficulty that I doubt the propriety of any attempt to teach the mass of an army to fire at distances much beyond the point blank ranges of the piece. If we can succeed in making the majority of our men good marksmen at the distance of say one hundred yards, we will have accomplished about as much as can be expected under present circumstances. Hence, for the present, and for some time to come, that should be the limit of the practice. This renders superfluous the tall and somewhat awkward "hausse" now used on the regulation arm, and which to the vast majority of soldiers is utterly useless. It should be replaced by plain, simple "Buckhorn" sight used on almost all sporting rifles, sighting through the bottom of which gives the point blank range of the piece. After the men become thorough marksmen at one hundred yards, then, and then only, should they be gradually worked up to 150 and 200 yards. An accurate pointblank shot will soon learn how much of the front sight should be seen standing up in the forks of the Bockhorn sight when his bullet is to travel 150 or 200 yards to reach the mark. Now comes the important element of estimating distances. The men should be practised over and over again firing at distances between 100 and 200 without knowing what the distances measured in yards are, so as to teach them to judge for themselves and learn exactly how to aim the piece to reach the mark. In this connection it is a good practice to point out to the marksman the difference in the appearance of an equipped soldier at the various points about the dress can be seen at some distances, and how they vary at different ones.

Beyond 200 yards for the majority of men it is useless to go. The great mistake made in rifle practice, I think, is in attempting too much. It is worse than useless to try to teach a man to shoot at 1,000 yards when he does not know how to hit a mark at 100, and causes a carelessness in shooting and a want of confidence in his arm certain to be hurtful to his efficiency.

Of course there are certain men whose peculiar aptitude as marksmen will enable them to attain accuracy at much longer ranges, and these should be organized separately into a body of sharpshooters, whose efficiency in battle will be of the highest importance. A man who can be taught to hit a mark the size of a silver dollar (if you recollect what that is) every time at a hundred yards can be taught in time to hit the size of a man at a thousand with accuracy sufficient for all practical purposes.

I have been tempted to make these suggestions with the hope of aiding your association in the very important object of its organization—to make efficient marksmen of our citizen soldiers,

Very truly yours,

JOHN GIBBON.

To Colonel Wm. C. Church, President
N. R. A., N. Y.

We may remark that the manual adopted by the Rifle Association provides for "judging-distance drill" as part of the instruction in shooting, and it lays out a course of instruction for the armory and the field which will, it is believed, do much to remedy the deficiencies of which General Gibbon speaks.—
ED. A. N. JOURNAL.

THE CANADIAN RIFLE.

The Canadian rifle, known as the Duval Macnaughton, has been tried at Wimbledon, and has elicited marked expressions of praise from the metropolitan press. The *London Post* thus refers to it, and we select this opinion from a number of others:—

"During the afternoon a trial was made at the 900 yards' range with a new Canadian rifle, named the Duval Macnaughton. This weapon is constructed on the hinge-block principle, and somewhat resembles the Henry and Martini-Henry in appearance. Its action, however, differs considerably from both these, and externally the principal difference is that there is no long lever below, the only lever visible being which rises from the side of the lock, in much the same position as that occupied by the Snider rifle. The springs of the lock, are all upon the old principles, and if any were out of order they could readily be repaired by a common blacksmith; they are, moreover, of considerable strength, and the objectionable spiral spring, one of the principal faults of the Martini Henry, does not find a place in the lock. The extractor is of the most simple and ingenious character, being worked by a sort of a double action by which a pressure outwards is slowly given during the act in cocking the rifle against the cartridge case followed by a rapid stroke against the angle of the extractor, which throws out the case at once. The facility of this action was well demonstrated by means of a tight cartridge case which, when a rapid pressure was applied to the hammer, was thrown out with a jerk that sent it a good two yards behind the manipulator. The manipulation of the gun is extremely simple, and a man lying down can load, fire, throw out the case and load again without altering position of the rifle, a great advantage when compared with the Martini-Henry, from which the cartridge cannot be extracted without using the lever below the stock, thus rendering it necessary to lift up the gun or turn it to one side. By taking out a single screw a plate on the side of the breech shoe can be taken off, exposing the whole mechanism of the lock, which can thus be examined, and if needful cleaned, while if during such an operation it became necessary to use the weapon, the plate might be dropped into the pouch, and the rifle loaded without it. The hinge lock of the breech is so grooved out that the barrel can be inspected or cleaned out from the breech, so that the soldier or sportsman can clean out his rifle, both breech or barrel, without for one moment losing its value as an effective weapon. The rifle is entirely worked by the hammer and trigger, and 30 shots a minute can readily be got off from it by skillful hands. It can be half-cocked when necessary, and the barrel is constructed so as to use the ammunition, supplied Martini-Henry. The barrel is also said to be of an improved construction, and to possess a considerably lower trajectory than the Henry barrel. It is rifled with seven shallow segmental grooves, and the recoil of the weapon is very

slight compared to that of the Martini-Henry. It is said that the Canadian Government are about to supply the forces of the Dominion with this rifle, and if so they will have men armed with probably the most serviceable weapon yet provided for troops."

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MEDAL

We are pleased to hear that His Excellency the Governor General has placed two silver medals at the disposal of the Council of our Provincial Rifle Association. These will be competed for at their matches next week.

The one is to be given to the highest Snider aggregate, the other to the highest small bore aggregate, and will be in addition to the \$30 in money which is given in each case according to the published list of prizes.

We understand that the arrangements for these matches are nearly complete; the ranges are in first rate order, having been very carefully repaired. A detachment of B Battery will be encamped on the ground during the meeting and will act as markers and register keepers.

A large number of competitors are expected from this Province as well as from Ontario and the National Association of New York.—*Gazette*

"Die deutsche Artillerie in den Schlachten bei Metz," published by Mittler & Sohn, Berlin, is a book of interest to artilleryists. It contains facts concerning the operations of the German artillery in the Franco-Prussian war, not contained in any other work on this war.

On the 6th of June, Heinrich Wilhelm Adalbert, Prince of Prussia, died at Carlsbad, of congestion of the lungs. He was admiral and inspector general of the marine, and is greatly lamented by all who are connected with the German naval service, being foremost in advocating any improvement or reform.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for excavating and removing Earth, &c., from the Public Grounds, Parliament Buildings," Ottawa, will be received at this Office, until SATURDAY, the 9th day of AUGUST instant, at noon, for removing the above Earth, &c.

Specification can be seen at this Office, on and after MONDAY, the 4th inst., where all necessary information can be obtained.

The signatures of two solvent and responsible persons, willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract, must be attached to each Tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 1st August, 1873.