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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. VIII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1874.

No. 37

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Major General Edward Selby Smyth, an officer of some distinction in the Imperial army, has been appointed to the important position of Major General Commanding the Militia Forces of the Dominion of Canada. Major General Smyth served as Brigade-Major to the forces in the Concan and Sawaut Warree Country during the campaign of 1844 and '45, and was present at the attack and capture of several strong stockades, as well as in the operations before the mountain forts of Monabur, and at their final assault; also, at the forcing of the Kirwatee Pass and subsequent occupation of the country below the Ghats. Served also in the Kaffir war of 1851-2 (medal), and mentioned in general orders for coolness and in trepidity in command of a column in action in the Fish River Bush (Brevet of Major); with the expedition north of the Orange River in 1852-53 afterwards Quarter Master General of the 2nd Division; and subsequently as Deputy Adjutant General and Deputy Quarter Master General to the Forces in South Africa from January 1854 to July 1860. While commanding the troops in the Mauritius he was twice sworn in, and acted as Governor in 1870 and 1871. He was appointed Major-General 6th March, 1868.

Arrangements have been made with the several Railway Companies for the conveyances to Ottawa of intending competitors at the Dominion Rifle Association Match, which takes place this week, at one fare and a third for the double journey. Passage at this rate can be secured upon production of member's ticket and commanding officer's certificate at any station.

Major D. A. Macdonald, of the Militia Department, left Ottawa on the Evening of the 9th inst., for Manitoba, in charge of Stores, etc., for the Military stationed in that Province.

The Winnipeg *Nor-Wester* says if there is not a big Show at Qu'Appelle at the making of the Indian treaty it will be a wonder. It has been asserted that nearly every tribe in the North West, with the exception of the Black feet will be represented. It predicts that Lieut. Governor Morris and the Hon. Mr. Laird will have their hands fully employed, and will have some difficulty in satisfying all the demands of the Indians.

Hon. Mr. Dubuc, the successor of Mr. Clarke in the Manitoba Attorney Generalship, and a partisan of the half-breeds, had been retained for the defence of Riel, Lepine, and others in their forthcoming trial, for the murder of Scott. Now, however, that

he has succeeded to Clarke's position, and become the prosecutor, it is said he will be obliged to engage a substitute to continue the proceedings, in the Court of Queen's Bench, which alone has authority in the matter, decides that the trials must go on.

Hereafter, dead letters instead of being burned up at Ottawa will be returned to the writers, according to the act introduced last session. Between 200 and 300 letters are thus returned every day.

A committee of the Senate has reported on certain petitions for prohibitory liquor law, which were presented with over three hundred thousand signatures. They find that Canada derives over three millions a year from the liquor traffic, and that about one half the crimes committed are the result of intemperance, while drunkenness is rapidly increasing, especially in large cities.

Mr. Marc-Aurele Plamondon, Q. C., of Quebec, has been appointed Judge of the Superior Court for the District of Arthabaska.

The Halifax, rowing club have decided not to agree to Sadler's proposed alterations from the Brown challenge, which he originally accepted.

There was a heavy shower of rain in the neighbourhood of the Gatineau on Friday morning last and a former who came in with a load of hay, had his stuff as well as himself well drenched. He was rather surprised when he discovered dry weather in Ottawa.

The works on the Northern Colonization Railway have advanced so far that a further instalment of \$70,000 has been paid on account of construction by the Provisional Government.

The Imperial Government, it seems, has ordered a list of Canadians who served under the flag in 1812 to be made out, and this is being done by the Militia Department at Ottawa. A good many are said to be already inscribed, and all who are entitled to be enrolled, but are not yet so, should lose no time in sending in their names.

The marketable value of soldiers' claims for lands in Manitoba, is said to be \$155 each. This is pretty near the actual value of homestead rights, and the difference that the latter can be had by pre-emption.

The Minnesota State Lumbermen's Convention, at a meeting held in St. Paul last week, adopted the following resolution:—"Resolved, that the delegates from this State to the Saginaw Convention, be directed to make arrangements for a convention of lumbermen of the Mississippi Valley and its tributaries, for the purpose of uniting all parties in said valley who are manufacturing lumber, in reducing the production of lumber, and agreeing upon time and place of meeting."

A special to the *Times* says, two white refugees—one in the Union, and the other an ex-Confederate soldier—arrived at New Orleans from Conshatta, having been warned away from their homes by White Leaguers on account of their support of the general government. They confirm the previous reports of the murder of officials and negroes, and say that the swamps around Conshatta stink with the corps of slaughtered negroes.

The Duke of Argyll has commissioned M. R. Anderson, architect, Edinburgh, to commence operations at once, with a view to the thorough repair and partial restoration of the interesting ruins in Iona.

Capt. Harvey, of the 71st Highlanders, while disembarking troops from the *Tamar*, at Queenstown, on the 5th inst. gallantly rescued a woman and child who had fallen into the water. It was quite dark at the time, and there was a strong tide running.

A special from Paris to the *Daily News* says M. Francors Pierre Gilliame Guizot, the eminent French author and statesman, is in a comatose state, and death is imminent.

A collision occurred in the Mersey on the 9th between the Spanish steamer *Tamar*, and the Anchor Line steamer *Alexander*. The latter was sunk and *Tomar* was badly damaged.

From a return made to the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, it appears that during the month of August, the grain and flour shipped from Chicago to Canada to be transhipped to some European port, was as follows:—Wheat, bush., 357,853; corn 215,675; oats, 16,686; flour, brls., 4,287. Total value, \$543,712.

A terrific collision occurred on the Great Eastern Railway, near Norwich on the 11th. Fifteen persons were killed, and thirty injured, some of whom it is feared will not survive.

The Paris newspapers publish an official Carlist despatch, acknowledging that the *Loyalists* fired on the German gunboats *Albatross* and *Nautilus* at Guetaria. The despatch declares that the vessels were endeavoring to effect the landing of arms under the pretext of exercising the crews, and in conclusion says the Carlists will recognize no combination of Serrano and his accomplices, but will exact respect for Spanish territory, and resist the bravado with which the German Government has endorsed the action of the gunboats.

The Carlists recently fired on a train of cars believing that the Austrian and German Ambassadors were passengers. The driver and stoker of the train were killed.

A despatch to the *Times* says the Ameer of Kashgar has defeated the principal body of troops which was menacing his frontier.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF
THE MILITIA FOR 1873.

APPENDIX No. 4.

(Continued from Page. 423.)

ON THE QUESTION OF HORSEING FIELD BATTERIES

Opinions of Officers commanding Field Batteries of Artillery, forwarded in reply to Circular Memorandum dated 13th November, 1873, from the Acting Adjutant General of Militia, calling for information through the Deputy Adjutants-General of Military Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8, as to whether the present system of supply of Horses for Field Batteries works satisfactorily.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. 1.

London and Wellington Field Batteries.

HEAD QUARTERS,

WELLINGTON, F. B., Nov. 27th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memo, enclosing one of the Acting Adjutant-General, bearing date 13th Nov., 1873, relating to the supply of horses for the Field Artillery.

With regard to the working of the present system of supply, the system adopted, so far as I am aware, is to allow each Commanding Officer to make his own arrangements, for the supply of fifty horses authorized, each year. The owners of horses are paid a sum for each horse, which varies according to the terms of the order for annual drill each year.

There have been no regulations made under the provisions of which I shall speak, and Commanding Officers have only the pay and small advantages given by the 37th section of the Act, to offer as inducements to enrol. I do not think that there is even power for a Commanding Officer to enrol horses for a number of years, except by personal contract.—That is the plan which I have adopted, and I believe the only legal plan.

Owners here, frequently refuse to let me have their horses for more than one year, and often withdraw them, as they say the inconvenience to them is so great that the pay—though large enough in my opinion—each day's pay, does not reimburse them for their trouble and loss in having their horses away from home.

The effect here has been that the best horses have not been obtained, and that even in the two years I have had the battery, many of them have been changed, and I cannot be certain that if the battery were called out in a hurry, that I could get those even which were out this year.

Now what is wanted, is a sufficient supply of the best horses enrolled for a number of years, marked, and available at all times.

By 31 Vic., Cap. 40, 18, s. a. 2, it is provided that regulations may be made for the enrolment of horses, &c., and by ss. 96 and 97, it is provided that regulations made under the Act shall be law.

The Orders of 12th March, 1870, contain no such regulations, and, I believe none have ever been made under that Act.

I would therefore suggest, that in making such regulations the following points be considered, premising that if any such provisions be made, the present pay will not be sufficient to recompense owners for having their horses so tied up:—

1. Horses to be enrolled for a period of not less than 3 years.

2. To be owned by the person enrolling.—To be free from all liens and mortgages.

3. To be marked on enrolment, with the battery letter and their number, and a corresponding register, to be kept by the Commanding Officer enrolling.

4. The owners to be entitled to the same exemption as if members of the force. The horses to be exempt from seizure, distress, tolls, and municipal or other license charges.

5. The owners to receive a certificate from the Commanding Officer, which shall protect them and the horses—to be cancelled at the end of the term.

6. To be paid, upon enrolment, the sum of say \$12, for each horse, and the same amount annually, at the end of each year; after the first allowance, to be increased if a team is re-enrolled after the first three years.

7. Owners to be liable to fine or imprisonment for selling, or in any way disposing of enrolled horses without the written permission of the Commanding Officer.

8. Such permit not to have the effect of avoiding the enrolment.

9. No sale without it to pass the property to purchaser.

10. Power to the Commanding Officer to take enrolled horses wherever they may be found when required for service.

11. Horses to be subject to inspection and rejection at any time they may be found unfit for service.

12. The present rates of pay for service should be continued. The forage should always be supplied.

13. Some provision should be made to reimburse owners for losses caused by horses being returned lame, or injured.

I think that all the above provisions can be made under the sections of the Act respecting Militia and Defence above referred to.

Hoping that what I suggest may be of some assistance to you,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. H. MACDONALD, Capt.,

Commanding W. F. B.

The Deputy Adjt. General,
at London.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 2

Hamilton Field Battery.

HAMILTON, Dec. 17th, 1873.

SIR,—In reference to the best system for procuring horses for the annual drill of Field Batteries, I beg to state that I consider the present system gives good satisfaction, with the exception, that the pay is not sufficient for horses. I would suggest that it would be \$1 per diem for three hours' drill, and when in camp, that it would be \$1 per diem and rations.

I beg leave to suggest another plan that, if introduced, would work to the best advantage with Field Batteries; that is, that horses sufficient to turn out the batteries, be purchased by Government, and those horses when not on drill, or active service, to be placed with responsible parties to keep and use, and to be handed over to the batteries when required, in the same condition as when received.

By this system, batteries could be turned out on the shortest notice, without loss of time or trouble, with the same horses from year to year, which would please the bat-

teries in a much more efficient state than they at present are.

Hoping the above will meet with your approval,

I remain your humble servant,
Geo. B. SMITH, Capt.,
Commanding H. V. F. B.
To Lt.-Col. Villiers,
Brigade Major.

Welland Canal Field Battery.

PORT ROBINSON, Nov. 24th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th inst. asking "whether the present regulation of obtaining horses whenever required works satisfactorily; also if I have any suggestion to offer, &c." In reply I beg to state that the present regulations do not work as satisfactorily as I would wish; under it, inferior animals are offered and easily obtained, but to horse the battery with the superior class of horses I have always endeavoured to procure, depends on the personal influence and exertion of the officers, and not unattended with a large private expense.

I would suggest enrolling horses somewhat similar to the present plan of enrolling men, and for a like term of years, subject to half-yearly inspection by a Veterinary Surgeon, exempting them by law from seizure for debt, and paying the owners a bonus in addition to the annual drill pay.

Thereby ensuring a supply of sound, serviceable, and partially drilled animals at the shortest notice. At the same time lessening the risk of horses dying on service, and the consequent expense of paying for them.

Trusting the above suggestion may meet with your approval.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obed't servant,

R. S. KING, Major.

Lt.-Col. Durie,
Brigade Office, Toronto.

Toronto Field Battery.

TORONTO, Dec. 1873.

SIR,—In reply to your enquiry referring to the supply of horses for the Volunteer Field Artillery, I would state, that I still hold the opinion formerly expressed by me on this subject, that is, to purchase say sixteen horses, and give them to some public carrier who would enter into bonds to produce them, or others equally good, whenever required, for which the parties would receive no pay—the public to supply forage during drill. At the end of, say eight years, the horses to be the property of the parties who had charge of them. I have talked this matter over with several responsible persons who are willing to carry out my suggestions. On counting cost, a saving would be the result:

Sixteen days' drill, sixteen horses,
at one dollar per day. \$2 018
To purchasing sixteen horses. 1 600

Saving in 8 years. \$ 448

A saving in my battery would accrue for extra duty at opening and closing of the Provincial Legislature, two days in each year, amounting to \$256. Total \$704, saved in eight years—not counting what is of far more consequence, increased efficiency. The horses could be utilized for the removal of Provincial stores in Toronto, for which I believe, a large amount is paid annually. In fact, if the contractor for the removal of Provincial stores was compelled to supply a number of horses, it would be of great advantage to the battery: at present, the parties say, *if don't pay*.

Another mode, suggested by yourself, might be put in operation at once; that is, to increase the pay of drivers and horses, after the first year, as an inducement to remain, and would be equivalent to good conduct pay in the Imperial Service.

I find that horses can be procured during the month of June. Last year I had to refuse the offer of twenty horses, having secured the number required in a short time. The Camp at Niagara might have been the reason, as my battery mustered the strongest in the Dominion last year, while this year, I could not secure a full muster without compulsion.

In the event of war or invasion, the law is sufficient to enable an officer to procure all the horses he may want, at a few hours' notice. An officer who cannot do so is unfit to command a Field Battery—as an example, *fifty-six horses* were procured in three hours for this battery, in 1866, and can be repeated, if required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedt. servant,

JOHN GRAY, Capt.

Commanding Toronto Field Battery.

Lt. Col. Durie, D. A. G.,
Mil. Dist. No. 2.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

Kingston Field Battery.

KINGSTON, ONT., 20th Nov., 1873.

Sir,—In reply to yours of yesterday, I beg to say that in my opinion the present system of supplying the horses for the Field Battery under my command (that of each driver bringing in any horses to make up the number he has undertaken to furnish) is not the most satisfactory that can be devised.

I think that if the horses were regularly enrolled for a certain number of years, a thorough description of each horse entered on the battery books, and a certificate of such enrollment, embodying such description given to the owner by the commanding officer, which certificate should exempt the horse from taxation for the year, and from execution for debt for the same period, and entitle the owner to draw, after the annual drill, a certain small gratuity (say \$10), the receipt of which should render the horse liable to compulsory service at any time when required by the militia authorities during the period of enrollment. The system would be rendered as nearly perfect as possible.

The greatest difficulty I have experienced during my seventeen years of service in the battery has not been the procuring of horses, but the procuring of the same horses at the annual drills. They require to be drilled and broken to the guns quite as much as the men.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. KIRKPATRICK, Major

Commanding K. V. F. B.

Lt. Col. Jarvis, D. A. G.,
Kingston.

(To be Continued.)

A BATTLE WITH INDIANS.—Camp on Red River, S-pt. 8th.—The command of Gen. Miles met between 400 and 500 Cheyenne Indian twelve miles from Red River, Texas, on the 30th of Aug., and after a sharp engagement, lasting five hours, drove them over twelve miles of high and almost impassable canons, with a loss to them of twenty-five or thirty killed and wounded. Our casualties were three badly wounded.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

HIS SPEECH AT THE TORONTO CLUB DINNER.

On Wednesday evening, 2nd inst., His Excellency the Governor General was entertained by the Toronto Club. In response to a toast to his health, he delivered one of the best of his many happy speeches. We reproduce the following from the *Mit's* report:

It is but a few short weeks since I left Toronto, and yet I question whether many born Canadians have ever seen or learnt more of the western half of the Dominion than I have during that brief period. (Hear, hear.) Memory itself scarcely suffices to reflect the shifting vision of mountain, wood and water, inland seas and silver rolling rivers, golden cornlands and busy prosperous towns through which we have held our way; but though the mind's eye fail to ever again re-adjust the dazzling panorama, as long as life endures, not a single echo of the universal greeting with which we have been welcomed, will be hushed within our hearts. (Great applause.)

His Excellency then proceeded to speak of the enthusiasm with which he had been received everywhere he went, and the devoted loyalty of the Canadian people to the Queen. He was struck with the universal prosperity of the Dominion and the faith of its people in its

CONNECTION WITH THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

On this point he remarked:—Words cannot express what pride I feel as an Englishman in the loyalty of Canada to England. (Hear, hear.) Nevertheless, I should be the first to deplore this feeling, if it rendered Canada disloyal to herself—if it either dwarfed or smothered Canadian patriotism, or generated a sickly spirit of dependence. Such, however, is far from being the case. The legislation of your Parliament, the attitude of your statesmen, the language of your press sufficiently show how firmly and intelligently you are prepared to accept and apply the almost unlimited legislative faculties with which you have been endowed;—(hear, hear)—while the daily growing disposition to extinguish sectional jealousies and to ignore an obsolete provincialism, proves how strongly the young heart of your confederated commonwealth has begun to throb with the consciousness of its nationalized existence. (Great cheering.) At this moment not a shilling of money finds its way to Canada, the interference of the Home Government with the domestic affairs of the Dominion has ceased, while the Imperial relations between the two countries are regulated by a spirit of such mutual deference, forbearance and moderation, as reflects the greatest credit upon the statesmen of both. (Hear, hear.) Yet so far from this gift of autonomy having brought about any divergence of aim or aspiration on either side, every reader of our annals must be aware that the sentiments of Canada towards Great Britain are infinitely more friendly now than in those early days when the political intercourse of the two countries was disturbed and complicated by an excessive and untoward tutelage—(cheers)—that never was Canada more united than at present in sympathy of purpose, and unity of interest with the mother country,—more at one with her in social habits and tone of thought,—more proud of her claim to share in the heritage of England's past,—more ready to accept whatever obligations may be imposed upon her by her partnership in the future fortunes of the Empire. (Tremendous applause)

He then referred to the warm welcome

which he had received in Chicago and Detroit, and continued, "our friends across the line are wont, as you know, to amuse their lighter moments with those large utterances that pleased the early gods." (Laughter.) To these invitations I invariably replied by acquainting them that in Canada we were

ESSENTIALLY A DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE,

that nothing would content us unless the popular will could exercise an immediate and complete control over the executive of the country—that the ministers who conducted the Government were but a committee of Parliament, which was itself an emanation from the constituencies, and that no Canadian would be able to breathe freely if he thought that the persons administering the affairs of his country were removed beyond the supervision and control of our Legislative Assemblies. And, gentlemen, in this extemporized repartee of mine, there will be found, I think, a germ of sound philosophy. (Laughter) In fact it appears to me that even from the point of view of the most enthusiastic advocate of popular rights, the Government of Canada is nearly perfect, for while you are free from those historical complications which sometimes clog the free running of our Parliamentary machinery at home, while you possess every popular right and guarantee that reason can demand—(hear, hear)—you have an additional element of elasticity introduced into your system in the person of the Governor General, for as I had occasion to remark elsewhere, in most forms of Government, should a misunderstanding occur between the head of the State and the representatives of the people, it is possible a deadlock might ensue of a very grave character, inasmuch as there would be of course no power of appeal to a third party—and deadlocks are the dangers of all constitutional systems—whereas in Canada, should the Governor General and his Legislature unhappily disagree, the misunderstanding is referred to England as *amicus curiæ*, whose only object of course it is to give free play to your Parliamentary institutions, whose intervention can be relied upon as

IMPARTIAL AND BENEVOLENT,

and who would immediately replace an erring or impracticable Viceroy—for such things can be—(laughter)—by another officer more competent to his duties, without the slightest hitch or disturbance having been occasioned in the ordinary march of your affairs. (Applause.) If, then, the Canadian people are loyal to the Crown, it is with a reasoning loyalty. (Applause.) It is because they are able to appreciate the advantage of having inherited a constitutional system so workable, so well-balanced, and so peculiarly adapted to their own especial wants. (Applause.) If to these constitutional advantages we add the blessing of a judiciary not chosen by a capricious method of popular election, but selected for their ability and professional standing by responsible Ministers and alike

INDEPENDENT OF POPULAR FAVOR AND POLITICAL INFLUENCES

—(hear, hear)—a Civil Service whose rights of permanency both the great political parties of the country have agreed to recognize (applause)—and consequently a Civil Service free from partizanship and disposed to make the service of the State, rather than that of Party, their chief object—(hear, hear)—an electoral system purged of corruption by the joint action of the ballot and the newly constituted courts for the trial of bribery—(cheers)—a population hardy, thrifty, and industrious, simple in their manners, sober

in mind, God-fearing in their lives; and lastly, an almost unlimited breadth of territory, replete with agricultural and mineral resources, it may be fairly said that Canada sets forth upon her enviable career under as safe, sound, and solid auspices as any State whose bark has been committed to the stream of time. (Great cheering.) The only thing still wanted is to man the ship with

A MORE NUMEROUS CREW.

From the extraordinary number of babies I have seen at every window, and at every cottage door—(cheers and laughter)—native energy and talent appears to be rapidly supplying this defect—(laughter)—still it is a branch of industry in which the home manufacturer has no occasion to dread foreign competition—(great laughter)—and Canadians can well afford to share their fair inheritance with the straitened sons of toil at home. For many years past, I have been a strong advocate of emigration in the interests of the British population. I believe that emigration is a benefit both to those who go and to those who remain, at the same time that it is the most effectual and legitimate weapon with which labor can contend with capital. The subject is so serious a one, so much depends upon the individual training, capacity, health, conduct, and antecedents of each several emigrant, that no one without an intimate and special knowledge of the subject would be justified in authoritatively enlarging upon—(hear, hear)—but this at all events I may say: Wherever I have gone I have found numberless persons who came to Canada without anything, and have since risen to competence and wealth—(applause)—that I have met no one who did not gladly acknowledge himself better off than on his first arrival—(cheers)—and that amongst thousands of persons with whom I have been brought into contact, no matter what their race or nationality, none seemed ever to regret that they had come here. (Great and continued applause.) This fact particularly struck me on entering the log huts of the settlers in the more distant regions of the country. Undoubtedly their hardships had been very great, the difficulties of climate and locality frequently discouraging, their personal privations most severe, yet the language of all was identical, evincing without exception, pride in the past, content with the present, hope in the future. (Cheers.) While combined with the satisfaction each man felt in his own family, there shone another and even a nobler feeling, namely, the delight inspired by the consciousness of being a co-efficient unit in a visibly prosperous community, to whose prosperity he was himself contributing. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Of course these people never could have attained the position in which I found them without tremendous exertions. Probably the agricultural laborer who comes to this country from Norfolk or Dorsetshire will have to work a great deal harder than ever he worked in his life before, but if his work is harder he will find

A SWEETENER TO HIS TOIL,

of which he could never have dreamt in the old country, namely, the prospect of independence—of a roof over his head for which he shall pay no rent, and of ripening corn fields round his homestead which own no master but himself. (Tremendous applause.) Let a man be sober, healthy and industrious, let him come out at a proper time of the year, let him be content with small beginnings and not afraid of hard work and I can scarcely conceive how he should fail in his career. (Long and continued applause.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

"A" BATTERY--CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Last week Capt. HOLMES with one S Sergt., one Sergt., and 20 file, proceeded to Toronto to act as markers, scorers, and Military Police at the Ontario Rifle Association. On Saturday evening the Battery paraded at 8 o'clock, Major COTTON in command, and marched to the City Hall to form a Guard of Honor for their Excellencies Lord and Lady DUFFERIN, during their reception. At 7.30 a.m., on Monday the Battery embarked on board the steamer "Maud," and proceeded to the residence of the Hon. R. J. CARTWRIGHT, where they met the guns and horses, which came round by the road. His Excellency inspected the Battery, and expressed himself as very much pleased with the appearance of the men both here and in Toronto, and said he looked upon them as the Regulars of Canada.

The Battery then marched down to the wharf and formed a Guard of Honor. His Excellency and Suit embarked at 8.30 o'clock, a.m., the Battery presenting arms and the band playing God Save the Queen. As the "Maud" moved away from the wharf Capt. HOLMES, with 20 men fired a salute of 19 guns from Fort Henry.

TETE DE PONT BARRACKS.

Sept. 9th, 1874.

[Correspondence Volunteer Review.]

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1874.

THE "American Team" continue to practice regularly. At the semi weekly contest on Saturday last Gen. P. S. DAKIN led with a score of 149 out of a possible 180, fifteen shots each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The weapon used was a Sharp Sporting Rifle between which and the Remington there is great rivalry. Lieut. HARRY FULTON, who made a score of 141, uses a Remington breech loader as a muzzle loading gun. On one occasion he forgot to put in a bullet and consequently scored a miss. On Wednesday the shooting of the team showed an improvement over previous trials, Lieut. A. ANDERSON heading the list.

CARBINE PRACTICE.

The Third Regiment of Cavalry tried their skill with the Carbine at 100 and 300 yards on Monday. The shooting was very poor only 174 men out of 386, qualifying for the greater distance by making 8 points and over out of a possible 20 at 100 yards. The regiment paraded in full uniform, the men wearing their sabres. The American Cavalryman is so extremely fond of having a sword dangling at his heels that even at target practice he must needs wear it. There were several extraordinary scenes of insubordination. One trooper bit an officer in the cheek.

Another drew his sword and threatened to annihilate any and everybody, while several were in such a maudlin state of intoxication as to necessitate their removal by force. The officers of this regiment are an incompetent set, and have little if any respect shown them by the men of their commands.

REGIMENTAL RIFLE CLUBS.

On Tuesday the Rifle Club of the Twelfth Regiment fired for a gold badge, presented by COLONEL GILBERT KEVE, the Secretary of the National Rifle Association. Private SMITH, Co. D., was the winner with a score of 30 out of a possible 40; five shots each at 200 and 500 yards, with a score of 44 out of a possible 56; seven shots each at 200 and 500 yards, Private KILLER won a gold badge presented to the 79th Regiment by CAPTAIN ROSS. Several regimental teams were at practice on the same day, and some remarkably good shooting was done. Sergeant CAMERON of the 79th making five consecutive bull's eyes at 500 yards.

THE FALL MEETING.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association met on Tuesday and decided on the programme for the annual meeting at Creedmoor. The date is altered from Sept., 26th to Sept., 29th. The programme is now being printed and will be issued in a few days. It has not been materially altered from the synopsis given in my previous letter.

CRICKET.

An eleven from the Montreal Cricket Club played a two days match with the St. George's of this city, on the grounds of the latter at Hoboken, on Monday and Tuesday. The Canadians made 60 in the first and 83 in the second innings. The New Yorker's made 208 in one innings, winning the match in one innings with 65 runs to spare. The batting of the Canadians was only fair while their fielding was very weak. H.A.L.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10th.

A FLASH IN THE PAN.

The State prize is shot for each year by a team of twelve men from each regiment. As may be supposed—great rivalry exists for the possession of this trophy. Last year the 22nd Regiment came out at the head of the list, and in hopes of again carrying off the prize—the team has been kept together and has practiced assiduously. The wisacres who represent the military authorities came to the conclusion that "permanent" teams acted to the detriment of the force inasmuch as it confined the regimental team shooting to the same particular few, and presented the majority from testing their skill. A great deal was urged on both sides, and resulted in a condition being inserted in the rules governing the State Prize Match, to be shot for at the coming meeting, that any regiment winning one year must be represented by a different team at the next annual contest. The issuance of such an

order within a few weeks of the match was manifestly unfair, and caused such a howl of indignation from the National Guardsmen that the military "wise men of Gotham," again met to deliberate over the matter and resolved to rescind the obnoxious clause. All is now quiet along the line, and the different teams are practising steadily and with marked improvement in the scores. The team shooting this year bids fair to surpass anything previously recorded at Creedmoor.

PRACTICE RETURNS.

Until last week the scores made by the American Team at their semi weekly trials were regularly given to the press. The members of the team who are all private gentlemen, and not professionals objected to their names being paraded before the public, and decided for the future not to publish the scores. At once a disappointed penny-a-line poured in a broadside of abuse. His declarations would have fallen harmless had not the journal he represented, lent only a too willing ear to his libels and published them. It was charged that the club in general, and the individual members in particular, were interested in bets and pools on the International Match, and that the scores were suppressed for the sole purpose of assisting the gamblers. The accusations were as unjust as they were unfounded; but to allay all suspicion the team consented to having the scores published as usual and which is now done.

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

At the regular semi weekly practice on Saturday last of the thirteen members who are competing for positions on the American Team, the eight best scores aggregated 1,151 points, this shows a decrease of 2 points from the previous practice, and is only 42 points less than the aggregate, with which the Irish eight won the Eloho Shield in 1873. On Saturday Mr G. W. YALE and Col. BODINE tied, and headed the list with 150 points each. Mr. YALE used a Sharp sporting rifle and made 27 bull's eyes out of 45 shots, 11 of these were at 900 yards, 9 of them being consecutive. At yesterday's practice the wind, which changed suddenly and blew directly across the range, interfered with the shooting. Lieut. A. ANDERSON led the score with 143 points, followed by Colonel GILBERTSLEEVE and Lieut. NILTON, with 142 each. The score of the eight best shots aggregated 1,120, which is equal to any previous trial, the state of the weather being considered.

THE FINAL CHOICE.

One more trial and the team will be chosen from among those now competing. Those selected will be placed under an experienced captain, and will be exercised daily until the meeting takes place.

PREPARING FOR THE VISITORS.

The Irish Team may be expected here on Monday next. A committee have been named to meet them at the pier and escort

them to their hotel, and to attend to their comfort while here.

A BUSY DAY AT THE RANGES.

Tuesday was a red letter day at Creedmoor. The weather was unusually fine for shooting, and in addition to a large number of competing marksmen, a crowd of interested spectators were present. The Irish-American Rifle Club had its first match. The prize a club badge, was won by Col. BODINE, with a total score of 32 points in a possible 40—ten shots at 200 yards, position standing. Private EDMONSTON carried off the 79th Regiment Club prize—the Bruce medal, scoring 48 out of a possible 56, seven shots each at 200 and 500 yards. The "GILBERTSLEEVE" badge presented to the 12th Regiment, was awarded to Sergeant Wood, who scored 29 with 5 shots, each at 200 and 500 yards. In the regimental team shooting, Sergeant Wood again headed the list with a score of 33, the number of shots and distance being the same as the club match.

HAL

RIFLE COMPETITION.

OTTAWA BRIGADE GARRISON ARTILLERY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual prize meeting of the above association, opened on Monday, 7th inst., at the Rideau Rifle Range. The day was most propitious for rifle practice, and, as the subjoined scores will show, the shooting was much above the average. The arrangements under the President, Surgeon T. H. Corbett, and the Executive Committee, Captains Graham and Cluff; Lieuts. Harris, Ryan, Bedard, Heron, Russell, and Grant where of the most perfect kind, and reflects much credit on those gentlemen. The following are the several competitions, and the names of the winners of prizes.

BRIGADE MATCH.

Open to all members of O. B. G. A. Entrance free. Ranges 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range.

Prizes	Value	Pts
1 Major Eagleson.....	\$12.00	33
2 Gunner Morrison.....	19.00	31
3 Lieut Grant.....	9.00	31
4 Gunner Lambert.....	8.00	30
5 Sergt Walters.....	6.00	28
6 Lieut Evans.....	5.00	28
7 Sergt McDonald.....	5.00	25
8 Gunner Johnson.....	4.00	24
9 Lieut Walker.....	4.00	24
10 Gunner Anderson.....	3.50	21
11 Lieut Harris.....	3.00	20
12 Sergt Yeomans.....	2.60	20
13 Bandsman Wheatley...	2.00	18
14 Sergt Holt.....	2.00	16
15 Lieut Ryan.....	1.50	14
16 Sergt. Major Burrows...	1.00	14

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Ranges 300 and 500 yards, open to members of the Association only. Entrance free.

Prizes	Value	Pts
1 Sergt Yeomans.....	\$10.00	36
2 Lieut Grant.....	10.00	35
3 Gunner Morrison.....	8.00	31
4 Lieut Walker.....	8.00	30
5 Major Eagleson.....	6.00	29
6 Gunner Lambert.....	5.50	29
7 Gunner McDonald.....	5.00	26
8 Lieut Evans.....	5.00	26
9 Sergt Walters.....	5.00	25
10 Sergt. Major Burrows...	4.00	25

11 Gunner Johnston.....	3.00	24
12 Lieut Ryan.....	2.50	23
13 Sergt Cluff.....	2.00	22
14 Capt Graham.....	2.00	20
15 Bandsman Wheatley....	2.00	19
16 Gunner Bonnell.....	1.50	17
17 Bandsman Manley.....	1.50	16

ALL-CONERS MATCH.

Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, five shots at each range, open to all Volunteers. Entrance free.

Prize	Value	Pts
1 Lieut Walker, OBGA...	\$12.00	44
2 Sergt Sutherland, GGFG	8.00	43
3 Lieut Grant, OBGA.....	7.50	41
4 Pte Symas, GGFG.....	8.00	40
5 Col-Sergt Cairns, GGFG	5.00	40
6 Sergt Yeomans, OBGA...	5.00	37
7 Sergt Cotton, GGFG....	4.50	37
8 Gun Lambert, OBGA....	4.00	37
9 Sergt McDonald, OBGA...	3.50	35
10 Sergt Walters, OBGA...	2.75	35
11 Pte Clayton, GGFG....	2.50	33
12 Pte Troop ".....	2.25	32
13 Sergt Brewer ".....	2.00	31
14 Pte Gray, ".....	2.00	31
15 Pte Newby ".....	1.80	29
16 Gun Johnston, OBGA...	1.00	29
17 Pte Powell, GGFG.....	80	29

NURSERY STAKES.

Winners of 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes in former matches excluded, 200 and 400 yards, five shots at each range. Entrance free.

Prizes	Value	Pts
1 Lieut Harris.....	\$10.00	30
2 Gunner Johnston.....	8.00	28
3 Capt. Graham.....	5.00	27
4 Gun Lambert.....	5.00	27
5 Sergt McDonald.....	5.00	27
6 Sergt Holt.....	5.00	24
7 Lieut Ryan.....	4.00	24
8 Sergt Major Burrows...	4.00	24
9 Lieut Evans.....	3.00	23
10 Sergt Walters.....	3.25	22
11 Capt Cluff.....	3.00	20
12 Gunner Hall.....	2.50	19
13 Surgeon Corbett.....	2.00	14
14 Sergt. Maj Hartnaday...	2.00	13
15 Sergt Hartnaday.....	2.00	13

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Ranges 200 and 400 yards, five shots at each range, open to all members of the Brigade who have unsuccessfully competed at this meeting. Entrance free.

Prizes	Value.
1 Bandsman Norris.....	\$8.00
2 Gunner McIntosh.....	6.00
3 " Goodwin.....	5.00
4 " Reynolds.....	5.00
5 " McGowan.....	4.00
6 " Daglish.....	2.50
7 Sergt Darnley.....	2.00
8 Gunner McWhalley.....	1.50
9 " Sawyer.....	3.00
10 " Bowen.....	6.00
11 " Tunstall.....	3.00
12 Corporal Darnley.....	4.00
13 Paymaster Crombie.....	5.00

PRIZES IN THE HIGHEST AGGREGATE SCORE IN MATCHES 1, 2 AND 3.

1st prize to highest aggregate score; Ontario Silver Badge and \$20.00. 2nd prize to second aggregate score; violin complete by Orme & Son.

1. Lieut Grant, OBGA.....	107
2. Lieut Walker, OBGA.....	98

Lieut. Grant, i might be stated, has for the fourth time taken the first prize in the highest aggregate score, winning the Ontario Silver Badge and \$20. This is highly creditable to Mr. Grant as a marksman. The second highest aggregate score was taken by Lieut. Walker of the same regiment.

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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, SEPT. 15, 1874.

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

LIEUT. J. B. VINTER, of Victoria, is our authorised Agent for Vancouver Island, British Columbia. As is also Captain **H. V. BOXONDS** for New Westminster and adjacent country.

We have endeavored to keep our readers thoroughly posted in the progress of *Torpedo* experiments—the feats performed by the different inventors of this class of weapon, and the possible chances there may be of ever being useful in warlike operations. The following from the United States *Army and Navy Journal* of the 22nd August, is the latest we have seen—the result is what we would anticipate. Instead of being under the control of the operator, the latter could not place a vessel so as to do her any material damage.

"A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Newport, August 17th, gives an account of torpedo experiments there. They were conducted before the Senate Naval Committee, Captain E. Simpson, commanding officer of the station, having general, and Commanding E. P. Lull particular charge of the operations. The latter was assisted by the several officers attached

to the station. The first experiment was the explosion of a ground torpedo of fifty pounds of powder, in a cased iron shell, blown up north of the main landing by Farmer's dynamo-electric machine. Then followed the explosion of two ground torpedoes of fifty pounds almost simultaneously, which were forced by the contact of a boat with circuit closers. The object in this instance was to show that the circuit closers would readily fire a mine by contact with a ship. Then followed the explosion of spar torpedoes, which are something similar to that employed by the gallant Cushing when he made his daring and successful effort to blow up the Confederate vessel *Albatross*. After this experiment came the explosion of improvised torpedoes made from ordinary water breakers, the object being to show that torpedoes could be manufactured from material ordinarily at hand on board ship, and which did not require any skilled machinery to work them. After this followed the experiment of exploding five pounds of nitro glycerine on an iron block weighing fifty-seven pounds, placed on solid rock and fired by electricity. From some unexplained cause the experiment did not work well, but on a second trial the iron was rent in twain, while the rock beneath was completely shattered. Prior to this, however, a three hundred pound torpedo was fired by the use of alidades or plane table, an instrument by which the sight is accurately kept of the approaching vessel of the enemy so that when the two sights coincide this mine is exploded. The explosions in some of the foregoing experiments sent water up to a height of nearly two hundred feet. But, perhaps, the feature of the day was the intended destruction of the Old Cornfield Point lightship, which, having done its duty as a guide to the traversers of the deep in that vicinity, was now doomed to be shattered to smithereens. Between Fort Adams and Goat Island were placed four torpedoes, containing 100 pounds each of nitro-glycerine, anchored in seven fathoms of water, at fifteen feet below the surface, upon which were set buoys to mark the positions of the destructive weapons. The old hulk was towed out by a tug from the wharf opposite the station and taken around the breakwater light to the scene of action, in the vicinity of which a large crowd of people had congregated in small boats, while on the island itself a throng of officers, with a number of midshipmen from the practice ship *Constellation*, intently watched the proceedings. Along came the tug, slowly dragging the hulk. Her position was determined by a telemeter and the torpedoes were fired by the use of a battery of cells from the land. The approach of the hulk was watched with great interest and every one expected her immediate demolition. A loud report rung in the air, and the hulk bounded from the surface of the water like a football, only, however, to resume her position, to the great surprise of all the spectators. It seems that the torpedoes were placed a little too far below the surface of the water, for the hulk, being quite empty, drew only five feet, and that in being towed across the dangerous ground she had not been placed directly over any of the deadly instruments. As it was, however, she was severely damaged, and had she been a heavy vessel would doubtless have been sunk in a short time. A hole was blown through the hulk, which was quickly towed off for repairs, and she will be used on another occasion. A feature of this day's operations was the explosion of a torpedo on Rose Island, through a mile of cable, by means of a battery of cells. The main object was to show that this means of defence

or offence could be safely carried on beyond the range of the enemy's fire. Professor Farmer, who, by the way, was very ably assisted throughout by Lieutenant Merrell wound up the experiments by exploding simultaneously 500 igniters, illustrating the rapidity with which several mines could be blown up at once. The members of the Naval Committee expressed themselves highly pleased with the operations, and subsequently inspected the machine shops of the station, where they were initiated into some of the important features of that department. The *Tribune* correspondent describes the experiments of the 18th: They were upon the condemned schooner, the *Uncas*. The plan tried is the one proposed some time ago by Naval Constructor Hanscomb. It consisted of exploding the deadly missiles by means of spars 45 feet in length ran out their full length from the bow of the vessel. The two torpedoes containing 100 pounds of powder each were attached to the ends of these spars, and were pushed forward by the officers and crew of the *Intrepid* and by use of delicate appliances one of them was exploded directly under the schooner's bow, tearing it away as if it had been nothing more than a bundle of shavings. This was followed immediately by the firing of the second torpedo, which completely demolished the already shivering timbers. The force of the explosions did not leave a piece of timber worth saving by the many sail boats in the vicinity, and the air was literally alive with dirt, splinters, foam and smoke, causing all present to shudder at the terrible loss of life which would be the result of this terrible mode of warfare. A piece of the timber six feet in length, with a dozen or more huge spikes planted in it, landed on the *Intrepid's* deck with great force, but no one was injured."

The following description of the "Action Practice on board the *Devastation*," will be interesting to our readers. We are indebted for it to our spirited contemporary the *Volunteer News*. It exhibits a striking contrast to the old tactics by which the "Meteor Flag" of England was raised to the dignity of *au premier de mer*.

"Friday being Practice Friday, or general quarter day, all the ships of the Fleet were engaged in general and gun drill for about an hour and a half in the morning. On board the *Devastation* full action drill was gone through, and was a most interesting sight. As the action practice on board ships of this class is somewhat novel, a few details may be of interest. All the men, from the Captain to the lowest grade, were under orders to be on board by 9 a. m. At 9.30 the drum beat to quarters, it being understood that in the pilot tower an enemy's ship had been sighted in the distance. The captain took his post within the shell proof tower, with all his sighting and distance apparatus, and gave his commands through speaking tubes. The turrets were manned by their full complement of men, 24 to each gun, 11 taking inside and 13 outside position in working each. From the turrets down to the magazines, every trap hole was manned. On the word being given to "load guns," the 700 lb. shells were within a minute brought out, hoisted, on the pulley carriage, run down to the gun's mouth, and the gun loaded and fired out. The distance from the enemy being given, the gun was raised to the proper level, and discharged within the second minute. The enemy, being supposed to have escaped, bore down on the *Devastation*

tion, and boats put off to board her. The buglesounded to arms to repel the boarders, when two thirds of the men—termed the 1st and 2nd divisions of the crew, comprising 100 men each division—flow to arms, and with swords and guns ran up to the board- ing deck, the third division remaining below to protect the magazines, and as a reserve. The boats being repulsed, it was supposed that the enemy had returned to their guns, and that a shell having burst had set fire to the Devastation. On this three bells were rung, and the men were ordered to the hose. Four hoses were set in operation on the sounding of the bugle, and the fore part of the ship was deluged with water at the rate of about three tons per minute. The imagi- nary fire being got under, the buglesounded to return to posts, the enemy's ship still ap- proaching. The order was next given to "ran" her. All the men returned to the breastwork deck, and lying down with their heads forward, prepared for the shock. The imaginary enemy being pierced, the drum again beat to quarters, guns were reloaded, and after backing out from the supposed disabled ship, a broadside of four guns was poured into her. This act was supposed to have destroyed the enemy, and the bugle sounded to secure the guns. On the captain receiving reports that everything was secure, the bugle sounded dismissal, thus terminating one of the most interesting and exciting naval events of the present visit to the Clyde of the Fleet.

The following article from the *Broad Ar- row* of 8th August, decisively points out the unpractical character of all our great rifle meetings. The avowed object of those meet- ings and the cause of their great popularity is found in the fact, that their declared in- tention was to train the whole population, capable of handling arms, to the use of wea- pons of precision with a view to national de- fense. The result has been to train under peculiar conditions, a body of marksmen who can hit an object of known size at a distance accurately measured, and ample time allowed—all under circumstances and conditions which would never occur in actual conflict—in which we would venture to say the marksman trained at and fresh from Wimbledon, would be no better than the Sussex *chaw bacon*, trained in the barrack yard, and three months from the plough— based on the erroneous idea that shooting at immovable targets at measured distan- ces represents any condition of actual warfare. We have had minutely detailed statistics showing how impossible it was for any thing having life to exist within a distance of eight hundred to one thousand yards of an infantry line armed with breech-loading rifles, deductions which are not borne out by actual facts taken from the statistics of bat- tle fields where these weapons have been employed by both parties. And now we have this article from the *Broad Arrow* which is a confession, that not only is the system of training absurd, but that what we have often shown, in actual conflict, the rifle has only the advantage of rapidity of fire and trajec- tory over the old smooth bore musket. It neither kills or wounds a greater per centage of the forces engaged, and after the first fire

the smoke, noise, dust and excitement ren- ders the best and most accurate marksmen useless—a fact scolded out and duly appreci- ated by Austria during the campaign of 1859, in which the celebrated Tyrolean rifle- men, the only living rivals of Cooper's cele- brated frontier men of the *Leather Stocking's* type, proved not only useless, but an actual incumbrance. Common sense and practical experience are generally too hard for popu- lar delusions such as our present system of rifle shooting—and we quite agree with *Broad Arrow* that it is high time to get rid of that class who find "good shooting pays"— and to compel them to cover their side- boards with articles of virtue derived from some other service than public credulity. And in order to do this our contemporary's idea of using "a target of unknown" size is one step in the right direction. Not only should that be done, but the distance should be continually changed, and new ground shot over at every annual meeting. This would be a hard matter in England—but to train a defensive force to be of service—it should be manœuvred on the ground it has to de- fend, receiving at once its tactical and strate- getical education on the very fields on which it would be called to fight—therefore as her necessity is to repel maritime inva- sion, her coast line is amply sufficient to afford manœuvring ground to her people. While Wimbledon should fall back to the position it at first occupied as a preliminary training school of the practical order—its prizes being wholly reserved for soldiers of the levie militiamen and volunteers in ac- tual service. As our own institution, the Dominion Rifle Association, is merely a copy of that great national gathering we would have it follow the same course. The final trial of marksmen trained at company, bat- talion and brigade head-quarters should be made there, the successful candidates should not be allowed to compete a second time, and a fresh team selected for the Wimbledon competition annually.

In this manner those Institutions would be doing valuable service in aiding in the training of the troops for both countries. Such company would have competed at least twice at the annual gatherings; first as ne- cessity, and lastly as trained men capable of winning valuable prizes—none of which go to the *professional shooter*. It is evident that neither Wimbledon nor the Dominion Rifles Association have trained as many good riflemen as they might have done with their means. A comparison of the shooting of the British Army Regulars, Militia, and Volun- teers, and the Canadian Volunteers will prove that they have materially benefited by either, while it is within the scope, and power of both to materially affect the aver- age shooting of the military forces—leaving the mere civilians to practice at their own option. The following is the article referred to under the title of

RIFLE SHOOTING FOR PRIZES AND ON SERVICE,
Rifle shooting has become not only a pas-

time among us, but almost a business, many men finding that good shooting "pays," and not only brings them into notoriety, but covers their sideboards with cups, or other prizes. The recent meeting at Wimbledon has shown, also, that very great improve- ment has taken place in rifle shooting since the first meeting at that place, many mark- men now failing to come near a prize, al- though they made scores which would some years ago have placed them first on the list.

The object of such meetings as that at Wimbledon, and other places, is not to or- ganize a mere popular gathering, like Good- wood or Ascot; it is not, in fact, the end, but it is a means to the desired end, which is, that English Volunteers shall be first-rate rifle shots in the field against an enemy. This being the intention of the meeting, one may inquire how far the special proceedings at Wimbledon agree with those which would occur if an enemy landed on our shores, and were face to face with our Volunteers.

At Wimbledon everything is in favour of the marksman. He is not hustled or hurried in any way; everything around him is quiet and stationary; he is not disturbed by shouts, or by bullets whistling past him, and whatever power he has in him is given every chance of being manifested. Then, again, the distance of the target at which he fires is known to a foot, and after each shot he is informed where his bullet struck, so that if any error has been made a man may correct his next shot by means of the information gained by the last.

It is not asserting too much to say, that not one of the above conditions are likely to exist in the case of an enemy on our own shores. Consequently, although Wimbledon and other similar gatherings tend to encour- age and promote good shooting, still there are certain items connected with it which have not been as yet sufficiently studied. We believe that if the attention of those who are so energetic in organizing Volunteer movements be only called to these defects, we may next year see trials of skill, which are much more like those which would be required on service, than are the present proceedings at Wimbledon.

The first and most important matters con- nected with rifle shooting is to know the exact distance of an object. At Wimbledon this is told to the marksman; on service, it must be either guessed at or ascertained by some process. If a range be guessed at, the result, as every practical man knows, is very uncertain. According to the ground, or the state of the atmosphere, or the position of the guesser relative to the gun, so a fair or erroneous estimate is likely to be made of the true distance of an object. The size that a target appears at different distances is usually known to a Volunteer, so that he ought to guess or ascertain the range by some object less defined as regards dimen- sions than a target—such, for instance, as a bush, a tree, or a hedge, which might be of any size.

On actual service it is the first two or three shots on either side, that would do most execution, or at least ought to produce it, for smoke soon conceals an enemy, and then accuracy of shooting ceases to be of value. If, then, a bad estimate has been made of the range, the first two or three shots will be harmless, and before the error could be detected, there would be so much smoke as to render accurate shooting impossible. At Wimbledon, we believe, no attempt even has yet been made to test any Volunteer's skill in finding or judging distance, and this most important item is to a great extent ignored.

Even in the Regular Army, we find men

being still taught to judge distances, by placing men out in front on a level open piece of ground, and sending a base line into an enemy's country—a method as old-fashioned and imperfect as is Brown Bess. Whereas, at the Hythe School of Musketry, a method (Colonel Drayton's) was long ago approved of and taught, by which the distance of objects could be found with a base line at home, and in about thirty seconds of time.

Men trained by this method could be practised in any country, among hedges, across ravines, or water, and in places similar to those in which they would be likely to encounter an enemy. Such practises would train men's eyes to judge distance correctly under varying conditions, or enable them to find it if they had thirty seconds to spare, and the ridiculous old-fashioned method of sending men out 600 yards in front on an open space or common, to measure a forty yards base, would be done away with.

Again, at Wimbledon a man might be required to fire from behind a small mound or a stump, and to be allowed to count his shot, only on the condition that he was entirely concealed from an enemy in front. These and some such variations would at least point to the direction of practice for service, and would lead to pleasant variations from the more rigid rule now adopted.

There has always been in our Army too much tendency to consider more parade work and drill as the ultimatum, and to form an estimate of the value of a soldier by his qualifications on parade. Now, there is a very wide difference between a soldier on parade and a soldier on service, and the same difference exists between the marksman or rifleman who is a mere target shot, and the man who would be the best shot on service.

As the matter at present stands target shooting is almost a mechanical operation, no great amount of judgment entering into the problem. A marksman now knows the exact sighting of his rifle, he knows his range, and he has merely to keep in line the target, and front and back sight, when he pulls the trigger. To perform this operation requires steadiness and nerve, and perhaps a little judgment as regards the force and direction of the wind. As soon as the shot has been fired, the marker indicates where the bullet has struck, and the rifleman can then correct his next aim, and make either more or less allowance for wind, and give a little more or less elevation.

To test the skill of a marksman the following plan might be adopted:—

Use a target of unknown size, so that the marksman's eye would have to judge the distance by some other means than by the apparent dimensions of a known object. Let the object be constructed of some material which would not make a noise when struck with a bullet, then the rifleman would not know whether or not he had hit. Surround the target with hay, straw, furze, or some material which would not by dust show where the bullet struck. Then give the marksman two minutes to find his range, and five shots to be fired in two more minutes, and we should then have in practice a very close approximation to what would really be the actual conditions on service, and many good men would thus come to the front, who now have not an opportunity of showing all the skill they possess, and are consequently surpassed by the mere automaton, who fires like a machine.

When minute distinctions of merit have to be made, the present system of scoring seems also rough and imperfect, and to leave too much to luck. Let us take an ex-

ample. Say a target consists of a bull's eye, one foot in diameter, and a centre ring two feet in diameter. A marksman, who we will call A, scores out of five shots, two bull's-eyes and one centre. The two bull's-eyes are just within the bull's-eye mark, and the centre just within the centre ring. Another marksman, B, scores two centres and one bull's-eye. The two centres just avoid the bull's-eye, but are not one inch from it, the "plumb centre." Of course, by present scoring, A wins; yet B's are the better shots for this reason:—

Measuring from the bull's eye, A's two bull's-eyes are each six inches from the centre of target, and his centre is one foot from it, making a total length of two feet for the three hits.

B's bull's-eye is no distance from the centre, and his two centres are, say, seven inches from the centre of target, making only four teen inches for the total length from the centre of bull's-eye of his three hits.

To measure from centre of target to bullet mark, is fairer than to count as a bull's-eye a shot which may be only one inch from another, not a bull's-eye. Such a system of marking might be easily arranged, misses being counted as three feet. And a more just method of scoring than that now in use would, no doubt, be satisfactory to the best marksmen.

Our neighbors of the United States are rapidly coming to the front as marksmen. The following paragraph from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 22nd August, refers to the late Rifle Competition of the Quebec Rifle Association, the details of which are to be found in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW of the 25th. As our soldiers shoot with a military weapon we cannot agree with our contemporary that the "Remington" is the best of weapons.

We are well pleased to find competitors from Creedmoor amongst our people, and hope their trip has been made sufficiently agreeable, interesting, and profitable to warrant its repetition. At all events it will have practical value for practical men, and that is always something gained.

OUR RIFLES IN CANADA.—The following telegram will explain itself. It was received by a gentleman of this city from our enthusiastic friend Fulton. It shows that American breech-loaders can now hold their own at long range against the best English rifles, and beat them on their own ground. The telegram says: "Remington ahead at long range. I have taken one first and one second prize to day, at 800 and 900 yards in one match. I made a clear string of seven bull's eyes, and in another, fifty four out of a possible fifty-six, and one ahead for the aggregate, Casfield took second and Omand third prize in one match at 800 yards. Three of the first four prizes taken by the Remington rifles. To-morrow we shoot the small bore championship match. Metford and Rigby men look solemn." Colonel Gildersleeve took the sixth prize in the frontier stakes, making 26 out of a possible 28, with the Sharp military, at 600 and 900 yards. In the Association Match Mr. Yale took the first prize with a score of 34 out of 40 at 500 and 600 yards.

The whole loss of property destroyed by fire in Ottawa, on Sunday the 6th inst., is about \$46,000.

REVIEWS.

The contents of *Blackwood's Magazine* for August, just issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, are as follows:

"The Abode of Snow." This is the first part of the description of a trip to the Himalayas. The writer takes us from the heat of India to the cool breezes of the mountains, and has promised to conduct us to some of the highest peaks of the range.

"The Story of Valentino and his Brother," Part VII.

"New Books:" "Essays of Richard Congreve," in which the doctrine of the Religion of Humanity is set forth at some length; "Threading my Way—Robert Dale Owen;" "the product of one of those curiously uneducated minds which no amount of training can ever suffice to teach;" "Memoir of Mrs. Barbauld," a book of which but little can be said, "as it contains little, except a chronicle of modest duty;" and "Songs of Two Worlds," spoken of with moderate praise.

"Alice Lorraine," Part VI.

"Seven Village Songs;" principally love songs—short and sweet.

"The Civil War in America," by the Comte de Paris. The first chapters of this work have been published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and hence the present communication to *Blackwood*, written by "a General Officer of the late Confederate Army." A history intended to occupy seven volumes cannot with any fairness be judged by its preliminary chapters; but the General Officer is unable to restrain his indignation at the author's evident sympathy with the cause of the North, and rushes somewhat hastily into print, to denounce him as a partisan writer, and not a historian. Not content with determining prematurely how the Comte de Paris has written a book, he seems also bent upon settling "why he did it!"—a matter with which literary critics seldom trouble themselves.

"Montero's Flight." A poem, in ballad form, describing the death of Marshal Concha, and his aide de camp's gallant ride.

"The Agricultural Strike." This account of the troubles between English farmers and farm laborers aims at giving an impartial explanation of the position of the parties before the strike, and at the present time. It is an article that places the whole case clearly before us, thereby saving us the trouble of trying to remember and connect the items on the subject that appear from time to time in the newspapers.

We have also received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, the *London Quarterly Review* for July; the contents of which are as follows:—

"The Isle of Wight: Primitive Man: Taylor and Lubbock: The Countess of Nitdhale: English Vers de Société: Motley's John of Barneveld and Sixteenth Century Diplomacy: The Labour-Movement, Abroad and at Home: Japan as it was and is: King Victor Amadeus of Savoy and Sardinia: The State of the Church.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for September has been received. The following is the contents:—"Casting the lot: Hercules: Caccous: The Leaves of Healing: The Emigrant Niece: Button Manufacture: Bell Ringers: Chimes: John Kanack's Experience, etc., etc. It has for its frontispiece a life likeness of the Hon. George Brown.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 11th September, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS (24).

No. 1.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 12.

Under the authority of the 14th Section of the "Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada," it is ordered that Military District No. 12 (Province of Prince Edward Island) be divided into four Regimental Divisions to be known as:

- 1st Regimental Division of Queen's County, comprising Townships 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 67;
- 2nd Regimental Division of Queen's County, comprising Townships 37, 48, 49, 50, 57, 58, 60, 62, 65, Charlottetown and Royalty;
- Regimental Division of Prince County, and
- Regimental Division of King's County.

No. 2.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

Provisional Battalion of Infantry on Service in Manitoba.

The services of Ensign Charles R.F. Twinning as an officer in the Active Militia are hereby dispensed with.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

London Field Battery of Artillery.

To be 1st Lieutenant, from 4th September, 1874:

2nd Lieutenant John Frederick Williams, (formerly of the Royal Artillery) vice B. H. Vidal, resigned.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from 4th September, 1874:

Gustavus Stewart Hellmuth, Gentleman, vice Williams, promoted.

Napanee Battery of Garrison Artillery.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

2nd Lieutenant Thomas Steele Henry, G. S., vice Edward Stevenson, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

7th Battalion, "The London Light Infantry."

Lieutenant and Quarter Master John B. Smith, to have the Honorary rank of Captain.

No. 7 Company.

The resignation of Captain Henry Taylor is hereby accepted.

12th Battalion of Infantry or "York Rangers."

No. 3 Company, King.

To be Captain:

Ensign William Henry Bruce, M. S., vice Charles Norman, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant William Stewart, vice Lambert Wells, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry,

No. 2 Company, Chatham.

To be Lieutenant, from 4th September, 1874:

Ensign George K. Atkinson, M. S., vice Harry Mercer, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Oshawa.

To be Lieutenant:

George Frederick Siade, Gentleman, M. S., vice R. J. Cowan, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The resignation of Captain William Don Michael is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

To be Major:

Captain Alfred Wyndham, M. S. No. 6 Company, 12th Battalion, from 28th September, 1871.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1st Battalion of Rifles, or "Prince of Wales" Regiment.

To be Lieutenant:

Alfred Sidney Dunlevie, Gentleman, M. S., vice Robert Reddick, left limits.

The resignation of Ensign Herbert Lionel Reddy, is hereby accepted.

61st "Montmagny and l'Islet" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Quarter Master:

Quarter Master-Sergeant Joseph Octave Laberge, vice C. Solyme Gamache whose resignation is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

66th "Halifax" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieutenant, from 14th August, 1874:

Ensign Arthur Edmund Curran, M. S., vice Graham promoted.

68th "The King's County" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 8 Company, Aylesford.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant William R. L. Foster, M. S. vice James F. Palmer, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 1 Company, of Rifles, Victoria.

Adverting to No. 1 of G. O. (3) 13th February, 1874, Captain Francis James Roscoe and Lieutenant James Gordon Vinter, are hereby confirmed in their respective ranks from date of appointment: 13th February, 1874. These officers having held the rank of Lieutenant in a corps of Volunteer Militia in British Columbia immediately previous to the present organization of the Militia in that Province.

No. 1 Company, of Rifles, Nanaimo.

The formation of a Company of Rifles is hereby authorized at Nanaimo, B. C., to be known as "No 1 Company of Rifles, Nanaimo."

To be Captain, provisionally:

John Bryden, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Edward Gawler Prior, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

James Harvey, Gentleman.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut. Col.

Acting Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

STEAMSHIP COMPETITION RECOMMENDED.—By the recent agreement of the Atlantic Steamship Companies at Liverpool, a uniform rate of steerage passage was fixed at £5 for both slow and fast steamers between Liverpool and Boston, and passengers intending to land at New York were thus enabled to travel in fast boats at slow boat's prices by taking tickets for Boston. The slow lines have consequently withdrawn from the agreement, and competition has recommenced. Steerage passengers are now taken on some lines at £3 3s.

The Japan Gazette of Aug. 25th, contains an account of the murder of Mr. Haber, German Consul, at Hakadahi, by a native who says he was actuated by a demon. He killed his victim with a sword, slashing him in a most horrible manner and cutting one leg entirely off. The German corvette *Elizabeth* left at once for Hakadahi.

Gen. Bazerna has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Army of the North, and Generals Lama and Zibollas. Commanders of divisions of the Spanish army.

A special despatch to the *Times* from Calcutta says all apprehension of a second year of famine are ended. There is a partial failure of crops in some districts, but no greater than in ordinary years.

A GRAND POEM.

[The following striking poem was recited by Miss Lizzie Dalton, a Spiritual trance speaker, at the close of a lecture in Boston. She professed to give it unimpromptu, so far as she was concerned, and speak in for the direct influence of the spirit of Edgar A. Poe.]

From the throne of life eternal,
From the home of love supernatural,
Where the angel-feet make music over the
starry floor,
Mortals, I have come to meet you,
Come with words of peace to greet you,
And to tell you of the glory that is mine for ever
more.

Once before I found a mortal
Waiting at the heavenly portal—
Waiting but to catch some echo from that over-
opening door;
Then I seized this quickened being,
And through all his inward sealing,
Caused my burning inspiration in a fiery flood to
pour.

Now I come more meekly human,
And the weak lips of a woman
Touched with fire from off the altar, not with
burnings as of ore;
But in holy love descending,
With her chastened being blending,
I would fill your souls with music from the
bright celestial shore.

As one heart yearns for another,
As a child turns to its mother,
From the golden gates of glory turn I to the
earth once more,
Where I drained the cup of sadness
Where my soul was stung to madness,
And life's bitter, burning blows swept my bur-
dened being o'er.

Here the harpies and the ravens,
Human vampires, could ravens,
Praying upon my soul and substance till I writ-
hed in anguish sore;
Life and I then seemed misnamed,
For I felt accursed and fated,
Like a restless, wrathful spirit, wandering on
the Stygian shore.

Tortured by a nameless yearning,
Like a fire-frost, freezing, burning,
Did the purple, pulsing life-tide through its fo-
vered channel pour,
Till the golden bow—life's token—
Into shivering shards was broken,
And my chained and chafing spirit leapt from
out its prison door.

But while living, striving, dying,
Never did my soul cease crying,
"Ye who guide the fates and furies, give, oh!
give me I implore—
From the myriad hosts of nations,
From the countless constellations—
One pure spirit that can love me; and that I, too
can adore."

Through this fervid aspiration
Found my fainting soul salvation;
For from out its blackened fire-crypts did my
quickened spirit soar,
And my beautiful ideal,
Not too faintly to be real,
Burst more brightly on my vision than the fancy-
formed Lenore.

Mid the surging seas she found me,
With the billows breaking round me,
And my saddened, sinking spirit in her arms of
love up-bore;
Like a lone one, weak and weary,
Wandering in the midnight dreary,
On her sinless, saintly bosom, brought me to the
heavenly shore.

Like the breath of blossoms blending,
Like the prayers of saints ascending,
Like the rainbow's seven-hued glory, blending
our souls forevermore;
Earthly love and lust enslaved me,
But divinest love hath saved me,
But I know now, first and only, how to love and
to adore.

O, my mortal friends and brothers:
We are each and all another's,
And the soul that gives most freely from its
treasure hath the more,
Would you loose your life, and find it,
And in giving love you bind it,
Like an amulet of safety, to your heart forever-
more.

Victor Hugo says peace cannot be estab-
lished until another war has been fought
between France and Germany. He points
to the existence of the deep and the undying
hatred between the two countries, and de-
clares there will be a duel between the prin-
ciples of Monarchy and Republic.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

(By General George B. McClellan.)

(Continued from page 406.)

Before proceeding to the subject of the
measures adopted to secure proper instruc-
tion for the officers and non commissioned
officers, it will be profitable to examine for
a moment the general principles on which
the German system of reserves is founded,
and the chief objects they seek to accom-
plish; for from these principles inferences
may be drawn useful to ourselves, should
we ever be so unfortunate as to become in-
volved in another serious war. The govern-
ing and most important principle at the
bottom of army organization is that, with
modern weapons, and as armies are organiz-
ed and wars conducted at the present time,
other things being equal, the superiority
must rest with that army which possesses
the best organization and the most thorough
discipline and instruction; in other words,
that such an army as the German must in-
evitably be successful against such troops
as composed the French armies of the Loire.
Of course it may happen that in peculiar
cases, as when sheltered by permanent de-
fences or field fortifications, brave men,
who are well armed but imperfectly organ-
ized and instructed, may successfully resist
the attacks of good troops; but such cases
are exceptional, and can not in the long
run influence the result of a war if the op-
ponents are numerous and determined, and
the field of operations extensive.

From this it follows that, so far as circum-
stances permit, the regiments, batteries,
etc., of the standing army should be suffi-
cient, when filled to the war strength, for
all the purposes of field operations, and
that means should exist of supplying the
daily losses in campaign by a steady stream
of instructed men. We may anticipate a
little by saying that the same principle
clearly applies, and if possible with still
greater force, to the officers and non com-
missioned officers. It is also true that in
time of peace ample provision should be
made of such kinds of war material as are
comparatively imperishable in their nature,
which require some considerable time for
their preparation, and which at least likely
to become useless in consequence of im-
provements.

When the circumstances are such that it
is either impossible or unjudicious to do all
these things, then the only alternative is to
do the next best thing, but always to keep
in view the principles themselves. For in-
stance, when war breaks out the regiments
of the peace establishment should at once
be filled to the maximum, and the number
of new regiments organized should be strictly
commensurate with a liberal estimate of
the probable ultimate requirements of the
war. The greatest care should be exercised
in the appointment of new officers; that
is to say, when it is impossible to obtain the
 requisite number of officers of military edu-
cation and experience, it should at least be
required that they possess those personal
qualities of general education and intelli-
gence, activity, energy, and moral worth,
that will enable them soon to acquire a rea-
sonable degree of fitness for their new
sphere of action. The most prompt mea-
sures should be taken to weed out all unfit
appointments, and to supply their places by
better men. An existing organization
should never be permitted to be broken up,
or to decline seriously in numbers below
the normal war strength; but recruiting
should steadily continue from the begin-
ning of the war until the conclusion of

peace: the recruits should at once be col-
lected in depôts for instruction, and steadily
sent out to the regiments as rapidly as they
met with losses, and even in anticipation
of them. One old regiment is worth more
than double its numbers of new troops,
and a given number of recruits become
good and useful soldiers very much sooner
when incorporated with old regiments than
when organized as new ones; under the
care of experienced officers and non com-
missioned officers, and with the example of
the old soldiers of the regiment, their
health and comfort are much better attend-
ed to, so that the losses by sickness are
much diminished, as well as those in battle.
From these causes, and the better care
taken of arms, equipment supplies, food,
and clothing, a large expenditure is saved
by keeping up the old regiments, including
those formed at the beginning of the war,
to the full standard, instead of forming new
ones as the war progresses. Experience
has fully proved that there is a vast differ-
ence in expense between old and new re-
giments in favor of the former. It will thus
be seen that economy, efficiency in the field,
and rapidity in making recruits available
are in favour of keeping up the requisite
number of old regiments as against forming
new ones, which last measure should never
be resorted to unless when the existing re-
giments, kept filled to the maximum, are
clearly insufficient. Again, in a country
like our own, it would assume such
proportions as to render a resort to draft or
conscription necessary, the first step would
seem to be to determine approximately—
as can always be done if the system of keep-
ing up the old regiments is followed—the
number of recruits required for current
wants, always making the estimate liberal
enough for covering unforeseen contingen-
cies; next to determine as closely as possi-
ble the number of young men becoming fit
for military service each year; then to de-
termine the limits of age, occupation, etc.,
within which the draft shall apply, so as to
injure as little as may be the most impor-
tant interests of the country, and to relieve
married men with dependent families as far
as possible confining the draft, if practicable,
to the unmarried and to the youngest cap-
able of bearing arms. Further than this,
substitutes should not be allowed, but all
competent men drawn should be compelled
to serve in person. We do not for one
moment suppose that it is practicable to
introduce among ourselves the German mil-
itary organization, and we would be among
the first to deplore the advent of circum-
stances rendering such an organization pos-
sible or desirable; but it is not too much
to demand that the principles underlying
such an organization shall be applied where-
ever and whenever possible. Were it with-
in the scope of this article, and did our
space permit, it would be very interesting
to apply the test of these exceedingly plain
and simple principles to the conduct of our
War Department during the late war, and
to estimate the increased expenditure of
time, blood, and treasure that resulted from
their violation, and, on the other hand, to
estimate the advantages that accrued to
our antagonists from their better obser-
vance of the same principles. We must
content ourselves with expressing the hope
that our country will never again witness
the painful spectacle of superb regiments
of veterans allowed to dwindle down to
literal skeletons—too small to accomplish
any other useful result than to show how
bravely men could die—while the needed
recruits were formed in new regiments,

which in turn had to gain the needed experience at a fearful cost; and that we may never again have to blush for the effects of a spasmodic system of drafting, which in the older States too often produced only the worst of soldiers, encouraged the villainy of "bounty jumpers," and left, as its most enduring result, a "bounty debt" so immense that it is to be hoped, for the reputation of our people, that its amount will never be known; and, finally, that if we ever again send large armies into the field, we may not see the whole business of recruiting suddenly and entirely stopped at the very moment when the serious losses, inevitable in campaign, were on the very point of commencing.

SELECTION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

In the German army much care is taken in the selection and instruction of the non-commissioned officers. Any soldier who has completed his legal term of service with the colors, and who possesses the qualifications necessary to make a good non-commissioned officer, is encouraged to re-enlist. From among this class the majority of the non-commissioned officers are taken.

In classes of marked merit, and where the number of suitable re-enlisted men is insufficient, men may become non-commissioned officers in their third or even in their second year of service. There are also four schools for non-commissioned officers, which are filled by volunteers from seventeen to nineteen years of age, who are fitted for their intended positions in three years. The best pass into the infantry as non-commissioned officers immediately upon completing their course, while the others join their regiments as privates or lance corporals, but are soon promoted. These men are peculiarly fitted for such duties as require special intelligence and skill in the use of the pen, as quartermaster sergeants, company clerks, first sergeants, etc., and finally as paymasters. Each of these four schools consists of 19 officers, 46 non-commissioned officers, 500 privates, etc., etc., and is organized in four companies. The Military Orphan House at Potsdam, the Military Institute for Soldiers' Sons at Annaburg, and the eleven garrison schools for the free education of the children of non-commissioned officers, may all be regarded as to a great extent preparatory schools for non-commissioned officers, since many of the scholars eventually obtain such positions.

SELECTION OF THE LOWER GRADES OF OFFICERS

The necessary supply of second lieutenants is derived partly from the corps of cadets and partly by promotion from the ensigns, or *Porte-épée* *Fähnrichs*.

The Prussian corps of cadets consists of the main institution at Berlin, and six preparatory schools at other places, containing altogether about 1700 cadets. Each preparatory school consists of four classes; the main establishment has the two higher classes, and in addition two special classes. Upon completing the course the members of the first class—about 200 in number—undergo the examination for promotion as ensigns. Those who fail under the test enter the army as privates; those who pass become brevet ensigns, but about fifty of the best of the class remain another year in the select class of the cadet corps, and at the end of that time become second lieutenants immediately, if they pass the requisite examination. Those of the first class who are too young or too weak to enter the army with their class mates remain another year in an upper special class, and then join as full ensigns; these average about thirty annually.

The cadet corps supplies less than fifty per cent. of the vacancies.

The *Porte-épée* *Fähnrichs*, or ensigns, through whom the remaining vacancies are supplied in peace, from a special class of non-commissioned officers, created for the particular purpose of supplying competent officers.

Any non-commissioned officer or soldier, between the ages of seventeen and a half and twenty-three, who has served six months, and possesses the requisite certificate of fitness from his superiors, may apply for examination as an ensign. It is more usual, however, for this application to come from youth before entering the service, and at the age of seventeen. These applicants are assigned to a regiment, and must serve five full months in a company; if they then obtain from their officers the requisite certificate of moral and physical fitness, etc., they are allowed to present themselves for examination. The obligatory branches are the German, Latin, and French languages, mathematics, history, geography, and drawing. Candidates possessing a satisfactory diploma from an institution in which these branches are taught may be excused from this examination.

The results of these examinations and the certificates of the officers are now sent to Berlin, where the appointment of ensign is made, if the circumstances of the case are satisfactory. As already stated, the cadet corps furnishes about 110 brevet ensigns annually. These young men are assigned to regiments, and become full ensigns if on the expiration of five full months' service they procure the requisite certificates from their officers. Although these young men are now in the line of promotion, they are required to do the duty of non-commissioned officers, and are completely under the orders of the first sergeants of their respective companies. Every care is taken to make them fully acquainted with all the details of the service, the duties of all the non-commissioned officers, the duties, habits, and wants of the men, etc. On the other hand, the officers are desired to associate with them as much as possible off duty, and to give them every aid and encouragement in their power. Those of the ensigns who have not passed through the cadet corps, or in some other manner acquired the requisite theoretical instruction, are sent to one of the seven military schools established especially for them to fit them for promotion; the course lasts nine months. To be allowed to apply for examination as second lieutenant the candidate must be less than twenty-five years old, and have served at least six months with his regiment as full ensign. The examination comprises only the strictly military subjects, e.g., tactics, fortification, service in the garrison and the field, surveying, drawing, etc. This examination successfully passed, it is still necessary that the candidate should have the written consent of the officers of his regiment to his promotion. Any officer desiring to transfer from the reserve or *Landwehr* into the standing army must give proof of their thorough acquaintance with the branches of knowledge alluded to above. In the German army promotion is as a rule according to seniority; the exceptions to this rule are usually under the grade of field officers, and apply to, 1. officers of the general staff corps; 2. aids-de-camp on some of the highest staffs; 3. officers of the cadet corps; 4. officers specially and very highly recommended by their comrades and inferiors; 5. cases of distinguished actions in war. If an officer is not recognized as possessing the qualifica-

tions required in the next higher grade, he is passed over, and usually goes on the retired list. In addition to the means of instruction for officers already mentioned, it will be sufficient to allude to the united artillery and engineer school at Berlin, which provides for the complete education of the lieutenants of these two arms of service.

There are certain schools of practice that should also be briefly mentioned, e.g., the school of target practice, to which are sent annually 60 lieutenants, 135 non-commissioned officers, and 360 men to be qualified as instructors (the course last from April 1 to September 30); the model infantry battalion in Potsdam, to which are sent annually 20 officers, 56 non-commissioned officers, and 650 men, in order to insure uniformity in drill throughout the army; the riding school at Hanover, the object of which is to furnish riding masters for the cavalry and artillery, and to which each regiment sends one lieutenant and two lance corporals; finally, the artillery school for target practice at Berlin, and the central gymnastic school in the same place. Our present purpose is answered by merely indicating the existence of these among other similar institutions, as showing the extreme care taken in the German service to perfect the instruction of the army in all details, and to secure uniformity.

We stated in a preceding paper that the company, and the corresponding unit in the other arms *i. e.*, the battery or the squadron—is the true foundation of the whole military fabric, that within it are performed the most important portions of the interior service, and that the soldier receives therein all the most essential elements of instruction. While the company is the smallest independent unit, it is at the same time the largest fraction whose commander knows all his men by name and is acquainted with all their personal characteristics, while it is also the largest fraction in which every man knows all his comrades personally: it is the true military family, the head of which is the captain. Subject to the general regulations of the service, and the general orders regulating the drills, discipline, etc., he has the direct and almost independent control of his command. In well regulated armies no one interferes between the captain and his command, all orders from above passing through him, and all communications from below also going through his hands. His superior officers should confine themselves to such a general supervision as will enable them to ascertain that he does his duty properly; and whenever they have reason to be dissatisfied, or to require any change in his conduct of affairs, their observations should be made directly to him, and never to any of his subordinates. He is in every respect responsible for the condition of his company, and can not throw the responsibility upon his subordinates, as it is his duty to see that they perform their duties properly and in exact accordance with his views. This being the case, it is just that he should as far as possible have the selection of his non-commissioned officers; in other words, his recommendations in regard to their appointment and the reverse should be affirmed by the regimental commander, except in special cases where there is some grave reason to the contrary. In the German service the grade of captain is the lowest conferring the right to inflict punishment, the lieutenants and non-commissioned officers being limited to placing men in arrest when necessary, and reporting the facts immediately to the captain for his action. It is the captain's duty not only to

guide his lieutenants in the performance of their duties, and to mark out their work for them, but also to superintend their instruction and improvement in the knowledge of their profession, that they may become fitted for the functions of the higher grade. For the purpose of interior service the company is divided into squads of from ten to twenty each, every squad being under the immediate supervision of a non-commissioned officer, whose duty is to maintain a constant watch over the men of the squad to see that all orders and regulations are strictly obeyed, that they take proper care of their arms, clothing, equipment, ammunition, etc.; observe the necessary hygienic precautions in regard to their food, persons, etc., in brief, it is the province of the non-commissioned officers to see that all orders of the captain are carried out, and to report to him every thing that is necessary to keep him fully informed as to the condition of the men. Upon the non-commissioned officers also devolves the immediate instruction of the recruits in the school of the soldier, and the first elements of duty and discipline. It is also their duty to act as guides and assistants in the company and battalion drills, to command the small detachments for guard, patrol duty, etc., and in battle to keep the men to their duty, and to aid in carrying out the captain's orders. The immediate superior of the non-commissioned officers is the first or orderly sergeant—in the Prussian army he is called *Feldwebel*—who is the direct agent of the captain, and through whom all orders and reports pass. It is his duty to keep all the company books and records, to make all details, to form the company whenever it is assembled, to superintend the messing of the men, keep the mess accounts when the men all mess together, etc., etc. He should never be selected from mere seniority, but the most intelligent, trustworthy, and soldierly non-commissioned officer should always be chosen for this position, provided his character is such as to inspire all his subordinates with respect. The senior non-commissioned officers replace absent officers, where necessary, in the command of platoons and other duties.

It is the duty of the lieutenants to assist the captain, and to represent him in his absence. They must therefore endeavor fully to understand his views, and work in perfect harmony with him, and must make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the personnel and material of the company and all the arrangements in force. Usually each lieutenant has the general charge of several squads, but this does not constitute an intermediate authority between the captain and the men, as nothing can be allowed to intervene between the captain and his command. In most armies there is in every company a lieutenant "of the day" or "of the week," whose duty it is to remain at the barracks or camp, to be present at all roll calls, to superintend all issues of rations, forage, or material, to take immediate action in any sudden emergency requiring prompt decision, etc., etc. In those services where the men are paid daily or weekly it is also the duty of the lieutenant of the day or week to be present when the first sergeant receives the money from the battalion paymaster, and also when the men are paid. At drills the senior lieutenants command platoons, the juniors acting as file-closers. In the field they frequently command detachments, such as advanced guards, strong patrols, outpost guards, etc. The duties of the field officers vary slightly in different services. Where the regiment consists of two or more battalions, each bat-

talion commander is charged with the general supervision of the affairs of the companies. He must see that all orders coming from a higher authority are strictly carried out, and that the captains perform their duties faithfully and intelligently; but he must not interfere with them except in cases of neglect or mistakes. He of course assumes the direct command of his battalion whenever it, or the greater part of it, is formed for any duty, whether of instruction or otherwise. The battalion adjutant is appointed by the colonel on the recommendation of the battalion commander. It is his duty to keep all the battalion books and records, to make the various details for duty, to instruct the non-commissioned officers in the battalion drill, and, in the winter, in regard to their general duties; he has also the charge of the band.

When there is an extra major with a regiment he is specially charged with the administrative service.

The commander of a regiment is specially charged with the maintenance of the general discipline and the administration of justice in minor cases. He must also superintend the instruction and administration of his command, and must pay especial attention to the instruction of his officers. He gives the general orders necessary to insure uniformity in the instruction of the battalions, and interferes directly with the battalions only under circumstances similar to those which justify the interference of the battalion commanders in the affairs of the companies.

The regimental adjutant is appointed by the colonel, and need not be senior to the battalion adjutants. He keeps all the regimental books and records, makes the details, etc.

In the German army the principle is fully established that every commander of a distinct unit, from the captain of a company upward, is independent and responsible; that is to say, that his superiors have no right to come between him and his command, or to interfere with him in the performance of his duty, unless he shows himself negligent or incapable. Every commander is responsible for the strict observance of the tactics and of all general orders, for the proper employment of the officers, and for the preservation of the health of the men under him; but he must be careful to conduct himself in such a manner that all under him may do their duty with cheerfulness, and preserve the greatest zeal for the good of the service. If the superior interferes unnecessarily or too quickly with his subordinates, he will necessarily impair their efficiency, destroy their interest in the service, lessen their influence over their men, and at the same time impair his own usefulness and dignity. It is especially the duty of the generals to guard against this evil: they should never take the place of the regimental commanders, and issue orders for the minute details of service. Too many orders and too much writing should be avoided as far as possible.

The rule is that each commander has the general control and supervision of all the units intrusted to him, and that so long as his subordinates do their duty properly he should, as much as possible, confine himself to this general control. The principle just laid down will explain sufficiently well the usual duties of general officers under ordinary circumstances; it is only necessary to add that where the larger units—corps, divisions, and brigades—are permanently organized it is the duty of the brigade commander to make at least once in two years a

careful inspection of his entire command to satisfy himself that the administration is properly conducted, that the men are fully instructed, and that everything is complete and ready for passing at once to the war footing. The division commander directs the combined instruction and manœuvres of the different arms of service under him, and is responsible that they receive all the necessary practical instruction for field service. Upon him also devolves the administration of justice in most of the important cases.

It is the duty of the army corps commander to inspect his troops, and to see to it that the generals and field and staff officers under him maintain their places only so long as they are fit for field service, and knowledge of their duties.

It may be well to repeat that for the infantry and the engineer troops the company, for the artillery the battery, and for the cavalry the squadron, are the really independent units which are the foundation of an army, and on the condition of which the efficiency of the army mainly depends. These smaller units are never merged in the larger ones, which are simply aggregations of companies, and which are established for the convenience of the service, and to conform to the principle that no commander should have more than five or six independent subordinates under his immediate orders. It should also be repeated that the system of strong companies—that is to say, of those composed of about 250 non-commissioned officers and men—is rapidly gaining ground in Europe, it now holds in Germany, Russia, and Austria, and with a year or two has been adopted for the Italian army. In France and England it has many able supporters, but has not yet been adopted. It has already been stated that this number of men has been found to be the greatest that a captain can command efficiently under all circumstances, and which permits him to acquire an accurate personal knowledge of all his men by name and individual character. The economy resulting from this organization, as compared with that of the small companies, has been already pointed out.

We have thus sketched, in a very general way, the main features of army organization, the principal duties and functions of the component parts, and the various methods pursued for procuring the requisite number of officers and men. An army is the most powerful yet the most delicate and complex of machines, and every one knows that the work for which it is intended is of the utmost difficulty and importance. Its importance is measured by the fact that, under Providence, a war, a campaign, or a single battle may, and often does, determine the fate of a nation for centuries, and thus affect the liberties and happiness of families and individuals yet unborn. The task is difficult, because it requires every member of an army to submit cheerfully to the extremes of privation, fatigue, and danger, to devote all his faculties to his duties; to give up his own will and opinion for those of superiors; and to be ready to expose his life at any moment. It is clear that a mere form of army organization, no matter how perfect in theory, will not suffice to produce good results, and that the frame-work must be animated by a normal force which shall impel and enable every man to do his best.

To be Continued.

It is reported that an order will soon be issued expelling from Prussia all foreign priests, monks and nuns.