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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1873.

No. 27.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

English advices from 26th June, to 3rd July, gives the following items of general news.

The Shah of Persia called upon Gladstone yesterday (July 1) and in the evening proceeded to the Parliament House and visited the Chamber of Peers, and House of Commons, in both of which he remained some time. He will proceed to Windsor to take his farewell of the Queen.

The Bank of England forgery case came up again today for final hearing, the examination was concluded, and the defendants were fully committed for trial.

The steamer Wisconsin takes out 760 Mormon emigrants for America.

A banquet was given last evening (July 2) at the Trinity House to the Czarawitch, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh.

The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons in Berwickshire, Scotland, yesterday (June 28) resulted in the return of Mr. Miller, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 14.

A despatch from Penang, says that the Dutch Government with the view of terminating hostilities with Atchene, has made an offer to the Sultan to pay the expenses thus far incurred in the war; to rebuild the mosque burned by the Dutch troops, to acknowledge the independence of the Sultan, and to abstain from interference with Mahometanism. In return Holland asks that certain privileges be granted to Dutch traders at Atchene ports.

A special despatch from Madrid to the London Times says there is great alarm in consequence of the menacing attitude of the Irreconcilables, who are known to be intriguing for the overthrow of the present Government.

Troops are concentrated at strategical points, and every precaution has been taken to promptly suppress any outbreak.

An Havana telegram received here from the Spanish authorities at Santa Clara announces the dispersing of a body of insurrec-

tionists near that place, by a detachment of Spanish troops.

A London special says A correspondent at Camp Lecumbereri, states that after taking Fort Trurzun, on the 26th ult. the Carlists were attacked by a column under Castanon, two thousand strong, between Lecumbereri and Tuben. Five battalions of Carlists, under Elio, defeated the Republicans, and took cannons, baggage, and 80 prisoners, including Major Weta, and one captain. The loss of the Republicans is estimated at 300. The Carlists loss was nearly the same, including Majors Aspiazo and San Juaniss, and a young son of the former Minister of War, Marquis Venalet. Lezarrago had two horses killed under him, Dorrararigo, chief of the staff, was severely wounded. Nouvilla's columns have arrived at Pampeluna.

In the French Assembly this afternoon (July 2) M. Dufaure's motion to proceed to the consideration of Ex-president Thiers' constitutional bills was rejected. Jules Laurent of the Right Centre then moved the appointment of a special committee on constitutional bills be postponed to one month after next recess. After an animated discussion in which Gambetta took part, the motion was adopted. Gambetta protested against any attempt of the Assembly to manufacture a constitution without first declaring for whom and for what kind of Government it was intended for.

The Emperor William will depart for Ems tomorrow, 3rd July, and thence he will go to Gastein, and it is expected that he will visit Vienna about the end of August. Prince Bismarck leaves soon for his estates at Vorigin, where he intends to remain until late in the autumn.

A further reduction in prices of admission to the exhibition is completed by the directors.

Complete anarchy prevails in the Turkish Province of Bosnia, caused by the persecution of Christians by Mahomedans. In one district of the Province 270 Christians were murdered within 6 weeks. The perpetrators remain unpunished. No attempts have been made to secure their arrest. The

foreign representatives demand an investigation into the outrage, and call upon the authorities to afford protection to the persecuted people. The murders have greatly alarmed the Christians, and many are emigrating.

A violent thunderstorm to-night, 29th June, flooded the Exhibition grounds, and did much injury. The American and the German gallery were badly damaged. The roof of the Chicago Restaurant was driven in, and the building and contents ruined.

From the Hague, we learn that in the States General to-day, 2nd July, the Colonial Minister announced that all supplies requisite for the equipment of the second expedition against the Atchenes had been furnished. He added that no negotiations with the Sultan of Atchene were pending, as had been reported in the public prints, but it was not improbable that they might be opened through the offices of a friendly Rajah. The Government of Holland was willing to conclude an honourable peace, but reported that the conditions of settlement were wholly inadmissible.

The Constituent Committee of the Assembly have completed their draft of a Federal constitution, and provides that the President of the Republic shall hold office four years, and not be eligible for a second term. The deputies cannot accept office as Ministers. The public powers are divided into the Judiciary Legislature and Executive Departments. The Cortes is to hold two sessions each year, members to receive salaries. European Spain is divided into 11 States, and Cuba, Port Rico, and the Philippine Islands are constituted territories.

A column of republicans, under Castanon were surprised on Thursday last (27th June) in Navarre, by the Carlists, and fled in great disorder to Pampeluna. Upon their entrance into that city the inhabitants rose against them threatening the death of Nouvellas. It is believed the Government will supersede Gen. Nouvellas as commander-in-chief of the army of the north.

The Emperor William has recovered from his illness.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF
THE MILITIA FOR 1872.

(Continued from Page 304.)

To my Orderly Officer, Capt. R. W. Barrow, 14th Prince of Wales' Own Rifles, I am much indebted. His knowledge of the locality and of the duties of a soldier, and his endeavor to aid me in every possible manner, both in camp and on the drill field, was highly satisfactory. Being well mounted he never was behindhand in conveying an order, and I beg to recommend him to your favourable notice on future occasions, when similar duties may be in demand.

The Brigadiers, Lieut. Col. Ross, 16th Batt. and Lieut. Col. Smith, 40th Battalion, exerted themselves early and late to forward my views as to the preparatory exercises and drills for the field manoeuvres, which occupied the concluding days of the Division in camp.

Lieut. Colonel James F. McLeod, C.M. G., 45th Battalion, and Major Charles Boulton, rendered good service to their Brigadiers and to their division. They are both officers of reputation and skill in their profession. Well mounted, good horsemen, and possessed of tact and judgment, the duties of their position could not have been better performed. I have much pleasure in recommending to your favourable notice as staff officers.

The accompanying plan of the camp and ground and surrounding neighborhood was surveyed and drawn, during the camp as before stated by Lieut. Joseph W. Power, 14th Prince of Wales Own Rifles, at my request, and I trust that his talent as a surveyor and draughtsman, gratuitously employed on this occasion, may lead to his advancement in the service by the Militia Department.

The best shooting Battalion proved to be the 48th Lennox and Addington Battalion, whose figure of merit was 11.86. The next best was the 45th West. Durham—figure of merit, 11.45. The 47th. Frontenac came next—figure of merit 11.18. The District figure of merit is 10.03. The best shot in the District is Sergeant J. Baillie, 47th, No. 5 Company, whose score is 50 points. The second best is Sergeant Loyst, No. 1 Company, 48th—score, 45 points. The third best is Sergeant Marsh, No. 1 Company, 49th Rifles—score, 44 points.

The highest company figure of merit was obtained by No. 1 Company, (Tamworth) 48th Battalion, 19.22. The second highest was No. 5 Company, (Barrieffield) 47th Battalion 17.27. The third highest was No. 5 Company, (Milford), 16th Battalion, 14.04, Figure of merit, Sixth Brigade Division, comprising four battalions, 10.21. That of the 7th Brigade comprising six battalions, 9.95.

The Cavalry target practice being confined to two ranges only, and with carbines, and only half the troops having fired, was not taken into account when determining these figures of merit.

The following list shows the figure of merit of the best shooting company, and the best shot in each Battalion of Infantry:

No. 1 Company, Kingston. Figure of Merit 12.52.

14th Battalion, No. 5 Company, Kingston—Best shot: W. Hume, 35 points.

No. 4 Company, Belleville. Figure of Merit 10.47.

15th Battalion, No. 6 Company, Belleville—best shot: Private Chartors 38 points.

No. 5 Company, Milford. Figure of Merit 11.87.

16th Battalion, No. 7 Company, Roblin's Mills—best shot: Private Parliament, 38 points.

No. 1 Company, Cobourg. Figure of Merit, 11.87.

40th Battalion, No. 9 Company, Warkworth—best shot: Private Dawson, 35 points.

No. 6 Company, Lindsay. Figure of Merit 12.36.

45th Battalion, No. 2 Company, Orono—best shot. Sergeant Hobbs, 32 points.

No. 1 Company, Port Hope. Figure of Merit 11.50.

46th Battalion, No. 1 Company, Port Hope, and No. 6 Company, Janetville—best shots:—Sergt. Laurie, and Sergt. Trow, 33 points each.

No. 5 Company, Barrieffield. Figure of Merit 17.27.

47th Battalion, No. 5 Company, Barrieffield—best shot: Sergeant. J. Baillie, 50 points.

No. 1 Company, Tamworth. Figure of Merit, 19.22

48th Battalion, No. 1 Company, Tamworth—best shot: Sergeant Loyst, 45 points

No. 4 Company, Madoc. Figure of Merit 13.12.

49th Battalion, No. 4 Company, Belleville—best shot: Sergeant Marsh, 44 points.

No. 5 Company, Norwood, Figure of Merit 9.56.

57th Battalion, No. 5 Company, Peterborough—best shot: Private R. H. Smith; 32 points.

At shot and shell practice by the Kingston Field Battery, while in camp, the best shot was made by Sergeant Major John Wilnot, at 1,050 yards. I enclose the Battery report of practice furnished by the officer in command.

The arrangements made for the medical treatment of the men were sufficient. There were no hospital tents issued, but a vacant room in one of the stone cottages unoccupied at Point Frederick, was furnished for the accommodation of slight cases of sickness, while the more serious cases were either sent to the General Hospital at Kingston, or at once escorted back to their own homes. The Report of the Principal Medical officer in camp is attached. This officer gives a statement of the sanitary arrangements, and narrates the instances of disease which necessitated the removal of the men from camp. One case of erysipelas, one of febrile, one of scarlet fever, and the other of delirium tremens, are the most noticeable. Those who were capable of travelling were sent home, and those who were too ill to bear a journey were removed into the General Hospital and treated by the medi-

cal officers of that institution, at a charge of 50 cents a day for their sustenance. Some of the troopers received severe kicks from the horses in the ranks, and one man had his knee cap fractured, which detained him in the hospital for three weeks, but no casualty occurred resulting in death or permanent injury amongst the men. Two horses died during the camp training from causes explained in the reports of the veterinary surgeons, and claims have been made against the public, for their value by their owners.

Complaints were made by some of the surgeons, that the medicine chests issued by them did not contain all that was useful, nor what was represented to be in them, suggestions are offered as to clothing for the troops in hot weather, such as havelocks for the forage caps, and serge tunics for the heavy cloth ones.

The District Paymaster, Lieut. Col. Maxwell Strange, was attentive to the mustering of all corps when summoned for that duty. He issued the annual drill pay to each corps prior to their leaving the camp, and I have much satisfaction in bearing testimony to the efficiency of this officer as a paymaster.

The officers of the store department performed their functions with assiduity and despatch. The duty of issuing and receiving again into store all the camp equipage was carried out satisfactorily, under the superintendence of Lieut. Colonel Corbett, the store keeper at Kingston, who attended camp daily for the purpose of correcting mistakes made in the first issue by reason of regimental quartermasters demanding more tents and blankets than the actual strength of the corps present in the camp warranted. Many drew at first for the full strength authorized, and gave some trouble in readjusting the issues, as there was not sufficient tents and blankets to provide for more troops than were actually present, upon the scale of issue laid down in the General Orders and Regulations for the Annual Drill. The loss in camp equipage was not large, but several hundreds of tent pegs were broken or driven into the ground too tightly to be removed without breaking. Many tent poles broke from being made of bad material. At the final counting of tents and blankets, one tent was missing, and a large number of blankets. The tent was traced to the possession of an officer of the force, who had taken it away with the intention of paying the government price for it. But this practice is most reprehensible, and should be stopped by rigorous measures, and the price set upon these articles of equipment should be made higher than the same things can be got elsewhere, instead of much cheaper as at present, which is a temptation to some people to possess themselves at a moderate cost of something they are not likely to meet with at the same rate in other places. It is believed that many of the missing blankets were taken by the owners of horses, who in this manner, even if discovered, would have provided themselves with cheap horse clothing for the winter. Through the activity of the score officers and the Assistant Quartermaster General of the camp, the corps to whom missing articles were issued and not returned, are known, and charges for deficiencies noted against them; and I would strongly advocate the most unrelenting severity in dealing with those who thus appropriate to their own use the Government property, whenever they can be discovered.

Paragraph 48 of the regulations for annual drill desires that the District Paymaster

shall be present in camp at least one day before the breaking up of the camp, that the men can be paid before they are dismissed to their homes. This regulation might be modified, so as to retain a portion of the pay in hand to cover losses in camp equipage as above described. The balance due the men can be sent to the captains of companies for distribution, as soon as it can be ascertained beyond doubt that all their equipment has been safely restored.

A military police was formed immediately after the force arrived in camp, under a Provost Sergeant, who received orders from and reported to the Assistant Adjutant General. This police force consisted of the Provost Sergeant and 24 selected men from different corps.

The Kingston camp having had the honor of being inspected by His Excellency the Governor General, on his first arrival in Canada, the following complimentary order was issued, which gave the greatest satisfaction to the force, and will without doubt have a salutary effect in bringing out both men and officers next year, if a similar camp should be determined on either here or elsewhere.

GENERAL ORDER.

KINGSTON CAMP, July 2nd, 1872.

The Adjutant General of Militia has received the commands of His Excellency the Governor General to express to the officers and men composing the force of the Third Military District, assembled at Kingston camp for annual drill, His Excellency's extreme gratification at the soldier-like appearance, good conduct and efficiency displayed during their training in camp.

The inspection which took place on the 1st instant has given His Excellency a most favourable impression of the troops of the Dominion, which he will not fail to convey to Her Majesty the Queen.

The Adjutant General desires that this order be read at the head of every regiment serving in camp, before they leave for their respective homes.

F. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia.

In conclusion, I beg to append for your information the names and corps of all the staff officers and sergeants who were engaged in carrying out your instructions for the instructional annual drill year.

I have the honor to be sir,
Your most obedient servant,

S. P. JARVIS, Lieut. Col.
Commanding Military District No. 3.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 4.

The Militia in this District are under the command of Lieut. Colonel Jackson, Acting Deputy Adjutant General, who reports for my information as follows, on the state of his command:—

HEAD QUARTERS, BROCKVILLE,
31st October, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the quota of active militia required to be furnished from the District under my command is 3,223 officers and men, exclusive of the 1st Battalion Governor General's Foot Guards.

The total actual strength of the force which mustered at the time of the annual drill for 1872-73, was 1,863 officers and men. There are 1,365 officers and men wanting to complete.

The annual drill was performed in accordance with General Orders of 31st May, 1872, and in the following order.

Nos. 3 and 5 Batteries Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery and the Gananoque Battery went into Fort Henry at Kingston, on the 24th June; and Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7 Batteries Ottawa Brigade proceeded to the same place on the 3rd July, where they performed their annual drill under the inspection of Artillery. The Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery performed their drill under the old regulations at the battery headquarters.

The following Corps went into camp at Prescott on the 20th June, where they performed the usual sixteen days drill, in Brigade:—

Prescott Troop of Cavalry—	Major Walsh.
Ottawa do	Capt. Sparks.
Ottawa Field Battery,	Lt. Stewart.
18th Battalion,	Lt. Col. Shields.
41st do	Lt. Col. Chia.
42nd do	Lt. Col. Buell, M.P.
43rd do	Lt. Col. Bearman.
56th do	Lt. Col. Jessup.
59th do	Lt. Col. Bergin, M. P.

The two troops of cavalry only received their clothing, and equipment just as they were going into camp; and as they had not been previously drilled, they came as recruits. The Ottawa troop marched the whole distance—fifty nine miles—which should, I think, be increased to at least six troops, and formed into a regiment. The popularity of this arm is such as to ensure the required number at any time the Department may authorize their organization.

The Ottawa Field Battery maintained its former reputation for efficiency, although I noticed that some of the gunners were physically below the usual standard of this corps. On account of the illness of Captain Forsythe, the command devolved upon Lieut. Stewart, who (owing to various causes was the only competent officer with the corps and deserving of special mention for the efficient manner in which he carried out the duties.

It is with much regret that I announce the demise, on the 2nd of September, of the veteran, Captain Forsythe, who had held a commission in the battery since the 12th March, 1857. In this death we have lost a zealous and efficient officer.

The Gananoque Battery Garrison Artillery, having been converted into a Field Battery, will, I trust, be supplied with guns and other equipment in time for next year's encampment.

The rifle and infantry corps did not muster nearly so strong as on previous occasions and, as a rule, was composed of from one-half to two thirds new men who had not previously received any instruction in drill. The physique was also much below former years, many being boys in their teens, who, though active and sharp in picking up their duties, are not sufficiently developed to stand the fatigues of a campaign.

The duties in camp were carried on as directed in General Orders of 31st May, 1872; and for corps composed of so many recruits, it is really wonderful that so much could have been accomplished. The want of squad drill was much felt. The large number of fatigues required in the mornings re-

duced the companies so much at early parade, that but few received this very important part of a soldier's instruction. If a few days could be devoted to squad and company drill previous to joining the large camp, much greater efficiency would be obtained. There is, however, in all corps, a few men who have served in previous camps who impart to their comrades many little hints so essential to be known by men on duty; and as a great majority of the officers have served for many years, it is to their exertions and assistance I am indebted for the general efficiency.

In addition to the ordinary parades, the Brigade was inspected by the Adjutant General on the 28th June. On the 1st July, (Dominion Day) we had a general field day, and on the 2nd the camp was reviewed and the force inspected by His Excellency the Governor General. These reviews were witnessed by a large number of people from the city of Ogdensburg and vicinity. This visit of His Excellency Lord Dufferin, so soon after his arrival in Canada, was very gratifying to the force in camp, and it afforded much pleasure to the officers to have had the honor of an introduction to His Excellency while there.

With the exception of the two troops of cavalry, the whole of the corps in camp performed the usual course of target practice, which resulted in the following figure of merit of the respective corps:

18th Battalion.—	Lt. Col. Shields.....	15.28
41st do	Lt. Col. Chia.....	13.15
42nd do	Lt. Col. Buell, M. P. ...	15.83
43rd do	Lt. Col. Bearman.....	15.95
56th do	Lt. Col. Jessup.....	9.42
59th do	Lt. Col. Bergin M. P.,	9.99

A list of the best shots in the Military District is herewith transmitted.

The "best shot" in the District is Paymaster's clerk, Sergeant Peter T. Saucier, 18th Battalion, who scored 56 points as follows: 200 yds.—3, 3, 3, 4.; 400 yds.—4, 4, 4, 4, 4; 600 yds.—4, 4, 4, 4, = 56 points.

I may here state that none of the battalions in camp, owing to want of numbers in some of their companies, could comply with the General Orders 31st May, 1872 par. 149, consequently, no battalion prizes were awarded.

The arms, accoutrements, and clothing, are as a rule well kept; but in almost every company there are several rifles unserviceable, from want of nipples, piston springs, or parts of lock, which, having become broken, cannot be replaced. A list of the last issue of clothing is herewith transmitted.

The Ottawa Field Battery require new tunics and trousers, and almost every corps require a few articles to sort up. This applies more particularly to the trousers, which do not wear nearly so long as the tunics.

On the whole, the brigade is fairly clothed and equipped.

The present style of forage cap is not a favourite, and it is with much difficulty the men can be induced to wear it, particularly in warm weather. The men who compose the force, when at their ordinary avocations, are accustomed to wear a head dress with a protection to the eyes; and when called upon to put on the regulation forage cap without a peak, feel a great deal of inconvenience.

The medicine boxes with their contents, gave more general satisfaction to the surgeons than heretofore. The health of the camp was generally good, the most serious cases being sunstroke, and there was no se-

rious accident occurred during the whole period.

The rations were of good quality, and I heard no complaints as to quantity.

The question of the qualification of officers is a serious one. In some corps, on account of so few holding certificates, promotion is almost at a standstill. During the past year but few have applied for permission to enter a school of military instruction. If a school were opened in the District, no doubt many more would avail themselves of the instruction thus offered.

The large drill shed at Prescott would be a convenient place for both a cavalry and infantry school; and if a competent artillery instructor were kept permanently at Ottawa, many officers belonging to the Artillery branch could qualify for examination without any considerable expense to the Government.

The Town Council of Prescott provided free of expense to the Government, a field for brigade drill, water for the men, sheds for the cavalry and artillery horses, latrines, and repairs of rifle ranges.

It is the general impression throughout the District that municipalities ought not to expend so large a sum for the advantage of having the camp located at a certain point; and I have no doubt the time is fast approaching when the Government will have to provide all necessary accommodation for the requirements of the force during the annual trainings.

The several railway and steamboat companies conveyed the men to and from the camp without accident, and on the day of embarkation. This was not done, however, — owing to a scarcity of cars on some roads — without some difficulty, and in some instances with exposure to the men. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway moved the large number of men, camp equipage and ammunition, over this line with their usual promptness.

To the officers who served on the temporary staff, I am indebted for their attention and assistance in carrying on the duties viz: Major D. A. McDonald, 59th Battalion, Acting Brigade Major; Captain Butterfield, 28th Battalion, Supply Officer; Captain Weatherly, Governor General's Foot Guards, Musketry Instructor; Captain and Quartermaster D.B. Jones, 41st Battalion, Camp Quartermaster; and Captain and Paymaster Wells, 18th Battalion, and Lieut W. H. Supple, 42nd Batt. Orderly Officers.

Lieut. Colonel McDougall, District Paymaster, performed his duties in his usual correct manner, and paid the troops at camp in Prescott, as well as the artillery in this district, who performed their drill in Fort Henry, Kingston.

Since writing the foregoing, I have travelled through part of the district, and consulted with several captains as to the possibility of maintaining their respective companies to the authorized strength, and without exception they are of opinion that it will be impossible to maintain even a respectable minority of their authorized establishment under the present system.

Some think that, if a certain number of annual drills were to be performed at the company headquarters, the importance of the organization would be kept more prominently before the people, which would naturally tend to stimulate recruiting; but all are of opinion that the ballot is the only reliable remedy.

Enclosed please find tabular inspection,

and target practice Returns, all of which I trust will be found satisfactory.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. H. JACKSON, Lieut. Col.
A. D. A. G., M. D. No. 4.
The Adjutant General of Militia,
Ottawa.

CORRECTION.—In Military District No. 4, page 315, centre column, sixth paragraph and eighth line, there is a misprint which we are instructed to correct. Speaking of Lieut. Stewart, Ottawa Field Battery, he is represented as the only "competent" officer of the corps, the word should have been *combatant*.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. 5.

The Militia in this District are under the command of Lieut. Colonel Osborne Smith, C. M. G. now absent on duty in Manitoba, in whose absence the temporary command has been entrusted to Lieut. Col. Bacon, and whose reports with those of Lieut. Colonel Fletcher, C. M. G. Lieutenant Colonel King, and the other Brigade Majors on the state of their commands are submitted.

HEAD QUARTERS, MONTREAL,
October 31st, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that the quota of Active Militia required to be furnished from the district under my command is 3,628.

The total actual strength of the force when mustered at the time of the annual drill for 1872-'73 was 3,130. There was 498 officers and men wanting to complete the required quota.

The annual drill was performed in accordance with General Orders of 31st May, 1872, and in the following manner:

A Brigade Camp of Instruction was formed for the 1st Brigade Division near St. Andrew's 25th June, under my command.

Another for the 2nd Brigade Division at Laprarie, under Lieut. Colonel Fletcher, C. M. G. 21st June.

And one for the 3rd Brigade Division, near Sherbrooke, under the command of Lt. Col. King, 21st June.

The Reports of Lieut. Cols. Fletcher and King are forwarded herewith, and with my own will give a record of the annual training of the Active Militia in Military District No. 5 for the current year.

The ground chosen for the St. Andrew's Camp was on a plateau on the north side of the valley of the River Rouge, about two miles from the village of St. Andrew's admirably adapted for the purpose, beautifully situated, being bounded on both sides by woods and commanding a magnificent view towards the south and east. The land kindly given free of charge was the property of Mr. Emery Simpson and Mr. Peter McMartin, besides which the inhabitants of St. Andrew's subscribed most liberally and defrayed the expense of sinking water puncheons, and provided the camp with a never failing supply of pure spring water during the whole time of encampment; to this cause and the airy situation, I attribute the almost entire absence of sickness in the camp.

(To be Continued)

GENERAL LEE AT APPOMATTOX.

(From the Southern Review, Baltimore.)

The morning of the 9th of April, 1865, found the Confederate army in a position in which its inevitable fate was apparent to every man in it. The skirmishing which had begun in its front as its advance guard

reached Appomattox Court House the night before, had developed into a sharp fight, in which the continuous firing of the artillery, and the steady increase of the musketry told to all that a heavy force had been thrown across our line of march, and that reinforcements to it were steadily arriving. The long trains of wagons and artillery were at first halted in the road, and then parked in an adjoining field, allowing the rear of the column to close up, and additional troops to pass to the front to reinforce the advanced guard and to form a reserve line of battle in their rear under cover of which they might retire when necessary. While these dispositions were taking place, General Lee, who had dismounted and was standing near a fire on a hill about two miles from the Court House, called the writer to him, and inviting him to a seat on a log near by, referred to the situation, and asked.

"What shall we do this morning?"

Although this opportunity of expressing my views was unexpected, the situation itself was not; for two days before while near Farnville in consultation with General Lee over his map, the fact of the enemy having the shortest road to Appomattox Court House had been noted and the probability of serious difficulty there anticipated, and in the meantime there had been ample opportunity for reflection on all the emergencies that might arise. Without replying directly to the question, however, I answered that it was due to my command (of artillery) that I should tell him that they were in as good spirits, though short of ammunition and with poor teams, as they had ever been, and had begged, if it came to a surrender, to be allowed to expend first every round of ammunition on the enemy, and surrender only the empty ammunition chests. To this General Lee replied that there were only remaining two divisions of infantry sufficiently well organized and strong to be fully relied upon (Field's and Mahone's), and that they did not number 8,000 muskets together; and that that force was not sufficient to warrant him in undertaking a pitched battle. "Then" I answered "General, there are but two alternatives; to surrender, or to order the army to abandon its trains and disperse in the woods and bushes every man for himself, and each to make his best way with his arms either to the army of General Johnston in North Carolina, or home to the Governor of his state. We have a foreseen the probability of such an alternative for two days and I am sure I speak the sentiments of many others besides my own in urging that rather than surrender the army, you should allow us to disperse in the woods and go every man for himself."

"What would you hope" he asked "to accomplish by this?"

I answered, "If there is any hope at all for the Confederacy, or for the separate States to make terms with the United States or for any foreign assistance, this course stands the chances, whatever they may be; while if this army surrenders this morning the Confederacy is dead from that moment, Grant will turn 150,000 fresh men against Johnston, and with the moral effect of our surrender he will go, and Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith will have to follow like a row of bricks; while if we all take to dispersing in the woods we inaugurate a new place of the war, which may be indefinitely prolonged, and it will at least have great moral effect in showing that in our pledges to fight it out to the last we meant what we said. And even, General, if there is no hope at all in

this course or in any other, and if the fate of the Confederacy is sealed whatever we do, there is one other consideration which your soldiers have a right to urge on you, and that is your own military reputation, in which every man in this army, officer or private, feels the utmost personal pride, and has a personal property that his children will prize after him. The Yankees brought Grant here from the West, after the failure of all their other generals, as one who had whipped everybody he had ever fought against, and they call him 'Unconditional Surrender Grant,' and have been bragging in advance that you would have to surrender too. Now, General, I think you ought to spare us all the mortification of having you to ask Grant for terms, and have him answer that he had no terms, to offer you."

I still remember most vividly the emotion with which I made this appeal, increasing as I went on until my whole heart was in it, and it seemed to me at the moment one which no soldier could resist and against which no consideration whatever could be urged, and when I closed, after urging my suggestions at greater length than it is necessary to repeat, looking him in the face and speaking with more boldness than I usually found in his presence, I had not a doubt that he must adopt some such course as I had urged.

He heard me entirely through, however, very calmly, and then asked, "How many men do you estimate would escape if I were to order the army to disperse?"

I replied, "I suppose two-thirds of us could get a way, for the enemy could not disperse to follow us through the woods."

He said: "We have here only about 10,000 men with arms, and not all of those who could get away would join General Johnston, but most of them would try and make their way to their homes and families, and their number would be too small to be of any material service either to General Johnston or to the Governors of the States. I recognize fully that the surrender of this army is the end of the Confederacy, but no course we can take can prevent or even delay that result. I have never believed that we would receive foreign assistance, or get our liberty otherwise than by our own arms. The end is now upon us, and it only remains to decide how we shall close the struggle. But in deciding this question we are to approach it not only as soldiers, but as Christian men deciding on matters which involve a great deal else besides their own feelings. If I should order this army to disperse, the men with their arms, but without organization or control, and without provisions or money, would soon be wandering through every State in the Confederacy, some seeking to get to their homes and some with no homes to go to. Many would be compelled to rob and plunder as they went, to save themselves from starvation, and the enemy's cavalry would pursue in small detachments, particularly in efforts to catch the general officers, and raid and burn over large districts which they will otherwise never reach; and the result would be the inauguration of lawlessness and terror and of organized bands of robbers all over the South. Now, as Christian men we have not the right to bring this state of affairs upon the country, whatever the sacrifice of personal pride involved. And as for myself, you young men might go to bushwhacking, but I am too old; and even if it were right for me to disperse the army I should surrender myself to General Grant, as the only

proper course for one of my years and position. But I am glad to be able to tell you one thing for your comfort. General Grant will not demand an unconditional surrender, but offers us most liberal terms, the parolling of the whole army not to fight until exchanged. He then went on to speak of the probable details of the terms of surrender, and to say that about ten A. M., he was to meet General Grant in the rear of the army and would then accept the terms offered.

Sanguine as I had been when he commended that he must acquiesce in my views, I had not one word to reply when he had finished. He spoke slowly and deliberately and with some feeling, and the completeness of the considerations he advanced, and which he dwelt on with more details than I can now fully recall, speaking particularly of the women and children as the greatest sufferers in the state of anarchy which a dispersion of the army would bring about, and his reference to what would be his personal course if he did order such dispersion, all indicated that the question was not then presented to his mind for the first time.

A short time after this conversation General Lee rode to the rear of the army to meet General Grant and arrange the details of the surrender. He had started about a half hour when Gen. Fitz Lee sent word to Gen. Longstreet that he had broken through a portion of the enemy's line, and that the whole army might make its way through. General Longstreet on hearing this directed Colonel John C. Haskell, of the artillery, who was very finely mounted, to ride after General Lee at utmost speed, killing his horse if necessary, and recall him before he could reach General Grant. Colonel Haskell rode as directed, and a short distance in rear of the army found General Lee and some of his staff dismounted by the roadside. As he with difficulty checked his horse General Lee came up quickly, asking what was the matter, but without waiting for a reply said, "Oh, I'm afraid you have killed your beautiful mare. What did you ride her so hard for?" On hearing General Longstreet's message, he asked some questions about the situation, and sent word to General Longstreet to use his own discretion in making any movements, but he did not himself return and in a short while another message was received that the success of the cavalry under General Fitz Lee was but temporary, and that there was such a gap in the enemy's line as had been supposed. Soon afterwards a message was brought from the enemy's picket that General Grant had passed around to the front, and would meet General Lee at Appomattox Court-House, and General Lee accordingly returned.

Meanwhile, as the Confederate line, under General Gordon, was slowly falling back from Appomattox Court-house, after as gallant a fight against overwhelming odds as it had ever made, capturing and bringing safely off with it an entire battery of the enemy's cavalry, General Custer, commanding a division of Federal cavalry rode forward with a flag of truce, and the firing having ceased on both sides, was conducted to General Longstreet as commanding temporarily in General Lee's absence. Custer demanded the surrender of the army to himself and General Sheridan, to which General Longstreet replied that General Lee was in communication with General Grant upon that subject, and that the issue would be determined between them. Custer replied that he and Sheridan were independent of Grant, and unless the surrender was made to them they would "pitch in" at once. Longstreet's answer was a pre-emptory order to return at

once to his own lines and try it all liked." Custer was accordingly escorted back, but fire was not reopened, and both lines remained halted, the Confederate about a half-mile east of the Court house.

General Lee, returning from the rear shortly afterwards, halted in a small field adjoining Sweany's house, a little in rear of his skirmish line, and awaited a message from General Grant, sent on some rails under an apple-tree. This apple-tree was not only entirely cut up for momentoes within two days afterwards, but its very roots were cut up and carried away under the false impression that the surrender took place under it. About noon a Federal staff officer rode up and announced that General Grant was at the Court House, and General Lee with one of his staff accompanied him back. As he left the apple-tree General Longstreet's last words to him were, "Unless he offers you liberal terms, General, let us fight it out."

It would be a difficult task to convey to one who was not present an idea of the feeling of the Confederate army during the few hours which so suddenly, and so unexpectedly to it, terminated its existence, and with it all hopes of the Confederacy. Having been sharply engaged that very morning, and its movements arrested by a flag of truce while one portion of it was actually fighting and nearly all the rest, infantry, and artillery, had just been formed in line of battle in sight and range of the enemy, and with guns unlimbered, it was impossible to realize fully that the war, with all its hopes, its ambitions, and its hardships, was thus ended. There was comparatively very little conversation, and men stood in groups looking over the scene, but the groups were usually silent. It was not at first generally known that a surrender was inevitable; but there was a remarkable pre-occupation in what ever General Lee should determine, and the warmest expressions of confidence in his judgment. Ranks and discipline were maintained as usual, and there is little doubt that had General Lee decided to fight that afternoon the troops would, not have disappointed him. About 4 o'clock P. M. he returned from the Court-house, and after informing the principal officers of the terms of the surrender started to ride back to his camp.

The universal desire to express to him the unabated love and confidence of the army had led to the formation of the gunners of a few battalions of artillery along the roadside, with orders to take off their hats in silence as he rode by. When his approach, however, the men could not be restrained, but burst into the wildest cheering, which the adjacent infantry lines took up, and, breaking ranks, they all crowded around him, cheering at the tops of their voices. General Lee stopped his horse, and after gaining silence, made the only speech to his men that he ever made. He was very brief, and gave no excuse or apologies for his surrender, but said that he had done all in his power for his men and urged them to go as quickly and quietly as possible; to resume peaceful avocations, and to be good citizens as they had been soldiers, and this advice marked the course which he himself pursued so faithfully to the end.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 6th inst.
 LONDON.—Major W. Dempster (to Feb. 1873) \$2.00
 TORONTO.—Lieut. Chas. W. Lea (to Jan. 1873) 2.00
 STANLEAD, Q.—Capt. I. Wood (to Feb. 1873) 2.00
 SOUTH ST. ANDREWS, N.—Ensign Alex. Ross (to March, 1873) 2.00

CONTENTS OF No. 20, VOL. VII.

POETRY.—	
Hon. Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart.	310
EDITORIAL.—	
The <i>Broad Arrow</i> on Militia Scandals	306
Capt. O'Hara on Rifles and Rifling	306
Battalions vs. Free Trade	308
United States Staff Corps	308
Reviews	309
The News of the Week	301
SELECTIONS.—	
Annual Report of the State of the Militia for 1872	302
Relative size of Countries and Seas	310
Battalions vs. Free Trade	310
Russian Policy in the East	310
Prince Edward Island	312
Brilliant Naval Review	312
Not so Bad a Bargain after all	312
RIFLE COMPETITION.—	
Sherbrooke Rifle Association	309
County of Halton Rifle Association	311
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS	304
REMITTANCES	305



The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1873.

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

The following amusing paragraph appeared in *Broad Arrow* of 14th June.

"The remains of Sir John Cartier, Canadian Minister of Militia, will be honored by a public funeral, at the expense of the Dominion. The Foot Guards and the Ottawa Volunteers will be sent to Montreal to take part in the ceremony. The Dominion Parliament has also prayed that the Governor General shall cause a public monument to be erected to his memory. Mr. Langevin is acting temporarily as Minister, and his attention has been drawn to the general scandals we exposed last week, and the disorganized condition of the Militia generally. Cases were mentioned in which regiments had but five or six men to one officer, and one in which there were twenty-one men to

nineteen officers. The whole question urgently needs heroic treatment."

We cannot wish with the poet for the gift of "Seeing ourselves as others see us," if the effusions of our contemporaries are fair evidence of the accuracy of our friends' vision as well as estimation.

The question which would naturally arise now is as to the value of public opinion as shadowed forth in Great Britain by its Press, we cannot but think that the affairs of that country suffer in no ordinary degree from gross ignorance of the very description of which the paragraph quoted is an example. It would very naturally be thought that the correct name of one of the greatest statesmen the British Empire has seen during the present century, would be well known to the British people and Press, although he was born in a colony, served no apprenticeship in Manchester, and was not the pander of the Whitechapel mob; apart from such gross and inexcusable blundering, our contemporary displays a spirit in dealing with what it is pleased to term *general scandals* of our Military Organization which is highly reprehensible and illustrates the parable of the *beam* and the *mote* in a striking manner, for we have him advising *heroic treatment*, whatever that may mean, for the cure of evils which exist in his imagination alone; at the same time according to his shewing in the administration of the British War Department which has been heroically treated by his friend CARDWELL, errors of the greatest magnitude, disorganization of the most glaring description, and gross frauds exist, so patent that the same issue contains an article of a column and a quarter entitled the "The Supplies for the Manœuvres," which according to his own shewing involves frauds of sufficient magnitude in the Commissariat line alone for a force not exceeding 12,000 men sufficient to defray the salaries and expense of our War Department, including headquarter staff for one year at least; and they administer the affairs of a force quite as effective as anything the British Army can shew, of 43,000 embodied troops and of a reserve of 650,000 men. There is very little doubt that the course *Broad Arrow* has adopted with reference to this affair should be placed to the account of party feelings and prejudices, it would suit his friends, the Whig-Radicals, to submit Canada to *heroic treatment* in the way of casting her adrift, and if possible giving that such a direction as would lead to annexation. We have just such another mischievous insignificant clique to deal with here, and as the Yankees know the full value of money and will expend it freely in carrying out their schemes, we see no reason why the combined movement so simultaneously undertaken by both parties should not have been well organized for a definite purpose, and that would be to remove the obstacle to annexation which the great statesman (whose proper name *Broad*

Arrow is ignorant of) created thereto by attempting to bring our Military Organization into contempt; but we can assure plotters at home and abroad that public opinion here is decidedly opposed to any such movement and that they calculate in total ignorance of the feelings or intentions of the great mass of the Canadian people.

We will not talk of patriotism in connection with the course those people have followed; their ideas are purely commercial and as a matter of course, the ultimate object of their policy is to make money, and that must be accomplished no matter if the source was as disreputable as Vespasian's infamous tax; but while this reasoning is plausible as well as possible in Great Britain it is neither one nor the other in Canada, which is an agricultural country, and in no sense a purely commercial one. As a matter of course our people have a direct interest in the soil and are prepared at all times to vindicate their right thereto; with such unpromising materials the disciples of the Manchester School will make no progress towards the accomplishment of their purpose, and although they may succeed in humiliating Great Britain they will never entail any such evil on the people of Canada.

In conclusion we would advise *Broad Arrow* to suspend judgment in all cases respecting the Canadian Army and people until it is better informed about both.

Our readers will recollect that Captain Ericsson on the failure of the celebrated *Lay torpedo boat* offered to produce one ready for service in the month of June that would be effective, the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 28th June, says: "We are glad to inform our readers that the constructor is up to time and that we have had an opportunity of examining his aggressive *torpedo* (so named in contradistinction to the coast defence *torpedo*) now ready to be shipped at the Delamater Iron Works in this city," (New York). The following is a description of the vessel as given by our contemporary, who promises the public a full account of the intended trials which are to come off on the coast of Long Island.

"The hull of the torpedo vessel, composed of steel plates, is quite small, being eleven feet long, thirty two inches deep, and twenty inches broad. The midship section is rectangular, while the top and bottom of the hull are planes perfectly parallel. The sides are vertical from stem to stern, the water lines being moderately sharp at both ends. The displacement is greater than might be supposed, considering the small dimensions of the hull, 2,000 lbs. being scarcely sufficient to balance the weight of the whole apparatus. The propellers are of the two-bladed type, three feet two inches in diameter, with a pitch of five feet. Both propellers revolve round a common centre, yet in opposite directions, an indispensable condition, it appears, since the powerful rotary movement of a single propeller would cause the small hull to heel,

and probably revolve, unless retained in a vertical position by this expedient of using the rotary energy to counteract itself. The doubts expressed by nautical engineers regarding the practicability of placing engines capable of imparting the necessary controlling movement within so small a torpedo vessel, have been happily solved, as we can testify from personal investigation. The constructor put the hidden machinery in motion in our presence; the compressed air being admitted through a tubular cable attached to the stern of the torpedo the propellers were instantly put in motion, revolving in a contrary direction with a velocity far too great to admit of the number of turns being counted. It would be premature at this time to enter on an explanation of the means adopted for steering and retaining the torpedo vessel at a given depth. The operation of the mechanism cannot be satisfactorily shown until the torpedo is in motion in its intended element. The management of the explosive charge admits, however, of being shown on land; consequently our visit to the Delamater Iron Works has made us familiar with that part of the scheme. We propose, therefore, to explain to our readers somewhat in detail the nature of the means adopted.

The fact has never been published that Captain Ericsson submitted plans to the Emperor Napoleon in 1854 of an armoured, nearly submerged torpedo boat propelled by steam intended to run close to an enemy's ship, and by pneumatic power project a cylindrical vessel containing explosive substances against the hull at a considerable depth below water line. This plan of projecting the charge Captain Ericsson has now applied to his submarine torpedo. We accordingly found a pneumatic piston applied at the forward end of the torpedo boat by means of which a vessel intended to receive the charge was projected forward with great force and velocity. It will be readily perceived that when a projectile of a certain weight is discharged from the bow of the torpedo, below the water line, by a force of compressed air, its inertia, together with the inertia of the water in its front, will develop a resistance capable of bringing the torpedo to a stand. Now, the dimensions of the pneumatic piston referred to are such that the projectile, in passing through a distance of one foot from the torpedo, will develop sufficient reacting energy to bring the latter to a state of rest, the intention being to run the torpedo at full speed against partially submerged targets; during the coming trial the correctness of this theory will be fully tested. It needs no explanation that in case the momentum of the torpedo cannot be checked in the manner proposed, the concussion attending the impact in striking the target at full speed will crush in the light hull and derange the internal mechanism. But since the speed of the torpedo and its weight are known elements, the amount of *vis viva* which must be destroyed in order to bring it to a state of rest, is readily ascertained. Again, the area upon which the compressed air acts in pushing out the projectile, and the space acted through, are elements equally well known; hence there can be no difficulty in determining whether the torpedo will have its course arrested as intended, or whether it will dash against the target. It will be well to bear in mind that the success of the tubular cable system does not depend on the success of the intended mode of disconnecting the charge and projecting the same against the enemy's hull, since the explosive substance may be applied within the torpedo itself. We can

well afford to sacrifice the small torpedo, if consequent on the explosion which causes its destruction our opponents lose a costly ship. Moreover, the constructor reminds us that the tubular cable will not be lost, but simply liberated by the explosion, and that it may be hauled in by the reel and at once lashed to a second torpedo.

That Captain Ericsson has solved the question of torpedo attack we shall not be hasty in declaring. We can only say that a personal investigation has given us high hopes of the successful result of the experiment soon to be tried on Long Island Sound.

Our readers will readily conceive by the following extract that the formation proposed is identically the same as that recommended by Lieutenant Colonel MACDONALD whose very interesting pamphlet appeared recently in the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, we entirely agree with the idea that in future tactics we must not be slavish copiers of the hazardous adaptations of any other people; our rank and file are not wanting in *clan* courage or intelligence, but we do not think it will ever be possible to break their formation of attack into the mob known as the "Prussian Skirmish Swarm," and we are satisfied the aforesaid "swarm" if once brought in contact with British troops would never try the experiment again of assailing a well handled body of men whose formation remained intact.

"The *Naval and Military Gazette* alludes to an article which recently appeared in the *London Standard* on the "Infantry Tactics of the Future," signed W. H. S., an old officer who has given much attention to the subject. This writer characterizes the Prussian "swarm" system as dangerously loose, confused and wanting in cohesion, as well as devoid of the indispensable elements of rapidity of concentration; but believes that a system adapted to future requirements can be formed upon the same principles which have always regulated English infantry field movements; and that, without being in any way copyists of the Prussians, it is decidedly practicable to combine the advantages of the English line and the company column formation, while eliminating from each whatever may be faulty or objectionable. The author's vital principle is combination of the open or extended with the close or two-deep line of formation, in order to take the utmost advantage of ground and cover approaching within striking distance of the enemy. For tactical purposes a battalion of eight companies, each of eighty men, might be formed into double companies, or quarter columns—that is, each double company or quarter column would consist of two battalion companies, or 160 rank and file, under the command for field work, of the senior of the two captains who ought to be mounted. The command of these double companies when in action or on parade, might be given to four of the regimental captains specially selected, if necessary, for their tactical ability—officers who both in quarters and on service should be permanently attached to one of the double companies, which we designate our tactical unit; while each battalion captain would be responsible for the administration and discipline of his own men. We suppose that in manœuvring the battalion each of these double companies should be maintained as a distinct and separate body, throwing

out its own skirmishers and forming its own support and reserve, each being capable of self-existence as a tactical unit, while the four double companies, of which the battalion consists, should be so worked together as to afford the readiest assistance to each other, and to present a solid front as speedily as possible in any required direction. Suppose the battalion to be drawn up in four contiguous double company, or quarter columns at deploying distance, each column being in four divisions of twenty files, or forty men. The battalion is ordered to advance to cover the brigade to which it belongs, when the movement would be as follows. The two centre double company columns are marched to the front, the first and second divisions of each extending successively at the double, from certain indicated files, to form skirmishers and supports; at the same time the two flank double company columns, taking ground obliquely to their right and left respectively, perform the same movement, extending the line of skirmishers and supports on either side; while the third and fourth divisions of each column form the reverse, and follow at a proper interval either loosely in line, or in extended order, or else in column or echelon according to the nature of the ground. After describing in further detail what would be the proper method of manœuvring his "double companies" under certain emergencies, the author thus sums up the advantages of his mode of formation: "The special advantages of this mode of formation may thus be summed up. First, one half of the battalion would be extended ready to open fire; for the supports, if necessary, could reinforce the skirmishers, or, where the ground admitted of it, fire over their heads. Secondly, the other half of the battalion would be in reserve in the readiest positions to afford aid in whatever direction needed—viz., 160 men in the centre and 80 on each flank. Thirdly, the whole formation admits of forming a solid line to the front in the shortest possible time, or of a change of front to either flank, either in extended order or in a column of open double companies, from which latter formation, to meet a pressing emergency, the battalion could speedily present two solid lines of equal strength, one in support of the other. Fourthly, the battalion in all its movements is kept well in hand, each of its component tactical parts being distinctly separate, and free from that confusion inseparable from the Prussian system according to which the several companies of a battalion, and even battalions themselves, are often inextricably mixed up together like an armed mob."

"The other day the *Citizen* announced, without authority, the resignation of Colonel Robertson Ross, and stated that it was to take effect from the 15th of August next. There is at present no fair ground for such rumor. We believe it is true that Colonel Ross has tendered his resignation subject to the judgment of the Government as to the time at which it will be accepted. As yet the papers have not been submitted to His Excellency the Governor General, though it is not improbable that the wish of Colonel Ross may be complied with. The Colonel sees here before him nothing but a prospect of peaceful administration and is anxious to take part in no more active military service, either in India or in some other part of the outlying possessions of the British Empire. Colonel Ross is by nature a soldier. He loves the active duties of the camp, and the mere routine of the management of the Canadian militia is not such in time of peace as would

fill his expectations of active life in the service of his country. We deeply regret that Colonel Ross should have come to such a conclusion, as we feel that after Colonel Macdougall, no man was better qualified to nurture the Volunteer organization in Canada. The years he has spent in this country have been very profitable to the Dominion in the perfection of its Volunteer defenders. No man could have lent himself more heartily to the cause than Colonel Robertson Ross. We regret that an absurd notion of economy should have impelled the Government to cut down the militia vote to a figure at which it is hardly possible to maintain a vigorous force. But we know that the sterling loyalty of the people is such, that they will rise as one man the very moment that actual danger threatens the integrity of the Dominion.

It is true that Colonel Ross' resignation has been sent in, but as yet it has not been pronounced upon by His Excellency the Governor General. It is therefore premature to pronounce upon his resignation. Possibly it may take place, as stated, but at present there are no facts to authorize the statement. Whether Colonel Ross may leave this country, or remain, we cannot but feel that his intimate knowledge of military affairs, and his sound administrative capacity, have been of very great benefit to Canada. Should His Excellency be pleased to accept Colonel Ross' resignation, which we shall look upon as a matter of sincere regret, for we do not know that the Government of Canada can obtain a more efficient officer. It has to be said, however, that Colonel Robertson Ross is more of a soldier than an administrator. His record during the Kaffir war and in the Crimea amply proves the fact. We can therefore forgive him for wishing to get out of a service that promises nothing in the future, but dry routine, and transferring his service to a portion of the army, where by strong possibility active duties will be imposed upon him. As a man and a gentleman we shall be sorry to part with Colonel Robertson Ross, but we feel that in him, Canada has a good friend, who will make its merits known whenever the occasion offers."

The above article is copied from the Ottawa Times of the 30th June, and opens with just rebuke of that straining after sensational effect which is the curse of modern journalism; as it retails all idle and vicious gossip of the day as truths of undoubted authority, and thus conveys to the public mind false impressions of the real facts of each and every case.

A matter of grave moment involving the best interests of the Canadian Army cannot be dealt with like a common street rumour, and it is of too much consequence to the interests of the Dominion to allow any erroneous reports respecting the action of the actual Commander-in-Chief of its army to get abroad; as the Times very properly says there is no authority for the statements made by the Citizen, and even the notice that the Adjutant General has or is about to resign cannot be known as a fact, till officially announced; notwithstanding the Paul Pryism that pretends to a greater knowledge than even the Privy Council possess on affairs of State.

In common with all those that have the interests of our Military Organization at heart while being sincerely grieved at the proba-

ble loss of the services of the Adjutant General; we cannot but recognize his absolute right to restore his professional talents and experience to that force in which he won fame and honor; and we entirely endorse our contemporary's estimation of the great and lasting service he has rendered to this country in the organization and discipline of the most efficient military force on this continent, and the only one in existence formed on the principle of voluntary service; we only differ from our contemporary in putting him *au premier* instead of second in the noble work which has been done and the valuable service rendered this country.

Of his services as a soldier this is not the time to speak. As the Commanding Officer of the Canadian Army from the period of its inception, to the present day, his own Reports on the State of the Militia of the Dominion are historical documents of which the proudest fame might well covet the honor, and he leaves the Army of the Dominion in a state of discipline and organization that will impose a small burden on the labor or genius of his successor.

Zealous, indefatigable, energetic, imbued with the instincts and capacity of a thorough soldier, the loss the Canadian Army will sustain by his retirement cannot be now calculated; and he will bring to the discharge of the onerous duties of the new position he is about to assume in the British service matured judgment, sterling integrity, and an instinctive knowledge of justice for its own sake, which is the secret of success in organization and discipline, endowed with rare equanimity, thoroughly conscientious, kind and indulgent to those under his command, it is no matter for wonder if the Canadian soldiers will mourn the loss of a chief deservedly popular, whose whole exertions were directed to making them efficient without compromising their interests or comforts.

Whether Colonel P. Robertson-Ross retires from the command of the Militia or the good fortune of the country secures his future service, he will always possess the confidence of those under his command as a soldier and a gentleman.

An extra Gazette of the 1st July contains the following changes in the Dominion Government:—

Hon. Alex. Campbell, Minister of Interior.

Hon. John O'Connor, Postmaster General.
Hon. Thomas N. Gibbs, Minister of Inland Revenue.

Hon. Hugh McDonald, of Antigonish, Minister of Militia.

In addition to these appointments and changes, the Gazette contains a despatch from the colonial Secretary, disallowing the Bill giving power to Committees of the House of Commons to take evidence under oath.

The absolute necessity of supplying infantry regiments with intrenching and other tools has always been well known; indeed once an infantry battalion took the field it should to be effective, be totally independent of extraneous assistance to enable it to perform its duties and the same should be true of each company of the Battalion. *Broad Arrow* of 14th June has the following paragraph for supplying a select number of men in each infantry regiment with a new description of tools which foreshadows what we have long advocated that in future transport and commissariat will be regimentally organized and administered:

"A new Army circular directs that a set of shoeing smith's tools be issued to the pioneers of all infantry regiments, in lieu of broad axe and the hand axe now carried in black leather case with shoulder-belt, and which, together with the shoulder-belt, will no longer be considered part of the pioneer's equipment, but will be returned into the Control stores on receipt of the new pattern shoeing-smith's tools. Regiments in possession of valise equipment will carry the shoeing smith's tools in two cases, on the waist-belt, the contents being as follows, viz.:—No. 1 case—One shoeing hammer, ten shoe nails, one farrier's rasp, 14 in. No. 2 case—One farrier's buffer, one farrier's drawing knife, one pair pincers, two gun spikes. Regiments having ordinary equipment will have the same proportion and description of shoeing smith's tools, but will carry them in one case, with shoulder-belt, similar to the case for small tools. As the pioneer who carries the shoeing smith's tools will not carry a billhook and case, the present proportion of billhooks and cases will be reduced from ten to nine for service companies with eleven pioneers, and the surplus billhook and case returned into store. We trust this arrangement may be followed up by some provision for the proper instruction of the shoeing smiths of all arms in correct modes of shoeing and dressing horses' feet. The service would benefit greatly by such an arrangement, and the knowledge constantly carried into civil life, in these days of short service, by men thus trained, would be a preventive, in some sort, of much of the barbarity now ignorantly practised on horses' feet and would be an advantage to the men themselves, and an inestimable boon to many horse-owners in the country districts, and in the colonies.

We have to thank Major D. TORRANCE FRASER for a copy of the "proceedings of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association for 1872, and are glad to see that its affairs, judging by the able report of the gallant secretary and the amount of work done are in a flourishing condition.

At the fourth annual meeting held in Montreal on the 15th May, the following officers were elected.

To be President—Lieutenant Colonel C. J. Brydges, re-elected.

Vice Presidents—Andrew Allan, Esq., Lieutenant Colonel McEathern, C.M.G., Lieutenant Colonel King, Lieutenant Colonel Grant, Lieutenant Colonel McKay, Lieutenant Colonel Hickson, Lieutenant Colonel Bailey,

Robert Hamilton, Esq.; Allan Gilmour, Esq.; Major Alleyn, Captain Esdaile.

Secretary—Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher, re-elected.

Treasurer—Major D. Torrance Fraser, re-elected.

Executive Officers—Major Worsley, Capt. Hon. M. Aylmer.

Auditors—Lieutenant-Cols. McEachern, Bacon and Hanson.

Executive Committee—Lieutenant Cols. Brydges, Fletcher, McKay, Rogers, Bacon, Grant, D'Orsonnes, Bethune, Bond, and Rowe, Captains Esdaile, Johnson, Morgan and Thomas.

Surgeon—G. A. Coates, Esq., M.D., 51st Battalion.

It was decided that the annual matches should commence on the 2nd Tuesday in August.

Our readers are aware of the very strong objections entertained by the VOLUNTEER REVIEW to the manner in which the Dominion Rifle Association acted in the matter of the Wimbledon Team for this year, and this course was condemned as subversive of discipline as well as calculated to lessen the value of our military organization abroad. The following resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association shews how generally those views are endorsed by the officers of the volunteer force.

Moved by Captain Johnson, seconded by Captain Esdaile.

"That as the competition for the Team at Wimbledon is confined solely to enrolled members of the Active Militia of the Dominion, it is the opinion of the Council of this Association, that the Team should be sent to Wimbledon as a Detachment of Militia, under the command of an Officer approved by the Adjutant General. And that the Secretary be directed to send a copy of this Resolution to the Adjutant General, and to the Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association."—Carried unanimously.

RIFLE MATCHES.

FRONTIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The eleventh annual matches of the Association were held at Havelock, County of Huntingdon, on the 24th, 25th and 26th June, and were very successful. The attendance exceeded that of last year. The Huntingdon Troop of Cavalry, and the 50th and 51st Battalions mustered strong. The Montreal Garrison Artillery was ably represented by Major Torrance Fraser, the 60th Battalion by Lt. Col. Rowe and Lieutenant Whitman, and the 79th Batt by Dr. Wells. The weather was fine throughout, and the shooting very good. An encouraging feature on this meeting was the number of new competitors, young men who have lately enrolled to fill the places of the old men who have taken their discharge.

The annual dinner was held on the evening of the 25th. There were present as

guests, Julius Scriver, Esq. M. P., Rev. Messrs. Patterson and Masson, Lt. Colonel Rowe, Major Fraser, M. G. A., Lt. Colonel Fletcher, President filled the chair, Lt. Cols. Reid and Rogers acted as croupiers. After dinner the usual loyal toasts were honoured. To the toast, the "Parliament of Canada" the member for the county, Julius Scriver, Esq., responded in a very happy and effective speech, expressing his heartfelt sympathy with the volunteer movement, and with rifle competitions, and his satisfaction with the harmony and order that has always prevailed at the meeting of the Association, The Revd. Mr. Masson responded for the clergy, giving his hearty and cordial support to the object for which such associations were formed. Speeches were also made by Lieut. Colonels McEachern, Rogers, Reid and Rowe, and Majors Sanders and Fraser. The party broke up at the seasonable hour of 9.30 by singing *Auld Lang Syne*.

The presentation of prizes took place on the afternoon of the 26th in the Town Hall. A large assemblage of ladies from the Townships of Hemmingford, Havelock and Franklin and the village of Chrystiem were present. The prizes were presented to the winners by ladies, which no doubt added to the value of the prizes, judging from the blushing appearance of some of the youthful competitors as they marched up to the table.

The prospects of the Association never were better and the funds are in a healthy state. Much of the prosperity of the Association is due to the efficient services of the worthy Sec. Treas. Lieut. Colonel McEachern, C. M. G.

The following is a list of the prize winners with their scores,

FIRST TRIAL MATCH.
200 yards, 5 shots.

Batt.	Points.
1 Pte. Gordon..... 51st	\$8 16
2 " Mills..... 50th	7 16
3 Ens. Wright..... "	6 16
4 Sgt. Miller..... 51st	5 16
5 Major Lucas..... "	4 15
6 Pte. D. Gordon.... "	3 15
7 Lt. Col. Rogers.... "	3 15
8 Sgt. Allan..... "	3 15
9 Pte. Wright..... 50th	2 15
10 " Fiddes..... 51st	2 15
11 Sgt. Rowe..... "	2 15
12 " Barr..... "	2 15
13 Pte Stewart..... 50th	1 15
14 Pte. Jas. Fletcher... 51st	1 15
15 Sgt. John Scaffe..... "	1 15

SECOND, FRONTIER MATCH.

Ranges 300, 400 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each.

Batt.	Points.
1 Tpr. McDiarmid.. Hun, Cav, \$15	30
2 Sgt. Allan..... 50th	12 28
3 Pte. Nichols..... "	10 28
4 Sgt. Miller..... 51st	8 27
5 " T. Orr..... "	6 27
6 Major Lucas..... "	5 26
7 Sergt. J. Scaffe... "	4 26
8 Ens. McKay..... "	4 26
9 R. Hamilton..... 50th	3 25
10 Sgt. Colghon..... "	3 24
11 Lt. Whitman..... 60th	2 23
12 Pte. Mills..... 50th	2 22
13 Dr. Wells..... 79th	2 22
14 Pte. Pollock..... 50th	1 22
15 Sgt. Scaffe..... 51st	1 21

THIRD, ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Ranges 400, 500 and 600 yards, 3 shots at each.

To the volunteer belonging to the county of

Huntingdon and being a married man making the highest score in this match. One year's subscription to the *St. Johns News*, by E. R. Smith, Esquire, Proprietor.

Batt.	Points.
1 Pte. D. Gordon..... 51st	\$10 28
2 Lt. Whitman..... 60th	9 26
3 Sgt. J. Scaffe..... 51st	8 26
4 Major Lucas..... "	6 26
5 Pte. Nichols..... "	5 25
6 Major Fraser, Mon. Gar. Art.	4 25
7 Sgt. T. Orr..... 51st	3 25
8 " S. Orr..... "	3 24
9 " Boomhover.... "	3 23
10 Ens. Wright..... 50th	2 23
11 Pte. Hawes..... "	2 23
12 Ens. McKay..... 51st	2 23
13 Capt. McLaren..... 50th	1 23
14 Pte. Ross..... 50th	1 23
15 Ens. Cottingham.... 51st	1 23

Private D. Gordon, 51st Batt. being married, is the winner of the *St. Johns News* in addition to the first prize.

FOURTH, THE MASSON MATCH.

To be fired on the march by word of command at any distance from 600 yards to 200 at the option of the officer in command, 5 rounds each. 1st prize a cup the gift of the Revd. Mr. Masson, 2nd prize one third of the entrance money, 3rd prize, one fourth of ditto. Entrance 50 cents.

Batt	Points.
1 Pte. Hamilton..... 50th	19
2 Sgt. Miller..... 51st	14
3 Pte. Ross..... 50th	13

The score of the winner of the cup was a good one; 19 out of a possible 20 on the march advancing and retiring, was highly creditable to a young recruit, this being Hamilton's first year,

FIFTH, COMPANY MATCH.

Volley firing. Six men from each company. 5 rounds each. Target 6 feet square. Range 400 yards. Nine companies entered.

Points.	
1 No. 1 Co. 51st Batt. Maj. Sanders..	\$15 64
2 No. 4 Co. 50th Batt. Maj. Cairne's..	12 61
3 No. 3 Co. 51st Batt. Maj. Cantwell's	8 55
4 No. 1 Co. 50th Bt. Capt. Henderson's	6 53
5 No. 4 Co. 51st Bt. Capt. McNaughton's	4 50

SIXTH, BATTALION MATCH.

Ten men from each Battalion. Ranges 400 and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each. 1st prize a silver cup, 2nd prize \$5 the gift of Major Douglas, of the 51st Batt.

1 51st Batt. Hemmingford Ranges.....	242
2 50th Batt. Huntingdon Borderers....	221

SEVENTH, STAFF AND FIELD OFFICERS MATCH.

A Field Glass presented by Mrs. Fletcher to be fired for by the Field and staff officers of the 2nd Brigade, Range 400 yds. 5 shots. Entrance 50 cents, the entrance to form a sweepstakes to be divided into three prizes,

1 Lt. Col. Rowe, 5th Batt.....	Field Glass.
2 Capt. and Paym'r. Johnson 51st Batt..	\$2
3 Quartermaster Sanders, 51st Batt.....	1
4 Lt. Col. Fletcher.....	

EIGHTH, ALL COMERS SWEEPSTAKES.

Ranges 500 and 600 yards. 5 shots at each, Entrance 50 cents, 5 prizes.

Batt.	Points.
1 Sgt. Allan..... 51st	\$8.50 30
2 Capt. Henderson..... 50th	6.50 28
3 Capt. McLaren..... 50th	4.25 27
4 Lt. Whitman..... 50th	3.25 26
5 Ens. Wright..... 50th	3.25 25

WAITING FOR A LETTER.

I am waiting still my darling, all the tedious hours through,
And hoping daily hourly, for one little word from you.
I've read your last dear letter till I know it all by heart;
Each time that I repeat it, I feel its fervor dart.
It's getting quite worn out my love, and going to decay.
Then send me, please, another ere I wear it all away.
You will not keep me waiting from morn till night.
You will write me quickly, wont you? and my faithfulness requite.

Its leaves are getting tattered and its edges getting frayed.
It's folds are quite worn through, and if your next is long delayed,
Twill all be gone to pieces, and be broken to a shred—
'Tis almost so already, and can scarcely now be read.

For even now to hold it in my hands I do not dare;
I'm quite afraid to hold it, for I know 'twould only tear;
I've placed it in the little book you gave me long ago.
For, though the writing's fading, I can keep the fragments so.

I oft forget its absence from its long accustomed place,
And think to take it out again, and gaze upon the face:
Then comes the truth that even that sweet pleasure is no more,
And evening seems so long to wait ere I can read it o'er.

Then write to me my darling, don't keep me waiting so.
A deep suspense is creeping o'er my heart in frantic throes;
I try me to be patient, but I find it very hard;
Your silence is a shade 'neath which all happiness is marred.

HER MAJESTY'S BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

We learn from Pembina that the American boundary commission party have only arrived there a few days since, and that the U. S. Commissioner has not yet come.

The British party has been at work for several weeks in consequence of their having wintered at the line and have accomplished considerable work both westward and eastward. A party under D. A. Eastery is at work between the Dawson Road and the boundary, and the chief astronomer, with a party of scouts and guides from here is off to the South Mountains to reconnoitre the way and determine upon a site for a depot.

The horses, oxen, and waggons were got in safely from Moorehead under charge of veterinary surgeon Roswell, arriving on the 22nd ult., at a time when the road was thought to be impassible.

No grasshoppers have yet made their appearance within 20 miles of Pembina, and it seems likely that Mr. Almon, who is in charge of the depot farm, will have vegetables and oats enough to last the commission establishment through the winter.

Great credit is due Captain Cameron for the energy and foresight which has enabled him to have advanced so far the important work with which he has been entrusted.—*Nor. Wester.*

While practicing lately under Admiral Cumming, the men of H. M. S. *Magdala*, one of the Bombay Harbor Monitors, at the second shot knocked over a floating target stationed at 1,000 yards. Chilled Palisser shot of 400 pounds travelled upwards of four miles.

THE TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY OF AMMUNITION IN THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

(From the Review Militaire.)

The service of the transport of ammunition in the Prussian Army is not carried on by any especial corps, having particular cadres and an actual existence in peace time, like the "Artillery Train" in the French Army. Consequently, when a mobilisation is being effected, the effective of a regiment of field artillery receives a considerable augmentation in horses and men, which enables it to bring its batteries immediately up to a war strength, and to form besides ammunition columns so-called, destined for the Army in the field, and also a depot. The object of these ammunition columns is to ensure a constant replenishment of ammunition to the field batteries, and the infantry and cavalry. In 1870, each regiment of field artillery, besides the fifteen batteries which composed the war effective, formed nine ammunition columns of this kind, five of which were called artillery and four infantry.

The artillery ammunition column was thus composed:—Nine wagons, with 8 pounder ammunition. Eight wagons, with 15-pounder ammunition. One forage-wagon (Vorrath's wagon). One field-forge. Three spare 8-pounder carriages with limbers, in columns—Nos. 1 and 2. Two spare 8 pounder carriages and limbers, in columns—Nos. 3, 4, 5. Two spare 15 pounder carriages and limbers, in columns—Nos. 3, 4, 5. One baggage-wagon. The infantry ammunition column comprised—Twenty-four small-arm ammunition wagons; one forage-wagon one field-forge, one baggage-wagon. Each column was commanded by a captain,

The infantry and artillery ammunition columns were replenished at the depot of the reserve ammunition of the Army, by means of a small number of special columns called columns of reserve ammunition (eight for an Army composed of four or five corps d'armée). These latter, intended to be transported either by railway or by requisitioned teams, had a very small effective of men and horses. It comprised thirty-two carriages, without teams; the personnel was—one lieutenant, seven under-officers (one of whom could act as officer in case of necessity) thirty foot soldiers, two train soldiers, seven saddle and four draught horses.

The depots of the reserve ammunition were replenished from the permanent artillery depots existing in the garrisons of the mother country.

We give here with regard to this matter, the following details taken from the German work called, "The operations of the 1st Army under General von Manteuffel, by the Colonel on the Staff: Wartensleben."

"In investigating the question of the amount of ammunition successfully expended by the 1st Army, one may represent them as grouped in four principal categories corresponding to the regulated dispositions then in force.

"1st. In the first line, the complement contained either in the soldiers pouches, or in the limber boxes and ammunition wagons.

"2nd. The ammunition columns of the corps d'armée.

3rd. The reserve ammunition columns of an army.

"4th. The depot of the reserve ammunition of an army.

The replenishment of the men's ammunition was effected by means of the corps ammunition columns, and when it was possible by means of the ammunition columns of the corps d'armée itself, to which the troops belonged.

These columns had to replenish themselves in their turn; for this the necessary orders were to emanate from the commander in chief of the army, and they were sent to the commander of the artillery, whose duty it was to carry them out. The latter, in fact, disposed the columns of reserve ammunition, and of that at the reserve depot. The first consisted of loaded wagons but which were not horsed, the latter of a magazine containing filled cases of ammunition.

According to the regulations, the corps ammunition columns were to be replenished by means of the reserve columns, these latter filled up in their turn at the depot of the reserve ammunition. This latter was formed in general, in a locality situated a certain distance in rear, and it was to follow the armies accordingly, as they progressed to the front.

According to the instructions issued, the reserve ammunition columns were themselves to procure their ammunition from the depot, or else the depot forwarded it to them by rail. But eventually this latter method was employed—the simplest and the quickest—for directly replenishing the ammunition columns of the corps d'armée. This proved to be highly advantageous wherever the railroad was enabled to bring them up to the vicinity of the army.

It was in accordance with these principles that General Schwartz carried on the replenishment of the ammunition of the 1st Army.

During the first period of the campaign and also during the whole time that Metz was blockaded, the reserve ammunition columns belonging to that Army (the 1st,) were under the orders of Major Rosenkvaar at Saarlouis; the depot of reserve ammunition was also at Saarlouis.

After the fall of Metz, a portion of the reserve columns were immediately transported there. At the end of November, when operations were commenced from the Oise upon the Somme and Lower Seine, all the reserve columns were transferred to Laon.

The order for the movement was sent by telegraph on the 20th November, the columns arrived at Laon between the 24th November and the 2nd of December. To this step was added that which consisted in transferring the entire depot of the reserve ammunition from Saarlouis to Soissons, where it arrived from the 7th to the 10th December. The columns went from Laon to Soissons by means of requisitioned teams. The columns and the depot remained in this latter town until the close of the campaign.

The railways from Soissons towards the west were able to carry the supplies in the radius accessible to the corps ammunition columns, and consequently in sufficient proximity to portions of the army then carrying on operations. For the transport of the reserve columns, which were not horsed, one could only obtain that railway stock which was indispensable for other purposes; moreover the running of trains, which were of great length, was very difficult, and there

was no certainty as to when they would reach their destination, owing to the bad condition of certain parts of the railroads. Besides, supposing even that it had been possible to push these columns more forward by means of the railways, the keeping them in the various stations would have disorganised the service of the administrations and would have deprived them for a long time of a considerable quantity of the rolling stock.

It has been already mentioned that great facility existed for directly filling up at the depot the corps ammunitions columns, in this sense, that only a small number of wagons, and of ordinary trains were required for transporting the ammunition in boxes. The following was, with few exceptions, the method of proceeding in the valley of the Somme and in that of the Seine. As soon as it was foreseen that a battle was about to take place, a first telegraphic order was sent on to Soissons ordering a provisionary preparation to be made for a supply of ammunition to be sent on. The preparations were thus always effected in good time; consequently on every occasion, even in the case where the expenditure of ammunition had been very great, the replenishment was always effected in good time. The last telegram contained the order for sending it on. It was sent immediately after the battle; the quantity of ammunition demanded was not based on the actual returns sent in by each corps in particular, but on an approximate estimate made on the field of battle itself by the adjutants going from one corps to another, and informing themselves summarily of the quantities expended. If it turned out that more was required, a message was sent to send on the supplement. If it turned out that an excess had been ordered, it was immediately ascertained whether the ammunition was everywhere complete, and then this excess was carried on to the rear, and placed on railway wagons. The wagons containing the ammunition could hardly remain on the railroads without interfering with the ordinary train service; consequently care was taken to put them on sidings, so placed that they could be easily approached by the wagons which were sent there to be filled.

When the operations developed themselves upon a larger scale, besides the depot of Soissons, intermediate depots were established, intended to act as points of replenishment, notably at Laon, Creil, Beauvais, Breteuil, Nesle, and Longeau, near Amiens. It was at Laon that the army was replenished from the 2nd to the 4th December, after the battle of Amiens (27th November, 1870).

The convoys of ammunition that had in consequence to be despatched from Soissons to portions of the army which were operating some upon the Somme in the direction of Amiens, the others upon the Seine towards Beauvais, were necessarily all obliged to pass by the stations of Creil. The idea was formed of establishing in this locality an advanced depot, which was the more convenient, as considering the situation of the place there was nothing to fear from any attacks of the enemy; and, on the other hand the munitions were pushed close up to those places where the replenishment was to take place. If it happened that in any corps *d'armée* there proved to be at any time some excess of ammunition, it was sent to Creil, where it was stored provisionally. From thence, should any eventuality arise, it could be sent back to the *corps d'armée*, the

quantities expended being rapidly replaced by means of the depot at Soissons.

The 22nd of December, the eve of the Malme, the officer commanding the artillery sent a telegraphic message ordering a convoy of ammunition destined for Amiens to be prepared.

On the evening of the day when the battle came off an approximate estimate of the quantity consumed was made, which estimate served to determine the size of the convoy; on the evening of the second day (24th Dec.) the station of Breteuil was fixed upon as the place where the replenishment was to take place. It was there the empty wagons were to be sent from the field of battle.

The first replenishment took place there during the succeeding days; the ammunition in excess was sent provisionally to Creil; then from thence it was sent a little later (28th December) to Longeau, near Amiens. There the replenishment was completed.

The bombardment of Peronne necessitated extra ammunition, which was demanded at Soissons by means of several telegraphic despatches. On each occasion the quantity required arrived at Longeau in a very short time. It was also at Longeau that the ammunition expended at Bapaume was replaced without the slightest delay, so that this nature of service was always performed without the slightest difficulty, in spite of the considerable expenditure which took place at Bapaume and Peronne. One portion of the ammunition employed for the bombardment of that place was replaced by the reserve ammunition column assigned to the third division of the reserve. This column was to be replenished at the depot of La Fere. The ammunition not expended remained at Longeau up to the 4th January; on that day it was returned to the Creil depot, considered to be a safer place than Longeau. The last circumstance which gave rise to the necessity for a replenishment of ammunition, was the battle of the 19th of January at St. Quentin. It was effected with the greatest celerity. The order for expediting the ammunition to Nesle was sent by telegraph to Creil during the night which followed the battle. That same evening the convoy of ammunition arrived Nesle at the same time as the empty wagons of the ammunition columns, despatched to the same place in order that they might be filled there. General Schwartz had, moreover, given orders on the field of battle that one-half of the empty wagons should be sent to Nesle and the other half to Soissons. Consequently, in case any hitch should have occurred in the train service on the Nesle side, one-half of the quantity required to complete the expended ammunition would be obtained from the Soissons depot. From there the ammunition columns had to fall back upon the army, which they certainly did, not regain until some days after. But, in fact, the Transport Service Company from Nesle having encountered no delay, the greater portion of the ammunition arrived in the vicinity of the army on the evening of the 20th, and the replenishment was enabled to commence at once.

For those portions of the *corps d'armée* operating on the Lower Seine, two small convoys were considered sufficient, which were sent by the Soissons Railway to Beauvais, at which town the empty wagons coming from Rouen were replenished, and the whole number of rounds were made up.

The accompanying table gives the total of the ammunition supplied by the different depots of which mention has been made to the reserve ammunition columns, and to the corps ammunition columns for the first Army:—

Column which receives the ammunition.	Shells.		Place of Replenishment	Column or Depot which delivers the ammunition.
	1-pr.	6-pr.		
Ammu'n column of the 1st and 8th Army Corps.	4,053	1,652	Laon	Reserve ammunition column of the 1st Army.
" " " "	1,081	1,477	Soissons	" " " "
" " " "	2,916	1,181	Breteuil	" " " "
Ammu'n column of the 8th Army Corps.	2,408	3,353	Amiens	" " " "
" " " "	6,211	5,619,205	Longeau	" " " "
Ammu'n column of the 6th and 1st Army Corps.	1,110	467	Nesle	" " " "
" " " "	1,064	899	Breuil	" " " "
Ammu'n column of the 1st Army Corps.	1,064	899	Creil	" " " "
13th Ammu'n column of the reserve ammu'n park attached to the reserve division.	18,766	11,293	La Fere	" " " "
Cartridges for Cavalry.	623	...		
Cartridges for Carbines.	800	...		
Cartridges for Needleguns.	121,165	...		
Total	63,577	1,227,891		

All this ammunition was in turn replaced by a requisition emanating directly from the depot of reserve ammunition, by other quantities coming from Coblenz, Cologne, Minden, and Spandau, where the artillery depots were established. The transport was very slow; thus a convoy took seven days to go from Minden to Soissons, and fourteen from Spandau.

At the artillery depot, in Mayence, a quantity of arms captured from the French during the late war, consisting of muzzle-loading rifles with sword and bayonets, carbines with bayonet, cavalry pistols, and swords for subordinate officers, were sold at prices from \$3.30 to \$1.65 for the rifles and carbines, 25 cents for the pistols and 45 cents for the sword.

REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of *Dexter Smith's Musical, Literary and Art Paper* for May, which as its title shews is a crystallization of gems in its several departments. It is published at Boston by the Proprietor and Editor, DEXTER SMITH.

At the last meeting of the Austrian Geographical Society Colonel von Stubendorff, of the Russian army, presented to the Society the last government map of Central Asia, which is based on the most recent surveys made by Russian Officers. The Russian Government has been for some time considering the means of establishing a railway communication with its possessions in Central Asia. In Transcaucasia, there is already a railway from Poti to Tiflis, which will in a short time be extended to Baku, on the Caspian. There are two plans for connecting this railway with the European system; the one by a line from Vladikarkas to Tiflis through the Caucasus range, of which Colonel Stebnitzky is the author, is that which finds most favor with Russian military authorities.

We have another striking announcement to make concerning Zanzibar, says the *Times* of India, of May 12. Admiral Cumming has received orders to proceed at once to that island in his flagship *Glasgow*, taking with him what available naval force he has in these waters. The Admiral is there to await orders from home—orders which may now be deferred until the three weeks westward journey of the envoy shall be accomplished. This move indicates sufficient determination to satisfy the most ardent political philanthropist, for the *Glasgow* alone would be sufficient to make the Sultan surrender at discretion, should such a demand be made upon him. There we may leave the matter for the present with the remark that this movement is only a speedier confirmation than was expected, of our distinct intimation that the days of the East African slave trade is numbered.

The third part of the official German history of the late war has been issued by the bureau of Count Moltke, and is devoted mainly to the battle fought on the 6th of August at Woerth and Forbach, the latter generally among the Germans as the battle of Spicheren. The episodes of the contests are told with much spirit, as that of the vain though heroic charge of Michel's Cuirassiers on the German centre at Woerth, and of the death of General Francois, only a week before brevetted to his coveted rank, at the head of his brigade in the attack on Spicheren heights.

During the discussions on the navy estimates in the British Commons Mr. Goschen, in reply to an inquiry, "The Admiralty attached the greatest importance to keeping up a separate class of officers for navigating Her Majesty's ships, but were not prepared to adopt any plan by which officers should be taken at random from the Executive Staff for that purpose. An offer would be made to a certain number of executive officers to undertake navigating duties on condition of a certain increase of pay and a certain position, regarding which, he hoped by and by to be able to give some information to the House."

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Ottawa, 4th July, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS (16).

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

7th Battalion, "The London Light Infantry."

No. 3 Company.

To be Ensign:

Albert M. Smith, Gentleman, M.S., vice William Mackeith Noble, left limits.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Fort Erie.

Lieutenant John A. Graham is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

48th "Lennox and Addington" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Clark's Mills.

To be Lieutenant, from 1st June, 1873:

John Jackson, Gentleman, M.S., vice Wm. H. Miller, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, from 27th June, 1873:

Charles P. Kellogg, M.S., vice George McLean, promoted.

57th "Peterborough" Battalion of Infantry.

Quarter Master F. H. Knapp, who has the relative rank of Lieutenant, to have the rank of Honorary Captain from 4th October, 1872.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major John Duff, C.C., Frontenac Squadron, from 26th June, 1873.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Jas. F. Macleod, 45th Battalion, for six months, from 27th May last.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

Captain Samuel Hatt is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

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

Major Wm. Robinson is hereby dismissed as an officer of the Active Militia of the Dominion.

52nd "Brome" Battalion of Light Infantry

No. 1 Company, Abercorn.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Sergeant John Allen, vice Naman Wiley whose resignation is hereby accepted.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
Commanding the Militia of the Dominion, and Adjutant General.



Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this Office, until Monday, the 21st July inst., at noon, for the necessary Coal required for, and to be supplied at the Public Buildings, Ottawa.

Specification can be seen at this Office, also at the Office of the Engineer of the Lachine Canal at Montreal, on and after Friday, the 4th July, where all necessary information can be obtained.

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

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

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 23th June, 1873.

27-3ins.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for works at Culbute Rapids," will be received at this office, until noon of Tuesday, the 15th day of July next, for the construction of a Dam, and Two Locks, in the Culbute Rapids, Ottawa River.

Plans and Specification of the works can be seen at this Office, and at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, where printed forms of Tender will be furnished.

All Tenders must be made on the printed forms, and to each must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 27th June, 1873.

27-3ins.