



# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Council of the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association, which have been in Session here during the past week, were entertained at lunch at the Rideau Club by Mr. Alonro Wright, M. P. Mr. Wright occupied the chair with Hon. Speaker Christie on his right, and Hon. Mr. McKeller on his left. Mr. J. M. Currier, M. P., occupied the vice chair. After the removal of the cloth the chairman gave "Our Agricultural friends from the West." To which the Hon. Mr. McKeller responded, thanking the Ottawa gentlemen for the kindness, they, as Western men, had received during their stay in the city. He had long been anxious for the Provincial Exhibition to be held in Ottawa. In speaking of the prospects of the country he said he was of opinion that the cereals of the district were, considering the long winter and consequently late spring, in a capital state and most astonishingly forward. He rejoiced to see the entire absence of sectional feeling in the matter of east and west, what little ever did exist has now been blotted out. They were banded together for one common and good purpose, and no political sentiment would interfere with their operations. The buildings were the best in the Dominion, and the grounds were decidedly the prettiest. For his part, he would do all in his power to induce the western people to visit the Ottawa Exhibition, for which he predicted a grand success.

The Council were also entertained by Mr. Currier, at his residence, previous to the breaking up of the Council.

We regret to learn that Mr. Albert Prince, Q. C., ex-M. P. for Essex, was drowned on Thursday morning last, whilst bathing in front of his own residence near Windsor.

George Brown, the oarsman, died at Halifax on the 8th aged 36. He was a general favorite, and one of whom Nova Scotians were justly proud.

We understand that arrangements are being made by Mr. Foster and the directors of the Coteau Landing Railway to commence the Canada Central extension and resume work on the Ottawa and Coteau Landing Railway almost immediately. The two roads will connect at Ottawa and form a direct line.

The annual competition of the Provincial Rifle Association will commence at Bedford N. S., on the 17th of August, so that competitors may have an opportunity of attending the Dominion competition at Ottawa.

The seventh annual prize meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association will be held over the Association Ranges, Garrison Common, Toronto, commencing at two o'clock, on Tuesday, 31st of August.

The London correspondent of the *Globe*, writing on the 17th June, says: "The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie attended last night the select ball at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Mackenzie has had several interviews with the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

Colonel Bull has been elevated to the Bench.

The House of Lords, England, has passed the Canadian Copyright Bill.

Red Cloud and Spotted Tail have sold out for some horses, cows and wagons. The bargain will stop the threatened war.

The Canada Club gave a dinner on Thursday evening to the Earl of Dufferin, Governor General of Canada. The Earl in response to a toast said the prevailing passion of Canadians was the desire to maintain intact their relation with England. It was impossible to overstate the depth of universality of this sentiment. He expatiated on the friendly relations between Canada and the United States, and said every thoughtful citizen of the United States was convinced that the fate of Canada is unalterably fixed and contemplates the progress of Canada with generous enthusiasm. The Americans are wise enough to understand the benefit arising from the existence on the same continent of a political system offering many points of contrast, and friendly relations with their own. The *Standard* in a review of Lord Dufferin's speech at the dinner of the Canada Club, decries immigration into the United States, and believes in spite of Lord Dufferin's disavowal, that the Americans still covet Canada and would assert claim to the St. Lawrence as greedily as to the Mississippi, if they were not restrained by prudence. The *Standard* continues, "We wish Canadians to understand that England regards them as Englishmen and would fight for Canada as for Kent. A suggestion to abandon Canada would overthrow the strongest Ministry England has ever known." The *Times*, in its article on the same subject, says—"Canada has been advancing rapidly, but not so fast nor with so free a stride as the United States. If any Canadians formerly felt a lurking wish to join the Republic, they became loyal when they saw the enormous load of debt and taxes left by the civil war. Canadians might, however, have sought annexation ere this in some fit of petulance if the Mother Country had left them any grievance. But on the whole they scarcely felt the restraint of the Imperial Government. Canadian loyalty has been admirable, but we may yet have to call for larger proofs of patriotism if we intend to knit the colonies into a firmer union with the Mother Country, so as to make them a source of strength instead of a weakness in time of war."

The "catch" of grasshoppers in Nicolet county, Minn., up to last Saturday night, as reported to the county auditor, was 6,777 bushels.

In the House of Commons on the 8th, the Hon. Mr. Disraeli made a statement in regard to the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales to India. He said a grant simply suitable for a visit to the colonies would not be in place for a journey through India, though the Viceroy had intimated that the custom of making ceremonial presents need not be observed, yet the Prince must be placed in a position to exercise generosity and display splendor. It would, however, be undignified to enter into a discussion upon this point. His Royal Highness will start for India on the 17th of October, and his visit will last for six months. The expenditure to insure the necessary pomp and dignity would be \$750,000. Macdonald, John O'Connor, Power, Burt and Peter Fowler made speeches protesting against the grant for the Prince of Wales' trip. The debate on the measure will take place on the 15th inst.

Lord Hamilton, under Secretary of State for India, in reply to an inquiry of Grant Duff, into the difficulty between Great Britain and Burmah, said the earlier matters in dispute had been satisfactorily arranged, but the murder of Mr. Morganey, necessitated the Government's instructing that the King of Burmah should give every facility for the punishment of offenders. The King had refused to permit the passage of British troops through Burmah, but Lord Hamilton hoped that he would yield to the representations of the British Envoy, and thus prevent a collision.

A fearful storm has visited the Swiss canton of Geneva and the French frontier. It was accompanied with hail stones of immense size. The glass in all the windows in the district where the storm raged, are broken, and many persons killed and injured.

The estimated destruction by inundations in the south west of France will amount to 300,000,000 francs. The number of lives lost is estimated at 300.

President McMahon continues his tour through the inundated district.

The Paris journals have opened subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers, and benefit performances are announced at the Opera. The Southern Railway Company has sent 5,000 francs to the Mayor of Toulouse for the destitute.

China will allow no more coolies to go to Cuba. Spain is indignant and threatens war, but Spain could not whip one side of China—in fact cannot do her own whipping.

## The Brigade Camps.

### KINGSTON CAMP—THE INSPECTION.

The event of the day in camp on Friday was the inspection by Gen. Selby Smyth, Commander of the Militia in Canada. The inspection taking place so soon after the troops arrived in Camp was not anticipated, but as Gen. Smyth was on his way East from inspecting the Niagara and Cobourg Camps, and having other arrangements which would prevent his attendance at a later day, he was obliged to appoint yesterday for the purpose. The inspection up generally takes place shortly before the break of the Camp, under which circumstances the men appear to better advantage than when they are reviewed before they have got properly into working order. Everything considered, however, the whole Brigade presented a very creditable appearance yesterday, which elicited the encomiums of the Inspecting Officer. The Cavalry both looked and marched well, as they always do; the Artillery not less so; and the Infantry sustained their reputation admirably. The 14th men wore their shakos, and really presented an appearance worthy of praise. They march with remarkable steadiness, regarding which complimentary remarks were made by the General. The 47th also looked well and marched in a creditable manner, as did the 15th and 48th. The Brigade was in motion, each corps on its parade ground, at an early hour—about ten o'clock—and about eleven took up a position on the parade ground, Col. Worsley, acting Brigade Major, attended by Lieut. Wilson, A Battery, as Orderly Officer, in command. A short time before the arrival of the General, Colonel Jarvis, Commandant of the Camp, assumed command of the Brigade which was drawn up in line, the Cavalry on the right, and on their left the Artillery, the 14th, 15th, 47th and 48th battalions of Infantry. General Smyth arrived about noon, attended by his A. D. C., the Hon. Capt. Stapleton; Colonel Irvine, and Capt. Holmes, A Battery. He was received with a general salute, after which he rode down the front and up the rear of the line, inspecting each corps as he proceeded, the bands of the Infantry battalions playing as he passed their respective lines, the 14th band receiving a compliment on the way. The Brigade then broke into column to the right and the march past commenced, each corps doing well. There was a marked improvement since the day before, and more uniformity in the saluting of the officers. After the performance of a few simple movements, General Smyth addressed the troops, complimenting them upon the very creditable manner in which they went through the morning's drill. His visit, being so soon after they arrived in Camp took them at considerable disadvantage, and consequently he was not prepared to see them go through the more intricate movements performed by the troops at Niagara and Cobourg, who had had a longer time for preparation. He saw in them the material for good soldiers, and expressed himself quite satisfied with the way in which both officers and men endeavoured to perform their duties. He referred to the loyalty and patriotism of the Canadian people and to the advantages arising from Camps of Instruction. After the General's address cheers were given for the Queen and the Inspecting Officer. The different corps then marched to their respective headquarters. Having been so long on parade no other drill was performed during the day. The General afterwards visited the Camp. He and the Commanding Officers of corps were

entertained at lunch by Col. Jarvis and the members of the Brigade Staff. In the evening General Smyth dined with the officers of A Battery.

The Brigade Order was issued in the afternoon:

"The Commandant of the Camp has much pleasure in announcing to the troop composing the Force in Camp the satisfaction expressed by the Major General at the conduct and appearance of the Force when inspected by him to-day. The Commandant wishes to convey to the Commanding Officers and to the Camp Staff his personal thanks for their attention and exertions in thus turning out the Force after so short a time at annual drill, and hopes they will continue to exert themselves during the remainder of the time in the same manner."

Lieut. Col. Duff is acting as Field Officer of the day to-day. To-morrow Major Lazier of the 15th Battalion, will perform that duty. The 15th furnish the Brigade Guard to-day.

Yesterday afternoon and evening was very pleasant in Camp. The weather was all that could be desired. A large number of visitors from the city, many of whom were ladies, were in the Camp. The officers were exceedingly attentive to them, showing them round the ground, and otherwise attending to their comfort. The men amuse themselves in a variety of ways. The 14th clog dancers are very popular and attract a large crowd when they perform. The made up elephant was on the march last evening and attracted a concourse of followers. Base ball and other games were indulged in. The reading tent of the Young Men's Christian Association is well attended. In the evening Mr. McKay, Evangelist, and several members of the Association conducted religious services and distributed tracts. The Camp is very orderly. The men are remarkably well behaved. Colonel Worsley is a very popular Brigade Major and a thorough soldier. The Supply Department, in charge of Captain Gordon, is giving general satisfaction, such a thing as grumbling being almost unknown. Colonel Jarvis, the Commandant, is to be congratulated upon the quiet state of the Camp and the good name gained by the men. —*Kingston News.*

### COBOURG CAMP—INSPECTION.

On Thursday last, the troops in camp were inspected by Major General Selby Smyth. The weather was fine and the ground in excellent condition, a shower in the early morning, having laid the dust and cooled the air. General Smyth made a careful inspection, and after a march past, witnessed the evolutions of the brigade in an attack on an imaginary enemy. This being over the men were formed up and briefly addressed by the General, who complimented officers and men on the proficiency attained in the very short time they had been in camp.

After the inspection, Major General Smyth was entertained at lunch by Lt. Col. Boulton.

In the afternoon the usual muster parade took place when the rolls were verified and the pay distributed to captains of companies.

In the evening a number of officers entertained Major General Smyth and Deputy Adjutant General Jarvis at dinner.

### THE BREAK UP.

Commenced at an early hour on Friday morning. Quarter Masters and their sergeants were making anxious enquiries for stores of various kinds, and in the company lines a general parade of blankets occupied the attention of officers and men. Towards

noon the movement began, and in a short time there was nothing left of the late busy camp, but a few unoccupied tents and wooden booths. By evening these were cleared away, and so ended a very pleasant camp. In fact on all hands there was a feeling of satisfaction. The general behaviour of the men and their attention to their duties made matters very pleasant. The convenience to town attracted a large number of visitors, and in an addition to the location the weather always an essential element, was remarkably fine throughout.

The following District Order has been issued by Lieut. Col. Jarvis:

{ 3rd Military District,  
Kingston, June 25, 1875.

The Deputy Adjutant General Commanding Military District, No. 3, congratulates Lt. Col. Darcy Boulton and the staff of the 6th Brigade Division, upon the fine appearance of the Force, assembled for annual Drill at Cobourg, on the occasion of their inspection by Major General Selby Smyth, on the 24th inst.

The Major having himself publicly expressed his admiration of the military efficiency of this Force, and of their performance at his inspection, the Deputy Adjutant General commanding the District has to thank Lt. Col. Boulton and the officers under his command for their able and assiduous prosecution of military duties while in camp, whereby the Force has attained such proficiency as to elicit the praise of the General Officer commanding the Militia of Canada.

A copy of this order is to be sent to all Commanding Officers of corps assembled at Cobourg, for publication amongst the officers and men under their respective commands.

S. P. JARVIS, Lt. Col.

D. A. G., Com. Military District.

The Brigade Major, Cobourg.

The following Brigade Order was also issued:

{ Brigade Camp, 6th Brigade,  
June 25th, 1875.

Brigade Order.

The Commandant desires to place on record before leaving camp his approval of the high standard this Brigade has maintained throughout the annual drill in camp for discipline and good order. Only two cases of insobriety have been brought before him.

Thanks are due to the Officers and men of all grades for their cordial support and obedience to orders, without which the comparative perfection attained would not have been accomplished. All corps vied each with the other in assiduous drill. He has great satisfaction in communicating that their efforts drew forth high commendation from the Major General and the Commandant of the District.

The pains taken to check intemperance aided kindly by the Y. M. Christian Association in camp, where highly successful, and greatly conduced to the moral and healthy condition of the camp.

The neatness and cleanliness of the lines of every corps was remarked and reported on by Field Officer of the day as a distinguishing feature. All of which is recorded with satisfaction.

Thanks are due and are cheerfully accorded to the Brigade Major and officers of the staff for their untiring efforts towards discipline and the comfort of the men;

D. E. BOULTON,  
Commandant of the Camp.

BREAKING UP OF CAMP—RETURN HOME.

After ten days of busy camp life, the 46th Regiment, Lt. Col. Williams, together with Durham Light Cavalry, Col. Smart and Durham Field Battery of Artillery, Capt. Graham, returned home on Friday morning last.

Just after the tents had been vacated, but while they were yet standing, a volunteer incautiously discharged his rifle at a mallet lying near the head of a row of tents. The bullet ricocheted, and passed through the entire row, seven in all, which circumstance, had the tents been occupied, might have been the cause of serious consequences. Nothing unusual otherwise happened beyond the ordinary routine.

We copy the following from a Battalion order, issued just previous to breaking up—

"Lt. Col. Williams, commanding the 46th Battalion, cannot allow the Battalion to disperse without expressing the gratification he has experienced during the annual drill just about completed. The Battalion has been justly praised for its steadiness on parade, while the behaviour of all has been most exemplary and gratifying. There has been an almost entire absence of profanity and the use of obscene language which is usually heard where large crowds congregate; and the general conduct has been such as to give a high moral tone to the force.

"The Lt. Col., then, desires to thank all for their efficiency, and has once more to thank the officers, non commissioned officers and men of the Battalion, for having again, by their united efforts, sustained the reputation of the 46th."

The 46th marched from the grounds at 7 o'clock, headed by their splendid band, the favorites of the camp, and proceeded to the wharf where the steamer *Norseman* was in waiting to convey them home. The bustle of embarkation then commenced, which occupied considerable time, when the boat was finally got under way, arriving in Port Hope shortly after nine.

The Battalion formed and marched to the Drill Shed, passing through Walton and John Streets; in doing so, their steadiness in marching and fine soldierly bearing being justly commended.

About eleven o'clock Col. Smart's Troop of Cavalry arrived, and dashed up the front street in fine style, followed by the Durham Battery of Artillery in full charge, showing a vast improvement in this Company from the manner in which they went away. They won laurels in camp for good behaviour, the efficiency of their drill, and their proficiency in target practice, and great praise is due their Captain and other officers for the advancement they have made.

About two o'clock the Battalion was again assembled in the Drill Shed, where, previous to dismissing them Colonel Williams thanked them most heartily for their exemplary conduct while in camp, and the gratification they had given him by their ready acquiescence to all his orders, and the willingness they had always displayed in performing the arduous duties of camp which devolved upon them; and he had no doubt that the great proficiency to which they had attained in their drill, which had received merited praise, was owing to their determination to learn an obey. The Col. then expressed his regret at parting, and formally took leave of officers and men, been greeted again and again, as he retired, with loud and vociferous cheers, showing how high he is held in the estimation of his Regiment, and that the regret on parting was equally felt on their part. We can safe

ly say that there is no commanding officer in the whole Volunteer Militia, more universally loved and respected by officers, non commissioned officers, and men of his Regiment, and the feeling of all is, may he long continue to command them.

We regret that the usual lunch which has heretofore been provided for our Battalion on their return from camp was not on this occasion furnished, for the men may feel inclined to think they have been neglected, and doubtless they felt much fatigued after the arduous duties attendant on a break up. We believe it was an oversight, and trust it will not occur again.—*Port Hope Times*.

THE GUELPH CAMP.

The location of the camp is certainly very superior to that at Windsor, but for beauty and healthfulness combined, is not to be compared to that at Goderich. Of course the use of various buildings belonging to the agricultural show grounds makes it very convenient in some respects—good stabling for horses, safe and commodious houses, &c. The horses especially seem to fare well. In addition to the Government rations, there is good pasturage for them nearly all over the camp ground. One of them to day evidently feeling his oats, or the spur, or perhaps both, attempted to stand on his head. The combined front and rear movement necessary to accomplish such a feat, so confused our gallant Major, the Brigade Musketry Instructor who was riding him at the time, that he tumbled a somersault from the back of the horse, landing some feet in advance. Had Barnum seen the grace with which the movement was performed that shrewd showman would possibly have made such an offer for his services as would have forever deprived Goderich of a valued municipal officer. By the bye, Barnum is in town to day. Our Commandant, Col. Taylor, with his usual kind consideration for the men, let the Brigade off after noon parade to give them an opportunity of seeing the "big show". The Volunteers going by Companies or Battalions were admitted at half price. The 33rd marched there in a body in the afternoon, excepting a few men left to guard the camp and a large number of Major Murray's Company, that unfortunately had to furnish the main guard to day. Shortly after the performance began, a violent thunder storm came up, that for awhile threatened very serious results, to the fifteen or sixteen thousand people estimated to be in the Hippodrome. Had the whole vast tent not been lowered promptly and carefully it would have been carried off like a balloon, dragging perhaps hundreds of people with it. As it was, as the canvass slowly descended, a serious panic was for some time imminent, people not understanding that it was being done purposely. A moment's reflection however showed that they would be perfectly safe under the seats as the canvass would rest upon them and all those who could not escape by the entrance rapidly stowed themselves there. The rain poured down in torrents for nearly an hour, drenching everybody to the skin. Those belonging to this locality however were quite content to grin and bear it, as the country was before that almost famished for the want of rain.

The volunteers assisted the showmen, after the storm ceased, in again raising the canvass, and received an acknowledgment from the manager in the shape of a call to his men for three cheers for the "red coats," and the rather Yankee compliment in ad-

dition of asserting that "they were white men."

The 33rd is the second strongest Battalion on the ground, and have already had two or three compliments paid them by Col. Taylor. "They hope to deserve more before camp breaks up, as our Adjutant Major Cook, who, by the bye, we are all proud of, as he is considered both at head quarters and throughout the camp, one of the most efficient officers here and an authority in any disputed point of military rule,—says the 33rd is very much improved in every respect, from last year and the year before.

Major Thompson is highly praised for his ability as Musketry Instructor. The Goderich Battery are rapidly improving in drill.

Lieutenants Detlor and Dixon have been kept so busy that they have scarcely found time as yet to come within our lines, although their ground adjoins ours. Both the Battalion and the citizens of Clinton have reason to be proud of their band. Although not perhaps able as yet to dispute the palm with the 28th, a much older and stronger band, they can do so with any other here. Duckham will have to look out for his laurels, Major Murray and Captain Shepherd deserves a great deal of credit for their efforts in organizing them as a Batt. Band.

The action of the County Council in supplementing the men's pay is duly appreciated by us all. The influence it will exert for good on the Battalion cannot be measured by the amount voted. It is in acknowledgement by our representatives through the county, that it is a duty to encourage the Volunteers. The County Council here have supplemented the pay of the Battalion by 25c. per day, and the town of Guelph give an additional 25c. per day to their own Company.

The following is the *personnel* of Huron Battalion.—Col. Ross in command; Majors Coleman and Connor; Major Cook, Adjutant; Capt. Seymour, Paymaster; Captain Jordon, Quartermaster; Surgeon, Dr. Holmes. Companies—No. 2, Wingham, Capt. Wilson, Lieut. Johnson; No. 3, Seaforth, Capt. Wilson, Lieut. Wilson; No. 4, Clinton, Major Murray, Lieut. Proctor; No. 5, Brussels, Capt. Leckie, Lieut. Inglis; No. 6 Exeter, Capt. Howard, Lieut. Elliott; No. 7, Goderich Township, Capt. Shepherd, Lieut. Russell; No. 8, Gorrie, Capt. Shepherd, Lieut. Stanley; No. 9, Dungannon, Captain Mallough, Lieut. Crozier. Companies all full.—*Huron Signal*.

HOLLAND LANDING CAMP.

June 24th, 1875.—A prettier or pleasanter camping ground than that occupied by the Foresters in this place could hardly be imagined. It is part of a field belonging to Dr. Morton, Surgeon of the Battalion, and formed part of the camp ground last year, but the owner was so shabbily treated by the Government in the matter of compensation for damage wantonly done to his fences that he refused the use of it this year, except for the benefit of his own regiment, and on condition that it was reserved for them exclusively and that they undertook to preserve his property from injury. There is a fine expanse of level ground for the tents and for a parade ground, and the rest of the field is partially wooded with second growth which affords pleasant shade both for recreation, and for the men engaged in squad and company drill. The rest of the Brigade is encamped further south, and nearer the river, and though on grounds very pretty and suitable, the men are more shut in by the high ground behind, and more exposed to the mosquitoes. The latter form the only

drawback to the pleasure of the camp, and last night after sunset they were bad enough. Early this morning there was a brief but heavy shower, which was very acceptable after the intense heat of yesterday. On this ground, which is a light sandy loam, it can hardly rain too much.

The 35th came upon their ground on Tuesday in very good style, pitched their tents, mounted their guards and entered upon all their duties with the precision of old soldiers.—The ranks are full, and include a great many of last year's men, so that the drill goes on with less drawback than usual. The band, which has been for some months under the charge of Mr. Foubert, the former band master, has improved very much, and plays really well. There are also among the officers some with great musical taste, and last evening we had some fine singing, with the usual accessory of as much smoke as could be produced by smudges, to keep off the mosquitoes.

The conduct of the men in camp has been very good, and though strict discipline is maintained, and no misconduct is passed over, there has been but little necessity for punishment. It is indeed a matter for surprise as well as congratulation that young Canada, when under firm and judicious management, is so easily amenable to the restraints of military discipline.

July 1st, 1875.—During the past week we have experienced every variety of weather that the second fortnight of a Canadian month of June can produce. On Wednesday week we were visited by the tornado which has done so much mischief in many parts of the country. Every tent which was not upheld by it occupants from within was overthrown in the midst of a deluge of rain. Clothes and bedding were wetted through, papers of all kinds were scattered about and spoiled by the rain, and both officers and men made very uncomfortable. Fortunately, however, the soil here is so porous that almost as soon as the rain ceased, and the sun shone, out the ground was dry again. Tents were soon set up, clothes and blankets dried in the evening sun, and all serene, though the injury to their papers caused a good deal of trouble to the clerks and paymasters. The next day was extremely hot, with occasional showers, Friday and Saturday were the same, and of Saturday afternoon we had rain in torrents, though without wind. Sunday again was very hot, with constant threatening of rain. On Monday the wind shifted to the north west, causing a fall in the temperature, and since then the heat has not been oppressive. In spite, however, of the heat the drill has been kept up, and, having fewer recruits than usual, the regiment has improved very rapidly. On Friday we furnished the main guard, which was taken chiefly from the Collingwood Company, commanded by Captain Hamilton, and was highly complimented for its creditable appearance. On Sunday there was divine service on the Brigade-parade ground, the whole force being drawn up on three sides of a square. The 35th with its ten Companies at their full strength looked very well. It is the strongest in the Brigade and probably in Ontario, very few battalions having been kept up to ten companies. On Monday our ball practice began, and we again furnished the main guard,—though not in our turn—and Colonel Mackenzie was glad of the chance of showing how good a guard he could turn out, as it would be the first thing the General would look at on his arrival. The guard was taken from No. 5 of Barrie, commanded by Captain McKenzie. On Tuesday we were also directed to furnish

a guard of honour, which was commanded by Captain Graham of No. 1 Company, and would have been a credit to any regiment. Our men possess one great advantage in having the tunic instead of the new issue of Norfolk jackets, which appear to be designed expressly to give men a clumsy appearance, and which by no art can be made to look soldierlike. The General did not arrive till 2 p.m., and about 1 it rained so hard that it seemed as though all our arrangements would fall through. Fortunately the sky gradually cleared, and the afternoon was cool and pleasant. The parade was formed as usual on such occasions in line of columns. The brigade then deployed and took open order for inspection, and saluted the General, who, with his staff, rode up and down the lines. The Brigade then marched pass, and in this movement the 35th, which was equitized to eight companies of eighteen files each, was allowed on all hands to be particularly good. The Brigade then advanced in line covered by the 35th in two lines of skirmishers, which, after firing several rounds, fell back and reformed behind the line. The latter advanced, commenced file firing, then fell back, and the whole were formed in a hollow square and addressed by the General in very complimentary terms. Subsequently the General took occasion to express to Colonel Mackenzie the high opinion he had formed of the 35th both as regards its drill and discipline and the fine physique of the men.—Yesterday the drill went on as usual. Today there will be a field day, and a *jeu de poie* will be fired. The County Council have been invited to lunch by the officers of the 35th, and a large number of visitors are expected.—*Orillia Packet*.

### Earthquake South America.

DETAILS OF THE CALAMITY.

NEW YORK, July 4.

Later mail advices from different places in Columbia more than confirm the horrors of the earthquake in May. A letter from Salazar, May 28th, says:—Cucuta is a pitiful sight. Everything is in ruins. Not a house remains standing. Thieves and robbers from the surrounding country have swept down on the ill fated city, and hardly a single safe has been saved from the Custom House. Four hundred mules were killed in the streets, and as there is no one to remove them, the stench is becoming frightful. The villages of San Cristodal, Tariba, Guaisimo, Capacho, San Antonio Sobatera, San Juan De Urena, Rosario, and San Cayetano are completely destroyed.

A storehouse at Puerto De Los Cotos was assailed and burned by bandits.

A letter from Ocana, May 30th, says 10,000 people were killed at Cucuta, in addition to other thousands who were seriously wounded and bruised. Death and desolation reigns everywhere. Great numbers of haciendas have been destroyed, and hundreds of houses in the country overthrown, leaving people homeless and consigned to poverty. Many trees were torn up by the roots, and small hills were opened like a melon. The cause of the great catastrophe is of course unknown, and the precise place of its first manifestation. Some suppose that the volcano of Sobatera, which was in action in 1848, is again breaking out, while others say that a new volcano has appeared in the hills of Giracha.

A private letter from Bucaramanga, of May 24th, says in Piedecuesta the town hall is destroyed.

In Pamplona the Cathedral is in ruins.

A telegram from Hon. Aquileo Parra to Prest Perez, dated Bucaramanga, May 24th, says, "The earthquakes continued last night. The Cathedral in Pamplona fell. There is great alarm. Great devastation throughout the valley of Cucuta." A despatch to Prest Perez from Chinacota, of May 24th, says the population of San Jose, Rosario, and San Cayetano have disappeared. The rest of the department is in ruins; more than 4,000 victims.

A despatch from Socorro, dated May 24th, says the situation is assuming a grave aspect, and sickness and starvation in Pamplona are increasing.

A telegram from Chipuinpuira of May 22nd says the shocks are repeating—two last night; one to day. Great alarm among the people. Appeals for help were being circulated through all the cities of Columbia, and most liberal responses were being made.

### Ireland.

FINAL COMPETITION—EACH MEMBER OF BOTH TEAMS COMPETING FOR HIMSELF.

DUBLIN, July 2.—The final competition at Dollymount for the Abercorn cup is continued today, the contestants, as in yesterday's shooting, competing at ranges of 800, 900, 1,000 yards, 15 shots at each range, the bull's eyes counting 5. The scores of the highest yesterday were as follows:—Irish Riflemen—Pollock, 205 out of a possible 220; Banks, 197; Wilson, 193; Hamilton, 192; J. Rigby, 190; McKenna, 188; Johnson, 183; Walkington, 179; Milner, 177; Falton, 175. American Team—Gildersleeve and Fulton, 197 each; Yale and Coleman, 191 each; Bruce and Bodine, 186 each; and Ballard 168. The match is for individual competition. All the members of the American team, except General Dakin, are competing for the cup.

The weather to day is very unfavourable for good shooting, a high wind prevails, and it has been raining all the morning. Notwithstanding the disagreeableness of the weather it was decided to continue shooting. The competition for the Abercorn Cup is proceeding.

The contest for the Abercorn Cup closed to day, and it was awarded to J. Rigby, who made the highest score—690. Major Fulton made the highest score of the American competitors, viz., 371 points and was awarded a cup valued at twenty pounds sterling, according to the rules of the match. The Irish riflemen are gratified at Rigby's score. The Abercorn Cup is valued at fifty guineas, and is a massive one, and a very artistically finished piece of workmanship. It has now been presented nine times by His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, Captain of the Irish Eight, for the highest score made by a competitor qualified to represent Ireland in the match at Wimbledon for the Elcho challenge shield. Some good shooting made to day in the minor matches. To-morrow is the closing day of meeting. The programme includes for the Freeman's Cup, valued at £25 and all Ireland challenge shield. Americans will contest in the last and likely for both. The contest for the shield is attracting much interest and will undoubtedly draw out the best shooting qualities of the Irish and American marksmen.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 9th July, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS (19).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

*Hamilton Field Battery of Artillery.*

To be Veterinary Surgeon :  
Arthur Thompson, Gentleman.

BREVET.

To be Major as a special case :  
Captain John Peters, G. S., London Field  
Battery, from 12th June, 1873.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*55th "Megantic" Light Infantry Battalion.*  
*No. 3 Company.*

The Head Quarters of this Company are  
hereby transferred from Lower Ireland,  
Clapham, to New Ireland.

*No. 5 Company, Ste Julie de Somerset.*

The resignation of Lieutenant Eugene  
Crepon is hereby accepted.

*Three Rivers Provisional Battalion of In-*  
*fantry.*

*No. 3 Company, Berthier en.haut.*

To be Captain, provisionally :  
Alexis A. Laferriere, Esquire, vice Joseph  
O. Chalut, left limits.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :  
J. A. Edouard Genereux, Gentleman, vice  
Emond.

The resignation of Ensign Charles Leves-  
que is hereby accepted.

*Joliette Provisional Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Paymaster :  
Captain Joseph Ulric Foucher, M. S.,

from No. 1 Company, vice J. W. A.  
McConville, whose resignation is here-  
by accepted.

*No. 1 Company, Joliette.*

To be Captain :  
Lieutenant C. P. Oscar Sheppard, M. S.,  
vice Foucher, appointed Paymaster.

To be Lieutenant :  
P. A. Basilide Delfausse, Gentleman, M.  
S, vice Sheppard promoted.

BREVET.

To be Majors :  
Captain Edward Montgomery, M. S. No.  
6 Company, 55th Battalion, from 30th  
June, 1875.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*67th Battalion "The Carleton Light Infan-*  
*try.*

*No. 2 Company, Centreville.*

To be Ensign :  
Sergeant John Washington Adams, M. S.,  
vice Clark, resigned

*No. 10 Company, Wilnot.*

To be Ensign :  
Sergeant Daniel Hildreth Jones M. S.,  
vice Perkins resigned.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

*66th "Halifax" Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Ensigns :  
Bernard A. Weston, Gentleman, M. S.,  
vice Twinning, promoted.  
Wellsford E. West, Gentleman, M. S.,  
vice W. S. Salter, promoted.  
Arthur B. Mitchell, Gentleman, M. S.,  
vice, A. F. Salter, promoted.

No. 2.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.

Halifax County. —1st Lieutenant. R Hart,  
2nd Halifax Brigade  
Garrison Artillery.  
do City. —Ensign John McInnes,  
63rd Batt.  
do do —Private Arthur B. Mit-  
chell, 63rd Battalion  
Rifles.  
do do —Private F. J. Mickle-  
wright, 63rd Battalion  
Rifles.  
do do —Corporal J. T. Standford,  
66th Batt. Infantry.  
do do —Wellsford E West, 66th  
Battalion Infantry.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.  
Halifax County. —Sergt. James L. Ritcey,  
2nd Halifax Brigade  
Garrison Artillery.  
do City —Private W. F. R. Munro,  
63rd Batt. Rifles.  
do do —Private C.A. Elliot, 63rd  
Battalion Rifles.  
do do —Sergt. John Pollock, 1st  
Halifax Brigade Gar-  
rison Artillery.  
do County. —Gunner George Oland,  
1st Halifax Brigade  
Garrison Artillery.  
do City. —Private Henry V. Gould  
63rd Battalion Rifles.  
do do —Private John T. Twining  
63rd Battalion Rifles.  
do do —Sergt. Duncan McDoug-  
all, 1st Halifax Bri-  
gade Garrison Artil-  
lery.  
do do —Private Robt. W. Wood-  
ill, 63rd Battalion  
Rifles.  
do do —Private James F. Kelly,  
63rd Battalion Rifles.  
do do —Sergt. Thomas O'Malley,  
66th Batt. Infantry.  
do do Gunner W. H. Siteman, 1st  
Halifax Brigade Gar-  
rison Artillery.

By Command,  
WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia  
Canada.

REVIEWS.

*Blackwood* for June has been published  
by THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING Co., 41  
Barclay Street N. Y. We append a brief  
sketch of the contents:—"Thoughts about  
British Workmen, Past and Present," an  
article which looks back to the beginning  
of the troubles between employers and em-  
ployees, and traces their gradual increase;  
"The Dilemma, Part II," which it is  
rumored is by the author of "The Battle of  
Dorking." "The second conversation "In  
a Studio," which discusses poets of various  
ages and countries, but is devoted chiefly to  
Shakespeare and his plays, which are quoted  
and compared with those of Christopher  
Marlowe. "Bits and Bearing Reins," a re-  
view of a work of that name by E. F.  
Flower, on "the cruelty of bearing up a  
horse's head." "Art in May," a sharp  
criticism on the Spring Exhibition of Pic-  
tures at the Royal Academy. "Polar Ex-  
ploration," one of the numerous papers  
called forth by the recent departure from  
England of an expedition in search of the  
North Pole, It speaks of former Arctic  
voyages, their objects, and what they have  
accomplished; describes the equipment and  
plans of the present expedition, and hints  
at the additions it may make to scientific  
knowledge. "Banking and Mr. Goschen's  
Bill," an article on English and Scotch  
banks and banking operations, which com-  
pletes the number.

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The Volunteer Review,  
AND  
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1875.

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

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

THE MAJOR GENERAL Commanding the Canadian Militia inspected the troops of No. 4 Military District, under the command of Lieut. Colonel W. H. JACKSON, Deputy Adjutant General, on the 26th of June; and we copy from the *Ottawa Times* of the 29th the following descriptive article:

"On Saturday, Major General Smyth inspected the troops of No. 4 Military District, numbering over 1,800.

"The corps on the ground consisted of two troops of cavalry, two field batteries, the Ottawa brigade garrison artillery, two battalions of rifles, and three of infantry.

"The brigade, under command of Col. Jackson, was drawn up in review order, and when the General arrived on the ground he was received with the usual salute. All the troops marched past, and were afterwards drawn up in a square, when General Smyth made the following address:

"As I have made a few remarks to each of the other brigades I have inspected, I desire also to say that it is with much pleasure I meet the militia at Brockville, especially as amongst the corps I find many familiar faces and acquaintances. From Ottawa see here a field battery of artillery, whose

endurance I admired when standing to their guns on duty upon a bleak and stormy day in winter, when few escaped frost bites. But I must not particularize, for that might appear invidious, especially when I know, and the people of Canada know, that whenever duty calls, the militia of this country would respond loyally to that call, as they have already often proved, I can say here, as I have had the pleasure of being able truly to say in other camps I have inspected, that every officer and man appears to have done his duty. Many have come from great distances, and at much personal inconvenience, but there is an attraction and enthusiasm connected with camp life and a soldier's duties which appear to animate the military instincts of the people of Canada, and which will, I doubt not, always keep the militia a popular and successful national organization. It will be my misfortune, not my fault, if I do not in some degree assist in introducing improvements, so far as I may be permitted by the Legislature. As I sail before, a volunteer force must always from its constitution present conditions more or less fluctuating; but by applying to the men the rules of common sense, and dealing with them according to their character, their occupations, and the conditions which surround them, we may rest assured that the militia system has assumed now such a firm footing, and such a strong hold upon the minds of the people as a permanent and indispensable institution of the country, that year by year it will grow and increase with the increasing growth and prosperity of this expanding Dominion. Much credit is due to the indefatigable exertions of the many able officers, and to the zeal and good-will of the men of Canada, who have enabled the military administrators of the past years, from time to time, and by slow degrees, to give strength and cohesion to what in its early days was attended and beset with disheartening difficulties. I need hardly say that during the limited time I may have the honour of holding my present position, my best efforts shall be devoted to further developing the military establishments of the country, applying to them the experience of an entire military life in all quarters of the world, and though there are some who say and write too that a soldier's experience may not be the best calculated for dealing with the militia of this country, I venture to take exception to that mistaken theory, because I am fully persuaded beyond contradiction that the intelligence and military proclivities which distinguish the people of Canada render them as easily and successfully formed into superior soldiers as the population of any nation in the world. The money spent upon a military organization is not intended directly and solely for the purposes of war; it is perhaps more calculated for the purposes of peace, because a powerful country must have weight in events, and councils and politics of the world. Moral power is of little avail without physical power. If you have physical power you have moral power, and what so calculated to give physical power as a loyal and manly population, creating for itself a powerful military organization by means of a volunteer system composed of the young and able-bodied men of the country, commanded by intelligent and zealous officers, who are soldiers at heart?

"I regret I have had to inspect this force at Brockville so soon after its assembly, but, as I have several camps to visit before the period of training expires, to enable me to reach them in time this could not be avoided.

ed. Want of time also precludes the possibility of my inspecting the Militia in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces this season, for which I am very sorry, as I am desirous of seeing them all as well as the forces in Ontario. I have no doubt you will make as good use of the remaining days as you have of those preceding my inspection, and I trust the corps will disperse with the same good conduct which has marked their character hitherto. I offer my thanks to the officers of the staff, and to the officers of all ranks for the zeal and assiduity they have so conspicuously exercised."

"In the evening the officers of the various corps in camp were introduced to the General, and afterwards Col. Jackson and his staff entertained the General to dinner, the following officers being present:—Colonel Jackson, Major Mattice, Capt. Butterfield, Capt. Weatherly, Capt. Jones, Lieut. Dartnell, Major Wyhe, Capt. the Hon. M. Stapleton, A.D.C., Col. Lovelace, Capt. Sparks, Lieut. Raney, Capt. McKenzie, Capt. Stewart, Lieut. Slater, Col. E. Gleson, Col. Cole, Col. Buell, Capt. Morgan, Col. Jessup, Col. Bergin, Capt. Archibald, Capt. the Hon. C. F. Fraser, Lieut. Carroll Ryan, Dr. Brouse, and Mr. Leavitt."

The gallant General's speech must be highly gratifying to Colonel JACKSON and the officers under his command, as well as reassuring to those whose fears were awakened for the stability of the organization by the late "Report on the State of the Militia."

We are satisfied that such a distinguished soldier as the Commander-in-Chief could not fail to appreciate the admirable military qualities displayed by the Canadian Militia, and to distinguish at once the fact that neither the law under which it was organized nor the system of administration needed improvements, because both were adapted to the social condition of the population and to the needs of the country.

We quite coincide with the gallant General in deeming it a fallacy, and a reprehensible one too, for any party to assert or write that a "soldier's experience is not necessary in training a militia force—but such experience as is necessary to develop our organization ought, as a matter of common sense, come from the ranks of our own army.

In one shape or other it has been embodied since 1855—fully twenty years—neither its subaltern or superior officers are inferior in tactical knowledge or ability to corresponding grades in any other service. There are amongst them men perfectly capable of conducting the strategical movements necessary to the defence of Canada with the enormous advantages of thoroughly understanding its topography and resources, and as a consequence, look in the future to the high honour of leading the force in which they have been trained. If the distinguished soldier that now commands a force, we venture to assert superior to any met with in his varied experiences, can in any way improve its morale or organization within its limits, he shall have our warmest and energetic support as well as the gratitude of the country, and we are highly gratified to learn that he found the annual drill something more than a pleasant holiday meeting.

A force organized on the voluntary principle demanding such sacrifices of individual interests demands peculiar treatment and encouragement. The Commander-in-Chief seems to have seized intuitively on those traits, and we believe he will be popular with the force.

During the war of 1812-15 General Sir ISAAC BROCK obtained the confidence of the Canadian Militia, and by their aid he held British North America for the British Crown.

Our Commander in Chief has a noble task before him which we have all confidence will be fittingly performed.

WE copy an article on *Heavy Guns* from the *U. S. Army and Navy Journal*, of 1st May, another from the *New York Times*, on a series of experiments with converted smooth bores, and three paragraphs from *Broad Arrow*, on artillery generally. Our readers will see how widely divergent opinions are entertained as to the relative value of the different *natures* of Heavy Ordnance, as well as the various systems of rifling and construction. The artillery experiments in the United States shew extraordinary results in comparison to those carried out in England, a higher velocity with smaller charges being attainable.

Our readers will remember the essay on artillery which appeared in the sixth volume of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW*, and the very decided preference given to *breech-loading* guns for Naval Service; since then opinions are steadily increasing in favour of that system, as the following extract from a letter written by Rear Admiral SHERRARD OSBORNE, R.N., to the *London Times* will shew:

"I have no hesitation in stating that it (the question of breech loading cannon *v.* muzzle loaders) is one upon which depends the whole question of our naval supremacy, for of what use to us is the finest fleet of fighting ships in the world if they are armed with muzzle-loading cannon, against a somewhat inferior fleet carrying breech loaders, which recent experience, quoted by Captain Nolan, shows are 50 per cent. superior in military operations, and I believe would prove, in anything like close naval action still more formidable? In January, 1871, I saw that the time had really arrived for calling public attention to the subject, and wrote to you accordingly. Your columns throughout that month attest that general interest was felt in the subject, but it was thought as well then to wait, and see what would be the practical issue of the great-gun experiments which Germany and France were busily carrying out. We now know, as Captain Nolan puts it, what the verdict was, and we see all Europe, and even the United States, adopting breech-loading great-guns, while our artillerymen cling to their dear old muzzle-loaders with a devotion which would be highly amusing, if it were not, from a national point of view, so dangerous and expensive. The time has now really come for the whole question to be discussed and dealt with. Krupp and Whitworth have brought steel to such a point, that we need no longer fear the explosive power of any

known gunpowder, and I, as a naval officer, heartily welcome the practical tone of the discussion of last night, and will not, for one, listen to the seductive invitation of Mr. Secretary Hardy to rest with confidence on the well-trained intelligence of our military artillerymen."

Another paragraph shows that a return to *wooden vessels* without armour is inevitable; an opinion we have held from the very first:

"In responding for the Navy at a recent dinner, Admiral Elliot said England had modern ships, and to an old sailor it was a matter of some regret to see the good sailing of bygone days departing from the service. However, he did not experience much disappointment, as he firmly believed that the days of armor-plating were coming to an end, as the opposing force of artillery would assert the sway, and the contention of armor against artillery would be fruitless. He thought so many years ago, and his opinion was turning out to be correct. The moment the shot penetrated ships a different class was required, and it was clear that in the end they would have to look more favorably upon those sailing qualities which had always distinguished England as a nation, and which would form as prominent an element in maritime warfare as it used to do."

*Broad Arrow* intimates that the existing style of guns, known as the *Woolwich System*, is not adapted for sea service is very evident from the uncertainty of its stability—the difficulty of handling it—and the *variety* of projectiles, and consequently of cartridges it requires. One of the paragraphs from *Broad Arrow* of 17th April reads as follows:

"With reference to our former remarks on the 7 inch gun competition, the report of which, in the first part, dealt almost exclusively with the Scott and Woolwich guns, it may be useful to add, *apropos* of the discussion to take place on Monday, that the initial velocity of the Scott projectile was 1594 feet with its battery charge of 25lbs. of powder, and that the French gun, with the same charge, gave only 1529 feet. This is only twenty-seven feet more than that of Scott's with a 20lb. charge, and yet the French system (rechristened Woolwich) was adopted. We take this opportunity of correcting a short paragraph on p. 506 of last week's *Broad Arrow*, which states that the velocity attained by the 38-ton gun was 1506 feet per second. The correct figures are 1501 feet, as in our Occasional Note, p. 498. Exception may, perhaps, be taken to our remark that battery charges cannot be used with the existing shells in firing at an ironclad at close quarters, seeing that the authorities have provided a hollow chilled projectile containing a few pounds of powder especially for use at close quarters, besides which, there is or was recently a shot with a smaller core. What, however, would be the result if the guns were loaded with common shell to fight an unarmoured vessel, and the enemy at hand proved to be an ironclad? Would it not be necessary for the British captain to appeal to the chivalry of his opponent until the guns were loaded with the proper projectiles? Surely this is no exaggerated supposition of what may occur in the *melée* of a naval combat in a period of transition like the present, when so little has been settled on the subject of naval tactics."

We publish to-day the special *Gazette* issued on 29th May, in which our readers will perceive that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer on the late Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Army the well earned distinction of C.B. for services rendered his country in the ranks of the British Army.

*Broad Arrow* has published the names and services of all the officers donated—and its notice merely refers to the regular service—so that we are led to infer that the distinction was conferred for the reasons stated.

We have always had profound faith in the discrimination of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, and this feeling is confirmed by the manner in which he has dealt with the merits and services of Colonel P. Robertson Ross.

It appears, however, to be rather unfortunate for that gallant officer that he was not so immediately under his Royal Highness's control while serving as Adjutant General in this country—because he would in that case have received a higher distinction than that we have so much pleasure in noticing.

This is, however, a matter for future consideration, and we are assured that the *four years* valuable service rendered the Empire in her most important colony will neither be ignored nor forgotten.

We are sure our readers and comrades of the Canadian Army will join with us in congratulating Colonel ROBERTSON ROSS on the distinction so well merited and graciously bestowed. The following is the warrant:

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 29th May, 1875.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions in the Army, viz:

*To be Field-Marshal.*

General Sir John Foster Fitzgerald, G.C.B. Dated 29th May, 1875.

General the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B. Dated 29th May, 1875.

General His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I. Dated 29th May, 1875.

WAR OFFICE, 29th May, 1875.—The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said most honourable Order; viz.:

General Sir Thomas Reed, K.C.B.

General Henry, Lord Rokeby, K.C.B.

General Sir John Bloomfield Gough, K.C.B.

General Sir Charles Thomas Van Straubenzee, K.C.B.

Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.

Vice-Admiral Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, K.C.B.

Lieutenant General Sir Charles Shepherd Stuart, K.C.B.

Lieutenant General Sir John Garvoock, K.C.B.

Lieutenant General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

Major General Sir Alfred Hastings, Horsford, K.C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military

Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order; viz :

Lieutenant General Burke Cuppage.  
Vice Admiral Richard Collinson, C.B.  
Vice Admiral Claude Henry Mason Buckle, C.B.

Vice Admiral George Giffard, C.B.  
Lieutenant General the Honourable Geo. Cadogan, C.B.

Vice Admiral William Loring, C.B.  
Lieutenant General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., C.B.,

Lieutenant General William O'Grady Haly, C.B.

Vice Admiral Edward Southwell Sotheby, C.B.

Lieutenant General Edward Alan Holdich, C.B.

Major General Edward Beaumont Johnson, C.B.

Major General Henry Daly, C.B.

Surgeon General John Campbell Brown, C.B., Bengal Army.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order; viz. :

Lieutenant General William Raikes Faber, 17th Regiment.

Vice Admiral Thomas Henry Mason.

Lieutenant General David Pott, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major General Charles Lennox Brownlow Maitland.

Major General William Charles Forest.

Major General Richard Hamilton, Madras Staff Corps.

Captain Samuel Hoskins Derriman, R.N.

Captain the Honourable Henry Carr Glyn, R.N.

Captain George Fiott Day, R.N., V.C.

Captain Richard Vesey Hamilton, R.N.

Captain Redolphus Bryce Oldfield, R.N.

Captain Charles Murray Aynsley, R.N.

Captain John Eglinton Montgomerie, R.N.

Captain Henry James Raby, R.N., V.C.

Colonel James Conolly, Unattached.

Captain William Charles Fahie Wilson, R.N.

Captain John Halliday, Cave, R.N.

Captain James Graham Goodenough, R.N.

Captain Nowell Salmon, R.N., V.C.

Captain Frederick William Gough, R.N.

Captain Henry Duncan Grant, R.N.

Colonel George Bryan Milman, half-pay, late 5th Regiment.

Colonel Henry Le Geyt Bruce, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Colonel Henry Hastings Affleck Wood, Bombay Staff Corps.

Colonel Francis Adam Ellis Loch, Bombay Staff Corps.

Colonel Henry Knightley Burne, Bengal Staff Corps.

Colonel Charles Terrington Aitchinson, Bombay Staff Corps.

Colonel Mark Walker, V.C., 45th Regiment.

Colonel Philip Gossett Pipon, Royal Artillery.

Colonel Alexander Abercrombe Nelson, half-pay, late Depot Battalion.

Colonel Patrick Robertson Ross half-pay, late Depot Battalion.

Colonel Henry Lowther Chermiside, Royal Artillery.

Colonel Hugh Rowlands, V.C., 34th Regiment.

Colonel Frederick Ernest Appleyard, 85th Regiment.

Colonel Thomas Maunsell, Brigade Depot.

Colonel Francis Fisher Hamilton, 4th Regiment.

Colonel the Honourable Ivo de Vesci Twistleton Wykeham Fiennes, half pay, late 9th Lancers.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Henry Ingilby, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Jordon, 41st Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Philip Ravenhill, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles John Stanley Gough, V.C., Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel George Hutchison, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Harry North Dalrymple Prendergast, V.C., Royal (late Madras) Engineers.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Edward Hillman Burnside, half-pay, late 88th Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel George Murray Miller, 79th Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick George Pym, late Royal Marine Light Infantry.

WE wish to direct the attention of our readers to two letters which we publish to-day—one from a *Canadian* "member," in which the advantages of "the Royal United Service Institution" are justly lauded.

We do not coincide with our gallant correspondent in the idea of the *value* received from the money (less than £250,000 sterling) spent on annual drill, or on the fact that we do not, as a general rule, train very efficient *non-Commissioned* officers in our service—although we have a very fair show—but the commanders of our *tactical units* and all the *subalterns* are as well qualified as the best *non-Commissioned* officers in the British service, and far above their corresponding grades in tactical knowledge.

Our force, like any other special organization, must develop *from within*. In any case this country gets from its volunteer force infinitely more than it has ever expended on them, and it would not be assuming too much to say that she profits by the organization more in one year than she has expended on it since its first inception—but that is a problem for the professors of the dismal science.

We join in the hope that there may be a large accession of Canadian officers to the list of members of the "Royal United Service Institution," and we are sure our gallant correspondent will recognize the fact that *forty dollars* (£8 sterling) is a rather moderate remuneration for raising a company of say 55 effective soldiers and drilling the same—our *captains receive no other remuneration*.

Lieut. Colonel TURNBULL's letter exhibits the advantage the Canadian officer will secure by becoming a member of one of the clubs, and is well worth serious attention.

DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION. — The annual prize meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association will take place at Ottawa, on the 7th September next. The prize list is now being prepared and will be published in a few days. Prizes in money and plate to the value of about \$4,500 will be offered for competition. The principal match this year, and one which is likely to bring out

the best shots in the Dominion, is the "Wimbledon Competition," and from which the twenty marksmen to compose the Canadian Wimbledon Team for 1876 will be selected; certain proportions from each Province being selected to compete in the match, which will be in two stages. The prizes in this match alone will amount to \$1,265. The Rideau Rifle Ranges are being put in thorough order, under direction of the Militia Department. There will be nine (9) Targets, on the new "Brunel" plan, the invention of Lieut. Colonel BRUNEL, of this city. A new system of marking will be adopted with Telegraphic Signals connecting the marker with the several firing points. A full description and plan of the Target will be found in the Militia Report for 1874, on page 202. This report will be found on page 335 of to-day's paper.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of No. LXXIX, Vol. XVIII, of the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution." It contains the following articles :

"The Military Geography of Central Asia," by Colonel VALENTINE BAKER. "On certain roads between Turkestan and India independent of the Oxus or any Oxus boundary," by Colonel Sir FREDERICK GOLDSMID, C.B.K., C.S.I. "The constitution and duties of the Artillery of the advanced guard of the Army in the field," by Lieut. S. C. PRATT, R.A. "The scientific study of Naval History," by J. K. LANGTON, Esq., R.N.M.A. "A new adaptation of Screw Propulsion," by Rear Admiral J. AYLMER PAYERTON. "A statement to accompany the Russian 'Ramming Dragoon' presented to the Royal United Service Institution," by Vice Admiral A. P. RYDER.

This number contains three splendid maps of Central Asia—the Railway System present or proposed—and the Roads between Turkestan and India.

THE following paragraph from *Broad Arrow* of 10th April, is indicative of the spirit which governs the people of England to-day. A relic of a seaman, the greatest the world has produced, that sacrificed his life for the independence of his country, is put up at common auction and bought in for its money value. It is worthy of the people who wanted to sell the victory :

"This interesting relic was sold on Monday in the collection of china and other objects belonging to the late Mr. W. Joy, of Cheam, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. The trophy is chiefly made up of the eighty-four guineas which were in Nelson's purse at the time he was mortally wounded at Trafalgar. The guineas are soldered together in the form of a pyramid, and at each angle there is a small figure in metal gilt supporting it, the whole being a kind of cenotaph about twelve inches high, with a sarcophagus beneath the pyramid—the base bearing the inscription referring to the event. The trophy was put up with a bid of ninety guineas, and sold for £123."



CORRESPONDENCE.

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

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROCKVILLE CAMP, Ontario.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

On Dominion day in the Brockville Camp of Instruction the parade ground was literally inundated with spectators, from all parts anxious to witness the sham fight and grand parade of all arms under the command of Lieut.-Col. Jackson, D.A.G. of the 4th Military District. The force assembled consisted of 1,957 of all ranks, distributed as follows:—

BRIGADE STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Jackson, D. A. General Brigade Major Mattice, Major Butterfield, Major Wylie, Captain Wetherly, Major Jones, Captain Dartnell.

CAVALRY.

Lieut.-Col. R. Lovelace (late H. M. Regular Service) Commanding; Prescott Troop, Lieut. Rany; Ottawa Troop, Capt. Sparks; Acting Adjutant, Cornet Stewart; Veterinary Surgeon, Mr. Allen. Both Troops were told off by Squadrons 1st and 2nd.

ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

Ottawa Field Battery, Capt. Stewart Commanding; Gananoque Field Battery, Captain Mackenzie, Commanding; O. G. Artillery, Lieut. Col. Egleson, Commanding; 41st Batt. Lieut. Colonel Cole Comd; 42nd Batt. Lieut. Col. Buell Comd; 43rd Batt. Major Falls Comd; 55th Batt. Lieut. Col. Jessup, Comd; 59th Batt. Lieut. Col. Borgin Comd; and two independent companies.

The site chosen by Col. Jackson for the encampments was exceedingly beautiful and well adapted for the purpose, a small stream of good water running through the ground. The Cavalry and Field Batteries with their horses picketed, were on the left side of this stream, and the Ottawa G. Artillery and Infantry Battalion, had their tents pitched on the right, near a grove of trees that afforded ample shade to the spectators. At 3 p.m. the Line was formed facing the Railroad, and after the usual parade movements had been gone through with, an attack was made on a supposed enemy, commencing with the Cavalry under Col. Lovelace, covering the whole front of the line with mounted skirmishers in half sections at intervals of about 12 to 14 yards, galloping to their posts, and dismounting their even numbers who took advantage of the cover afforded them by keeping up a steady fire with their Snider carbines; the horses in the mean time being led to the rear by the horse holders and kept out of fire. On the recall being sounded, the dismounted skirmishers filed in double time to their horses who were trotted out, meeting them about midway. This was well done and performed with great celerity. The skirmishers then closed to the flanks at a gallop

leaving the Infantry (who by this time had advanced close enough for action) to cloud the front with their skirmishers, whilst the main body advanced under cover of the guns from the Ottawa and Gananoque Field Batteries who were posted on an eminence in their rear. The enemy having been repulsed, the Cavalry made a dashing and successful charge, and the 2nd Squadron was then ordered to pursue and afterwards rallied in rear of the 1st Squadron. The day's proceedings terminated with a march through the town of Brockville, the Troops returning to Camp about half past one p.m. A half holiday was granted to the men for the purpose of attending the races. Lieut. Stewart of the Ottawa Squadron was the winner in the officers hurdle race. The Staff duties of the Camp have been carried on, under the superintendence of the Brigade Major, to the satisfaction of all concerned; and Col Jackson may well be proud of the great success of the Brockville encampment and the excellent discipline enforced during its continuation. The camp broke up on the 3rd instant.

HALIFAX, 5th July, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Can you inform me by what Field Exercise the Militia is being instructed this year? I am anxious to know, for at present there seems to be a doubt in the matter. I happened to be present one evening last week at Battalion Drill of a certain corps, when the senior Major was in command of six very small companies out of its establishment of eight, and this gentleman was using almost entirely, words of command contained in the book for 1867, much to the astonishment of a majority of the officers and men who had been attending the military school during the past winter, in which institution by the way, the 1870 book is used. A captain of the same Battalion follows the bad example set by his superior officer. Surely the militia authorities must be ignorant of the fact that there is such a book as the Field Exercise for 1874 in existence, or else a general order would have been issued ere this authorising its use and no other. These different modes of drilling only tend to confuse the men if they ever happen to be under command of one who can manoeuvre them as by latest edition. An answer to the question at the head of this communication will much oblige,

AN ENQUIRING PLUNGER.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION,  
WHITEHALL YARD, LONDON, S.W.,  
15th June, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—It has given me much pleasure to see how frequently you place before your readers the advantages of joining this useful Institution. I regret, however, to say that a perusal of the list of members shows the names of only (4) four Canadian officers.

Now, if any country is in need of military instruction, that country is surely Canada—without any regular army—or military colleges—nor even competent non-Commissioned officers from the regular army of this country to instruct recruits. How can full value be got for the money spent in the annual drill? I hope that Canadian officers generally will show a greater desire to perfect themselves in the knowledge of their profession, and that many will join this institution; at all events the Captains of companies who at present receive the \$40 instruction money.

The annual subscription is only £1 and the Journal sent to all members is indeed worth double the money.

Your ob't. ser't.

A MEMBER.

JUNIOR NAVAL & MILITARY CLUB,  
19, DOVER STREET, W.,  
LONDON, 18th June, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—As a Canadian officer who has come to England to be present at the autumn manoeuvres at Aldershot. I write you a few lines in the interest of Canadian officers generally, who may come to this country. It is absolutely necessary for their own comfort that they should belong to some one of the London military clubs. Now as I have joined, what everyone says is the very best of the new clubs, I cannot do more than call the attention of my brother officers of the Canadian Active Militia who may visit England, to the "Junior Naval and Military Club," whose new club house in Pall Mall, next door to the gates of Marlborough House has cost £30,000 sterling (\$150,000). Only a few more members can be admitted. The entrance fee is 20 guineas, and annual subscription 8 guineas, when abroad 1 guinea.

Any officer of the Canadian Militia Active Force wishing to join, I shall be happy to propose for membership.

J. F. TURNBULL, Lieut. Col.,  
"Canadian Hussars."

HALIFAX, 28th June, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Would you kindly insert in your valued paper, for the benefit of certain woefully ignorant persons in this part of the Dominion, who should know better, Sec. 5, paragraph 53, Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1873? By which it is enacted the militia force is governed, and oblige,

Yours truly,  
HIGH BOOTS.

IV.—STAFF OFFICERS.

53. Officers are to be selected for employment on the Staff of the Army exclusively from the regular forces, and no officer is to be considered qualified to hold a staff appointment until he has been four years in the service—unless under very exceptional circumstances—when special authority must be obtained.

## OUR DOMINION.

Of all the favoured nations,  
In the east or in the west,  
The Canadian Dominion,  
Is the fairest and the best;  
For our homes are halls of plenty,  
We have peace on every hand,  
And the people are as noble  
As the lords of any land.

We have many little Edens  
Scattered up and down our dales;  
We've a hundred pretty hamlets  
Nestling in our little vales,  
Where the sunlight loves to linger,  
And the summer winds to blow,  
Where the rosy spring in April  
Leapeth laughing from the snow.

We have oaks to build us navies,  
That have stood since Noah's flood;  
And we've men to build and steer them,  
Men of skill and dauntless blood.  
We have lakes as broad as oceans,  
To transport our surplus grain,  
And we've mighty rolling rivers  
To convey it to the main.

We have springs of healing waters;  
We have ever-during rills  
That encircle in their journey  
Half a thousand happy hills.  
Tell the oppressed of every nation,  
Him that plants and him that delves,  
If they'll cast their lot among us  
We will make them like ourselves.

For the West shall be a garden,  
And its glories be unfurled,  
Till its beauty is a by-word  
With the people of the world;  
And the East shall build us shipping  
That shall whiten every sea,  
And the pride of our Dominion  
Shall be British Liberty.

And if foes too strong oppress us,  
On a little island shore  
Dwells a lion that can shield us,  
By the terror of his roar;  
For its flag that rules the Ocean,  
Is respected on the shore;  
It has braved a thousand battles,  
And can brave a thousand more.

In its folds in silent sorrow  
We will wrap our fallen brave;  
But we'll wave it high in triumph  
Over every traitor's grave.  
And in spite of Annexationists,  
By the world it shall be seen  
That we honor our Dominion,  
Love old England and her Queen.

And our fathers up in heaven,  
In the ideal land far away,  
Looking down with pride upon us,  
Shall perhaps be heard to say,  
These our children emulate us,  
Tread the righteous path we trod,  
Live in peace and honest plenty,  
Love their country and their God.

## Heavy Guns.

Messrs John Wiley and Son have recently published a text book of Naval Ordnance and Gunnery, prepared for the use of the cadet midshipman at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, by A. P. Cooke, Commander, United States Navy, a mere inspection of the contents of which shows that the whole *matériel* of naval warfare is becoming more and more dependent on the resources of mechanical engineering. As the author says, "gun making (and naval ship building should be included) is no longer the simple matter which it continued to be while the world was content with wooden ships and round shot.

Ingenuity has been exercised upon the material, the construction, the rifling and the mounting of the gun, as also in regard to the kind of powder with which it is to be loaded, the structure of the projectile which is to be fired, and the appliances with which the gun is to be worked. Everything is changed since the days when simple smooth bores and cannon balls were deemed sufficiently formidable and destructive." This complete revolution in naval warfare, we need scarcely say, dates from the construction of that purely fighting machine, the first Monitor.

So vast is the field now to be mastered by any naval officer who can be said to be *au fait* in his profession, that the short course at the Academy will serve only as an entrance to it: hence it seems to us that the course at the Naval School ought more than ever to be confined to instruction in the rudimentary principles of science, discipline, naval routine, practical seamanship, and, so far as ordnance is concerned, the foremost importance should be given to the actual practice of naval gunnery. It is of far more importance that the young naval officer should be thoroughly drilled in the use of the weapons he will be called upon to use against the enemy, than to possess a confused and meagre knowledge of the various complicated process of manufacturing great guns. The officer who possesses any real love for his profession will continue his studies in those more mechanical and practical matters relating to naval *matériel* (which are far from being in a settled state) after he had finished the short four years at the Academy. Commodore Jeffers truly says: "Under the ordinary circumstances of a naval action, the probability of striking an enemy's ship is dependant far more on the accurate knowledge of the distance, on the steadiness of the ship carrying the gun, and the skill of the man who fires it, than on the qualities of the gun itself."

As might be anticipated in a text book that embraces so great a range of subjects, beginning as it does with that very complex branch of practical science, the metallurgy of iron and steel, and treating of the construction of modern wrought iron and steel ordnance, rifling and projectiles—there is much to commend and much that is obnoxious to criticism in the work of Commander Cooke. In the pages allotted to the Bessemer process of steel making, the description is confined wholly to the old English system, old schemes never adopted, while nothing is said of the more modern American practice in the way of increasing the quality and quantity of the product, and the improved method of treating the ingots. Again, we are unable to find any mention of the so called Siemens-Martin open hearth process of steel making. This omission is important from the fact that this system is the only one (with the exception of the crucible method) fit for the production of steel for great guns. A perusal of the appendix to Bauerman's *Metallurgy of Iron* from which quotations are made, will show the author the importance of the Martin system.

We think Commander Cooke is in error, too, or his remarks on the so-called racking and punching system of attacking iron clads. It is here reasserted that the Americans have preferred the former: that is, to attack ironsides not so much with the view of putting a hole through them, as to shake the entire fabric, crack or shatter the plates. The continued trials made by the Navy Department during the war to increase the service charge of the 15-inch gun is ample evidence that the aim was to project the shot with sufficient velocity to drive it *clean through* the enemy's iron plates. We all know that after careful trials, 100 pounds was officially allowed as the battering charge for this gun. We also know that this charge gives the very high velocity of upwards of 1500 feet per second, and that it put a cast iron ball clean through the *Warrior* 8-inch target, without any so-called "racking" effect. The 15 inch gun was introduced into the naval service under peculiar circumstances. A gun of this calibre had been successfully cast by the Ordnance

Department of the Army, after long investigation and preparation, long before we had any idea of building iron clads, and when it became a vital necessity that the monitors should have far more powerful artillery than any then in the Service, the Department wisely chose the most potent piece they could find, one that had been successfully cast and tested. This 20-ton gun was successfully mounted and used during the war, years before any other nation succeeded in putting afloat a piece of equal weight. There was no time at the beginning of the war to experiment on rifling or any other new system. At that time the heaviest rifle was the Armstrong breech loading 110 pounder. How the Service can be justly accused of advocating "low velocities" and "racking" that was continually striving to increase the speed of the projectiles from the only iron-clad it possessed—the 15-inch—and finally succeeded in driving a 450-pound shot at the very high velocity of nearly 1,600 feet per second, is more than we can understand. What we have said about the 15-inch smooth bore and its high initial velocity has nothing to do with the fact that the rifle has, for obvious reasons, displaced the smooth bore as the principal weapon of naval batteries. We merely intend to bring out the fact that neither our Ordnance Bureau, nor any other competent naval authority, ever advocated low charges or low velocities for guns to be used against iron plates; on the contrary it was always the aim of the Navy Department to use charges that would drive shot *through* the enemy's sides. We have long intended to give our views on this so called "racking" theory, which has been tacked on to the American Navy, and have taken this opportunity of doing so. Our present Chief of Naval Ordnance, says: "Since the general introduction of armored vessels, the conditions of warfare have been altered, and the subject of penetration has become of permanent importance." The opinion expressed in this treatise regarding the relative resisting power of *solid* and *laminated* armor of the same aggregate thickness, as applied to monitor turrets, is also very wide of the mark. We quote: "But when the surface is rounded in shape, and of small extent, as in the monitor turrets, the latter (*viz.*, laminated armor) may be used to great advantage, as great thickness may thereby be easily obtained." This is a great mistake. We have on several occasions in the Journal given the result of one out of many experiments with 9½ inch rifle gun against a laminated turret 12 inches in thickness, composed of plates of superior iron 2 inches thick, results showing that if this shot had been fired in an actual battle, probably every one in the turret would have been killed or wounded and the vessel placed *hors de combat*. If the turret had been made of a 12 inch solid plate this shot would not have penetrated it, while in this trial the shot not only passed through, but had remaining sufficient *vis viva* to have gone through several more inches. One of the gravest charges that has been brought against our Navy Department is the neglect to replace the laminated armor of our best monitors with solid plates, instead of wasting millions in "repairs and alterations," which without the above change is money thrown away.

These errors to which we have felt called upon to call attention are the blemishes in a work which is as a whole replete with valuable information, presented in a convenient shape for ready reference, and accompanied, above all, by a good index. Commander

Cooke has without doubt given us the best text book extant on Naval Gunnery, and we think that he and the officers of the Academy who have so ably assisted him deserve to be congratulated on the success of a very laborious undertaking—one that required an intimate knowledge of a very large variety of subjects, and an immense amount of research, to bring his information down to the present time.

The New York Times says :

The officers of the United States Board of Ordnance has resumed their experiments on converted smooth-bore guns on the proving grounds at Sandy Hook, and were engaged yesterday and the latter portion of the day before in the trial of a 10-inch smooth bore converted into an 8-inch rifle by the insertion of a rifled steel tube. The 10 inch gun, converted on the same principle and to the same calibre, which underwent a test last fall of over 500 rounds is also being occasionally fired, the purpose of the board being to determine the relative merits of steel and wrought iron tubes. The results attained in the trial of the first converted gun having conclusively proved that the old Rodman guns cannot only be utilized by means of this plan of rifling, but rendered equal in point of strength and accuracy to the guns of Prussia and England, the only question which remains to be settled is the comparative strength and durability of the steel and wrought iron tubes. In order that this may be definitely ascertained, both will be subjected to an extreme test by the firing of inordinately large charges after the gun containing the steel tube has undergone the preliminary test of 500 rounds. It is looked upon as quite certain that, in the event of either of the guns bursting, more damage will result from the one with the steel rifling. When the pressure is too great the wrought iron, instead of bursting, strictly speaking, merely swells, throwing aside the outer coating of cast iron in a few large masses, while the steel bursts with such velocity as to break the gun into small pieces and scatter the fragments in all directions. The gun now being experimented upon has so far worked very satisfactorily, the results being almost similar to those attained in the trial of the first. The following is the record of the twenty four rounds fired up to noon yesterday, with projectiles of an average weight of 184 pounds :

Charge	No. of Rounds.	Velocity—Feet per second.	Pressure in Pounds per Square in.
20	1	1,142	21,000
20	2	1,157	18,000
25	3	1,224	25,000
25	4	1,260	20,000
30	5	1,353	26,500
30	6	1,368	25,500
35	7	1,441	27,000
35	8	1,428	26,500
35	9	1,429	33,500
35	10	1,406	25,000
35	11	1,421	26,500
35	12	1,439	28,000
35	13	1,433	30,500
35	14	1,441	28,000
35	15	1,439	33,000
35	16	1,465	31,500
35	17	1,467	28,000
35	18	1,410	31,000
35	19	1,434	40,000
35	20	1,428	28,000
35	21	1,444	29,500
35	22	1,379	31,500
35	23	1,385	28,000
35	24	1,381	31,000

The projectiles and powder used are of the same description as those used in the experiments last fall, and are of the latest and most improved kinds. The powder is known as the mammoth powder, the grains being about the size of a chestnut, hexagonal in shape, and so regular in size as to insure uniformity of inflammation and combustion. The carriage on which the gun is mounted is of the old pattern, but is supplied with a hydraulic recoil check, which perceptibly reduces the recoil. It is an entirely new contrivance, having been used but once before.

The 9 inch Sutecliff breech-loading rifle, a description of which appeared in a late edition of the Times, has been mounted near the other guns, and will be tested in about a month or six weeks.

**Report of Lieut.-Colonel Brunel on an Improved Target Constructed by him and used at the Dominion Rifle Association Matches, 1874.**

OTTAWA, Oct. 14, 1874.

DEAR COLONEL POWELL,—

Enclosed you will find a memo. in reference to the cost and efficiency of the new targets.

If I remember right you spoke of having the drawings engraved and printed with your report. I have made new ones as I wish to show the improvements which have resulted for over five days experience. I suppose your object is to afford such information as will enable parties to construct targets on this plan for themselves; if so the short specification which accompanies the drawings will be sufficient.

I am, by the experience now gained, led to the conclusion that a pair of targets on the new plan—assuming that not less than ten sets are ordered at one time—can be constructed and equipped on the following estimate:—

Iron and wood work complete	\$80 00
Canvas or wood disc of Target to last 20 days	6 00
Signal discs for twenty days shooting	6 00
Paper covers of Targets for 20 days	50
Open trench and shelter from weather to take the place of the covered pits or mantlets heretofore used. According to situation usually about 70 yards of earth will have to be moved, and about 100 feet of lumber used	25 00
	\$117 50

Of this the permanent work costs... 105 00

The remainder lasts 20 days, and is therefore equivalent to 62½ cents per diem, while target practice is actually going on. This daily expenditure takes the place of the cost of the paint, brushes, signal discs, &c., now commonly used.

I think I am justified in speaking with confidence as to the success of the experiment. So far as I could learn, the competitors at the late Dominion competition were entirely satisfied with the result. All the objects aimed at have been fully attained, and in a greater degree than was hoped for. These objects may be stated as follows:—

1. The markers are perfectly safe in the open trenches, there are no "splashes" of lead whatever.
2. As a consequence the construction of the trench only cost about one-third of the cost of the pit.

3. The whole of the markers of a line of targets may be placed under the direct supervision of an officer or non commissioned officers.

4. The marking will therefore be much better done.

5. The work of marking is much easier to the men, as they are relieved from the constant strain of watchfulness. The passage of the bullet through the canvas is distinctly heard in the open trench as the "hit" on the iron target is heard in the covered pit or mantlet. When the hit is heard the marker pulls down the target and has it at once in a convenient position for inspection.

6. The signalling is much more satisfactory than the old system. The exact position of the hit is distinctly shown on the target itself, and the signal remains there until another hit has been made.

7. Firing can be carried on in weather which renders it impossible at the old targets. A very heavy driving rain would of course wash off the paper, but during ordinary showers that wash the paint off the iron, and in light drizzling mists that obscure the plate glass and make it difficult or impossible to see the shot marks on it, the work goes on without interruption on the new targets. This was satisfactorily established at the Dominion competition, when, on one of the days, the marking on the iron targets was stopped by the rain, there was no interruption on the canvas.

8. With the most ordinary attention and intelligence there can be no erroneous signalling, as there can be only one shot hole uncovered at the same time. During the five days shooting at this target no signal was questioned nor did I hear of a doubt being expressed as to the counting.

9. The markers are much more comfortable while in the performance of their work than in the old covered pits or mantlets; they are, therefore, both able and willing to do their work effectually. There is a free circulation of air and they are sheltered from the weather, whether it be the heat of the sun or rain.

10. The whole of the working and expensive parts of the target are protected from the missiles, and are therefore safe from damage from that resource to which the old targets are so fully exposed.

11. The marking on the whole is much quicker. The time required for changing the targets from one class to another does not require more than one minute and can be done by one man if necessary, though, of course, more easily by two.

As was to be expected some alterations—all in the direction of reducing the cost—were found desirable, and drawings are herewith, shewing the targets with these improvements.

*Signalling.*

The following method of signalling the hits was used at Ottawa :

A supply of discs, made in sets, of common pasteboard, and of the proper colors, were given to markers; those for the small target were about six inches in diameter, those for the large targets about ten inches. To the centre, and on the back of each disc, there was fastened a common wire hook—large wire curtain hooks were used—by means of which the proper disc was hooked into the shot hole to be signalled, where it remained until another hit was made; the proper signal was then placed on the new hit, and a patch pasted over the old one.

In this way the color of the disc signalled the exact value of the hit, and its position

shewed *approximately* the place hit.

The discs were very little damaged from being hit by shots, and could be used after being pierced a dozen times; and by pasting a new thickness of paper of the proper color on the face of them, they may be used almost indefinitely.

There is one advantage, which as it could not be tried at the recent competition has not been mentioned above, and that is the facility with which the telegraph can be employed for correcting, with the officer in charge of the markers for each firing point. This would at all great competitions effect a great saving of time as compared with the system of correcting by the bugle, which is often misunderstood. A single wire and a central station in the marking trench would enable the range officers at the firing point to communicate constantly with the officer in charge of the markers with reference to any target, without interrupting the firing at any other target. The great advantage of this will be apparent to everyone who has had much to do with target practice.

#### Scale for Size of Targets.

As the drawings of the "Dominion Targets" have been reduced from the originals by a photographic process, the scale necessary for their measurements cannot be expressed in words in the usual manner. A scale may, however, be constructed from the drawings by taking the dimension of the large target as seventy inches, and the breadth of the sliding block in the enlarged details as two feet.

Yours faithfully,

A. BRUNNEL,

Lieutenant Colonel.

LIEUT.-COL. POWELL,

Deputy Adjutant General, Ottawa.

#### Disabled Breechloaders.

The Krupp breechloading gun alluded to in the House of Commons on Tuesday night as having burst at the second round lies in the "Cemetery" of guns in front of the Royal Gun Factories, in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in company with some hundreds of guns of various descriptions which have either prematurely given way or been tested to destruction. Close by it are two of the guns constructed on the Woolwich system, and muzzle loaders, one having endured 2268 and the other 2208 rounds with the full charge of powder and the 64-pounder projectile before bursting, a result which was in each case preceded, according to the habit of wrought-iron ordnance, by ample signs of warning, while guns of steel and cast metal seldom give notice of weakness before they actually explode. The Krupp gun has the breech piece snapped short off immediately in rear of the breech-loading apparatus, while the fragments of the wrought-iron gun are wrenched and distorted by great violence and leave evidence of the obstinate resistance they have offered. The experimental gun which formed the model upon which the Woolwich guns have been designed is exhibited not at the "Cemetery," but in the park of serviceable artillery at the Gun Factories, and it bears an inscription as follows:—

"Nine inch muzzle-loading rifled gun, experimental; Frazer's construction without breech piece, but reinforced with a double coil, thin steel barrel; fired, 400 rounds with 30lb. of rifle large grain powder, and 207 with 43lb. charges, was then turned over and fired 500 rounds with 40lb. charges; weight of projectile, 250lb. Total number of rounds, 1107. The gun can still be used and by the introduction of a new tube can be rendered serviceable."



### GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 14th day of June, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR  
IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 123 section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 1st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 6, and intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby Ordered, that the following Regulations respecting the Bonding Warehouses in the Dominion be and the same are hereby adopted and established, that is to say:—

#### REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE I. Warehouses for the storage of imported goods shall be known and designated as follows:—

Class 1. Stores occupied by the Government of Canada.

Class 2. Warehouses occupied by Importers exclusively for the storage of goods imported by, or consigned to them, or purchased by them in bond.

Class 3. Warehouses occupied for the general storage of imported goods.

Class 4. Yards, sheds and other buildings used for the storing and slaughtering of animals in bond.

Class 5. Warehouses exclusively for the manufacture or refining of sugar.

Class 6. Sufferance Warehouses.

#### Applications for establishment of Bonded Warehouses.

ARTICLE II. For a Warehouse of the second or third class, the owner shall make application in writing to the Collector of the Port, describing the premises, the location and capacity of the same, and stating the purpose for which the building is to be used, whether for the storage of merchandise imported by, or consigned to himself exclusively, or for the general storage of merchandise in bond.

The Collector will thereupon examine or direct the Surveyor or other proper officer of Customs, in whom he can repose confidence, to examine and inspect the premises and report to him in writing the particulars of the location, construction and dimensions of the building, its capabilities for the safe keeping of merchandise, and all other facts bearing upon the subject.

When the examination has been made, the Collector will transmit the report, together with the proprietor's application, with his own report as to the necessity of granting the application, to the Commissioner of Customs.

ARTICLE III. If on examination of the foregoing documents the Minister of Customs is satisfied that the public interest will be subserved thereby, the application will be granted, whereupon the owner or occupant will be notified by the Collector, and on fulfilment of the conditions hereinafter provided the Collector will assign a number for the Warehouse, and add the same to his register, placing a Warehouse Locker in charge thereof.

#### Warehouses of Class 1.

ARTICLE IV. At all ports where there are Government stores, they shall be used for the examination and appraisement of imported goods, and for the storage of unclaimed and seized goods, and where there are no such stores, the Collector may, under direction of Minister of Customs, make temporary arrangements for suitable premises for those purposes, or may deposit such unclaimed or seized goods in any Warehouses of class 3.

#### Warehouses of Class 2.

ARTICLE V. A Warehouse of class 2 shall consist of an entire building, or not less than one whole floor of such building and in the latter case must be so arranged as that the Customs locks will prevent all access to the floor set apart and established as a Bonded Warehouse, and no partition of slats shall in any case be allowed, but all divisions between the part of a building occupied as a Warehouse, whether door or partition shall be of the most solid and secure description possible in each case.

#### Warehouses of Class 3.

ARTICLE VI. A Warehouse of class 3 shall in every case consist of an entire building and shall be used solely for the storage of bonded merchandise, or of unclaimed and seized goods ordered thereto by the Collector of Customs.

The rates of storage and compensation for labour in the handling of bonded goods in Warehouses of this class, shall be subject to agreement between the owner or importer of the goods, and the proprietor of the Warehouse who will collect all amounts due for storage and labour, the duty of Collector or proper officer of Customs being to look after the safe custody of the goods for the security of the revenue only.

Should the Collector of Customs require to deposit in any such Warehouse unclaimed and seized goods, the charges for storage and labour thereupon, shall not exceed the regular rates, and the proprietor shall be liable as in other cases for their safe keeping.

ARTICLE VII. All Warehouses of either class 2 or class 3 shall be secured by Customs locks, provided by the Department of Customs; but this will not prevent the proprietors or occupants of the building from having their own locks on the same doors in addition thereto.

ARTICLE VIII. No free or duty paid goods shall be stored in any Bonded Warehouse; and all bonded goods, when entered for consumption, removal or exportation, shall immediately be removed therefrom, unless permission to the contrary be first obtained from the Collector upon an application made to him in writing, specifying the goods and the time for which it is desired they should remain, and in such case the goods shall be legibly and conspicuously marked and set apart from these remaining in bond; but no such privilege shall be granted in any case, except for good and urgent reasons.

#### Applications for Warehouses of Class 4.

ARTICLE IX. Application for the establishment of a Warehouse of this class shall be made in the same manner as for Classes 2 and 3, and shall be subject to the regulation adopted by Order in Council of 7th May, 1875.

#### Class 5—Warehouses for refining Sugar in Bond.

ARTICLE X. Applications for the establishment of Warehouses of class 5, shall be made in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council, regulating the Refining of Sugar in bond dated 31st January, 1855, except that the application and description shall be submitted for approval of the Minister of Customs, before acceptance, as in the case of Warehouses of class 2 and 3.

#### Class 3—Sufferance Warehouses.

ARTICLE XI. Warehouses of this class for the accommodation of steamers and other vessels may be established in accordance with the Order in Council relating thereto of 23rd October, 1868.

Sufferance Warehouses at Railway Stations and Depots shall be established in accordance with Section 1 of Order in Council bearing date 4th December, 1856, and shall be subject to all the rules for the safe keeping of merchandise stored therein, provided in the case of Warehouses of any other class.

ARTICLE XII. The proprietor of every Warehouse of class 2 and class 4 shall pay for the privileges granted him in the use of such Warehouse, the sum of forty dollars per annum in half yearly payments in advance to the Collector of Customs.

The proprietor of every Warehouse of class 3 and class 5 shall pay in like manner not less than forty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars per annum, according to the capacity of the building and the nature and amount of business—the exact sum to be determined by the Minister of Customs at the time of accepting the proprietor's application.

All the foregoing payments shall in future date from the establishment of each Warehouse, and in the case of Warehouses already established in the ports named in the Order in Council of June 25, 1869, from the expiration of the time for which the proprietors have already paid, and in all other ports, in the case of Warehouses already established but not heretofore subjected to any payment, from the first day of July, 1875, and no Warehouses of either of the classes named in this Article shall be recognized by the Collector of Customs as an established Warehouse until, or unless the said quarterly payments are made within not over ten days after the proper date.

#### General Provisions.

ARTICLE XIII. No alterations can be made in any Bonded Warehouse without permission of the Collector of Customs; and if any material change in the premises is contemplated it must be submitted for approval of the Minister of Customs.

The Collector of Customs shall advise the Commissioner of Customs of any changes in the surroundings of bonded premises likely to affect their general security, and, if burned or plundered, immediate notice must be given to the Commissioner, with full particulars of all facts connected therewith.