



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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No. 36

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The sudden death is announced of Lieut. General the Hon. Sir James Lindsay, Military Secretary to the Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander in Chief, who died at ten o'clock on Thursday night from an attack of aneurism of the heart, at Gremer House, Mitcham, Surrey, where he had removed for the benefit of his health.

We understand that Mr. P. O'Meara, of the Commercial Hotel, has been appointed Chief Messenger of the House of Commons, at a salary of \$1,200 a year.

A cable despatch says the following are the new members of the Great Western Railway of Canada Board:—Right Hon. Hugh Childers, a member of the Gladstone Government, Col. Gray, and Messrs. Beckwith, McMaster, Clarke, Bald, Maclare, and Still. The last three were members of the Investigating Committee.

A telegram from Rome announces that the Rev. Father Duhamel, of St. Eugene parish, has been appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Ottawa, and that the Rev. Father Racine, of Quebec, has been appointed Bishop of Sherbrooke.

A war of races, between the whites and negroes, has been going on in Kentucky for more than a week. Quite a number have been killed and wounded. The centre of the trouble is Lancaster, and 250 State troops have arrived there to preserve peace. At present a perfect reign of terror exists, and the authorities appear to have shown great slackness in quelling the disturbances.

We deeply regret to have to announce the death of His Honor Judge Armstrong, which occurred on the 4th at two o'clock. By this sad event Carleton loses an upright Judge and Ottawa a most honorable and patriotic citizen.

Riel was elected on the 3rd inst for Provencer by acclamation. Dr. Bown was nominated in Opposition, but through some informality the nomination was rejected. Dr. Bown's friends are confident they can defeat the election through the courts. The day passed off quietly, and there was no excitement.

The Montreal Gazette learns the following facts from Dr. Schultz, who has just arrived in that city from Fort Garry: The newly seated member for Marquette is Mr. Joseph Ryan, a promising young barrister from Kingston, Ont., who has been in the North West for several years, residing at Portage la Prairie in that country. He further states that the grasshoppers have all left, having destroyed one-fifth of the crops, but

leaving what will produce an average of twenty bushels to the acre. Thirteen hundred and fifty Mennonites had settled in Manitoba up to the 26th August, and six hundred more were en route for that Province.

The Steamship *Canadian* brought out on her last trip from Scotland several head of very fine cattle for Mr. Laurie of Scarborough. This gentleman is an extensive importer of live stock from England and Scotland.

The Kingston and Pembroke Railroad is ironed as far as Verona, and rapid progress is being made in the works of construction north of that point.

Capt. Summer, of the steamship *Indiana*, reports speaking the English ship *White Rose*, from Quebec, lumber laden, for Liverpool, on the 25th ult., in lat. 45, 25 n.; long. 43, 45 w. She was partly dismantled, having lost her fore and main top masts and jib-boom in a squall the previous night, and killing two men. The *Indiana* supplied her with provisions. A portion of the crew wanted to be taken off and were in a mutinous state. The ship was in good trim when last seen.

We are sorry to see that divorce cases are becoming too numerous in Canada, no less than three applications for bills of divorce are advertised in the *Canada Gazette* to be made at the next session of Parliament.

The Dominion Government intends to abolish the Marine School of Quebec, on account of the small attendance at it.

Several of the party of surveyors designated to explore the Peace River region have left Ottawa for the scene of their labors.

The contract for the grading of the branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Pembina to Fort Garry has been awarded to Mr. Joseph Whitehead, of Clinton.

The Governor of Kansas has called a special session of the State Legislature to devise means for relieving settlers who have suffered the loss of their crops by the ravages of grasshoppers.

The rain that fell on Tuesday last, was most opportune after the long protracted drought. The pasture being completely scorched by the excessive heat, and in some instances cattle have died from the want of water. The price of milk and butter as a consequence of this drought has materially increased. Rain is still much wanted, not only for the grass, but to put out the fires which are consuming everything before them.

The collector of Customs at El Paso, Texas, says there has been no rain in that part of the state for a whole year. Every thing is scorching hot and burning up. Many of the cattle have died of starvation.

A steamer leaving New York on Saturday, Aug. 28th, carried 75,000 lbs. of butter for the English market.

The *Manitoban* has been given to "understand that Ex-Attorney General Clarke intends to fix his residence at Chicago. He is said to have purchased a large house in the neighborhood of that city."

A cargo of Ottawa deals was shipped on Saturday, August 29th, direct from Montreal to the British Channel.

The Hon. Geo. A. Walkem, Attorney General and Premier of British Columbia, now in England, has been placed on the General and Special Committees of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, as a compliment to the well known artistic talents, &c., of that Gentleman.

It has been decided that George Brown shall row the match with Morris of Pittsburg, the contest to take place on the beautiful river Kennebecasis, New Brunswick, which enters the St. John through Kennebecasis Bay, a magnificent sheet of water eighteen miles long. It was on this bay, when

"Peacefully the Kennebecasis flowed,
Through quiet woods and fields of golden grain."

on the 23rd August, 1871, that James Renforth, the champion oarsman met his death. The match is to come off on the 23rd. The St. John people are to pay Morris \$500 for rowing there.

A telegram was received on the 2nd from the North West Expeditionary Force, dated Old Wives' Creek, August 12th, reporting that the Force was then encamped there, about 480 miles from Dufferin. The horses were in very poor condition from insufficient pasture, bad water, and hard work; but the health of the men was very good. There had been a fight between some Blackfoot Indians and the Buffalo hunters. The Indians had been instigated, so the hunters reported, to make the attack by the American outlaws. The hunters state that the Indians number 500, and that they had been strengthening their fort at Bow River all the spring.

The forthcoming Irish American rifle match excites the greatest interest. The Irish team will embark on Sunday morning. The Lord Mayor of Dublin and Lady will escort them to Queenstown, and they will be accompanied to America by Viscount Moresene and Mr. Bagnall, as extra members of the team, also by several ladies and representatives of the Irish press.

The trial of Colonel Villette and other alleged accomplices in Bazaine's escape will begin on the 14th of September.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF
THE MILITIA FOR 1873.

APPENDIX No. 3

(Continued from Page. 411.)

REMARKS OF COMMANDANT OF "B" BATTERY,
ON REPORT OF BOARD

CITADEL, QUEBEC, 30th Jan., 1874.

SIR,—In compliance with your letter, December 23rd, 1873, I beg to submit the following remarks on the rates of fuel and light recommended by the Board of Officers assembled, pursuant to orders, 27th October, 1873.

With all due respect for the Board, as they cannot assimilate the climate of Quebec to that of Ontario, it is a little unfair to assimilate the rates of fuel,—and rather hard upon those quartered in what is generally allowed to be the coldest part of the British Empire to reduce the rate of fuel which, after long experience, has been decided upon as necessary for the Imperial troops, a rate adopted for two years (after due consideration, I presume) by the Militia Department at Ottawa.

I submit that there can scarcely be greater suffering than want of fuel in such an exposed situation as the Citadel of Quebec.

The pay, all ranks, is not sufficient to allow of the purchase of fuel. The allowance hitherto granted to me personally, as a Lieut.-Colonel on the Staff, is in accordance with local regulations for Imperial troops, and granted by the Dominion Government on my acceptance of service under them. It is proposed to reduce it by 20 cords per annum. I beg respectfully to protest against the proposal as an infringement of the terms on which I accepted service under the Dominion Government. I have found the allowance insufficient, and no fuel or oil has ever been surplus, sold, or otherwise made away with in the Citadel of Quebec. On the contrary, officers have had to purchase both fuel and coal oil. It is proposed to reduce the Officers' Mess by 33 cords, and the Sergeant's Mess, 9 cords; but since the report of the Board, the authorized strength has been increased so as to permit, in addition, 10 officers and 10 non-commissioned officers to join for a short course of instruction.

With regard to the 4 Martello Towers, the Board imply that fuel has been drawn for them but not issued. No fuel has ever been drawn for them, except for a short period for one caretaker—a non-commissioned officer of the battery, whom I found it necessary to send to No. 1 Tower, which had been broken into and damaged, stores stolen, &c., by the roughs from Champlain Street; and even after the man in question had been sent there (while at the Citadel on duty), the tower was broken into, and his wife assaulted; pistol bullets were fired through the windows, and the woman was obliged to take refuge in the Citadel. The man himself was also severely beaten, when unarmed and unprepared, by a number of men—so severely as to be admitted into hospital. He was subsequently accidentally killed in firing a salute, and as I had no man available to replace him at the time, and the winter season set in—during which depredations are less common, the tower being rather difficult of access—I left it vacant.

The other towers were, at one time, occupied by civilian caretakers, over whom I could have but little control. They left when it suited them, without notice, taking

away the key, and leaving the interior in a damaged and filthy state, windows broken, and minus a stove in one instance. No. 2 was set on fire to, and considerably damaged when in charge of a civilian caretaker, vide Report dated 12th March, 1872.

The only civilian caretaker at present in charge of No. 2, is a discharged soldier, over whom I thought I could have some little control, but complaints have been made of his conduct; under these circumstances, I thought it advisable to discontinue civilian caretakers, and to estimate for fuel for 4 caretakers from "B" Battery, whom I thought I might be able to send there. It is necessary to have married men in such positions, as a single man finds it difficult to cook, &c.

I have, in my annual report, recommended a few married soldiers of the Royal Artillery being added to the strength of "B" Battery, as caretakers on detachment, as the instruction of 12 months' gunnery is necessarily interfered with on detachment.

The same remarks apply to the caretakers at Levis, Engineer Park and forts. If there was a sufficiently strong detachment to form Gun-drill Squad, the expenses of fuel would not be greater than at present, and the instruction need not be interfered with.

The man living in a cottage (as remarked by the Board) opposite one of the forts, was permitted to do so as a temporary measure, in consequence of the severe illness of his family, rendering it undesirable to order him into the fort, which was damp.

The Board seems to recommend the employment of civilian caretakers, but I have already pointed out the damage done to Government property by civil caretakers not under military control; and I differ from the Board in thinking there is no advantage in having a few trained soldiers in charge of forts, &c.

The Board state the cost of fuel at Levis was \$900, but this amount was greater than need have been, in consequence of the Deputy Adjutant General not being able to obtain sanction for the purchase of fuel until the commencement of the winter. The same remark applies to the purchase of fuel for Quebec every year.

The Board recommends the issue of fuel in spring only for Levis Forts, but in the fall of the year it is equally necessary.

Their recommendation of an officer visiting the forts weekly, has been carried out since the formation of "B" Battery; but the trespasses of cattle, which injures the slopes, and the destruction of fences, to say nothing of the breaking into the forts, which would inevitably take place if the forts, were unoccupied, could not be prevented by a caretaker at Engineer Park, more than 3 miles from No. 3 fort. There is no road between the forts in winter.

I am of opinion that the framers of the General Order (24), 20th October, 1871, providing for the care of the forts by non-commissioned officers and men of "B" Battery, were correct in supposing it the cheapest and most efficient plan. The only difficulty being that the numerical strength of the battery does not allow a sufficient detachment being furnished.

It is to be regretted that the Board did not obtain information from some authentic source before they made the mistake of reporting that the casemate propped up by timber was supported during the occupation of the Imperial troops, and founding an argument upon it, contrary to my assertion, which any unprejudiced person can verify, i.e., that every unoccupied casemate suf-

fered, while those occupied without intermission have not suffered. You have in your possession the report and authority given to me for supporting the casemate in question.

In relying upon their long experience in Canadian casemates, the Board, I presume, allude to Fort Henry, Kingston. I believe that fortress was left in good order, after half a century of occupation by British troops; but a cursory visit of a few hours left me under the impression that in a very short period without occupation, the ruins of Fort Henry would rival those of Quebec.

I beg to enclose copy of return, showing how every man occupying a separate quarter is accounted for; and I am still of opinion it is the cheapest method of preserving the casemates and out-works.

If the bomb proof casemates were once fairly repaired, a wooden roof above the terreplein, such as cover the Towers and the Cavalier in the King's Bastion, and which does not interfere with the drilling at the guns underneath, might, in the long run, be found the cheapest method of preservation.

With regard to the apprehended increase of married soldiers, I beg to submit that I do not encourage marrying, and always inform married soldiers that the Dominion Government acknowledge no claim on their part for fuel, light, or any other indulgence; but I have not been vested with power to prevent men marrying, and can only discharge such, or prove at their wives coming into barracks. At the same time, I have to inform you that the best and steadiest non-commissioned officers and men are married, and a large proportion of such is necessary in a force which has to garrison detached posts, and is no great evil to a stationary corps of Garrison Artillery, in my opinion.

With reference to the Board being informed of an estimate for 51 cords of wood being sent in for the purpose of preventing the water pipes in the Citadel from freezing, &c., I beg to state that the Board are in error; the copy estimate in this office shows only a return for 5 cords and 64 inches have not yet been drawn upon; it being no longer necessary, the pipes having burst the winter pipes for which the above estimate was included were not those alluded to in the report of the Board as being in a Staff-Sergeant's quarters, and in the model room, but are pipes in the ablution room, and in the hospital. In connection with both, there is a pump which has burst from being frozen, and will probably cost more in repairing than 20 times the value of the fuel asked to keep it in order.

The fuel allowed for barrack rooms has been reduced by thirty cords, while the battery has been increased by ten men (short course). The Board recommend sixteen men in each casemate, with a view of saving fuel. Though that number can be put in the rooms, I don't think it advisable on the score of health. Ventilation is always difficult in a casemate, from the fact their being windows in front only; while the men who do not understand the value of fresh air, are always anxious to keep the loop holes tightly closed. I have stated before, I think, it would be preferable on the score of true economy to occupy more casemates rather than crowd the men; and the Medical Officer concurs in this opinion.

Though the contract for wood fuel has been of necessity in French measurement, the issue has for the current year been according to English measure, i.e., one third more than French, in accordance with the

scale laid down by the Deputy Minister of Militia, 14th March, 1873, Ottawa.

The Laboratory Buildings, for safety after the explosion in Artillery barracks about ten years ago were erected at the foot of the glacis, on the western face of the Citadel. All ammunition is made up there according to regulation, which entails a good deal of work, and at the same time useful instruction, in consequence of demands for gun ammunition not only for Quebec, but the upper Province. The Board, although they noted the building, the use of which was explained, make no provision for the fuel and light of the Non-commissioned Officer in charge, who lives on the spot. Staff-Sergeant's allowance is the least he should receive, the dwelling house being of wood, and much exposed.

The Board make no allowance for caretakers, under which head fuel and light has been drawn for eighteen non-commissioned officers and men occupying the buildings. This number is after all only the percentage allowed in the British army, who are constantly moved about at public expense, and women and children given rations as well as fuel and light. The Dominion Government are only asked for the latter. The total amount of wood drawn for eighteen non-commissioned officers and men was fifteen cords per annum, and oil at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ = $1\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ each man, summer, winter, and midwinter, have hitherto been drawn, which I venture to hope will be continued.

By General Order (No. 24), 20th October, 1871, "A" and "B" Batteries were raised, in order to provide for the care and protection of the forts, magazines, armament, &c. "B" Battery occupies the Citadel with this object. "A" Battery does not occupy Fort Henry, except with a very small detachment, and therefore requires less fuel, as there is no object in occupying more than is absolutely necessary of barrack room with ordinary roofs, which do not suffer like bomb proof, from want of occupation. For the same reason, they have probably taken fewer married and long course men.

It seems, nevertheless, the desire of the Board to cut down the fuel of "B" Battery to the standard suitable to "A" Battery, who do not occupy casemates. Moreover, the differences of climate are generally supposed to be more than twenty four days, winter and mid-winter, is allowed per regulation adopted.

The Quarter-Master's store, used by the Imperial troops, and now by us, containing clothing, arms, accouterments, &c., is in a casemate, of necessity. I beg to recommend that one ration per diem for sixty nine days (for-summer) be granted. It is necessary not only to preserve the various stores from damp, but also to facilitate the heating of irons for marking articles for issue; it is also necessary in using marking ink on the men's underclothing, &c.

Only one stove for cells is allowed by the Board, though they were informed there were at present six Court-Martial prisoners. Fuel for two stoves has hitherto been drawn during mid-winter, in consequence of the extreme coldness of the building, and the necessity of keeping the pump which supplies the building from being frozen.

The Board cut out the provision for a lamp in the passage, between the surgery and the hospital wards, which leads also to the privies. I think it necessary there should be a light on this passage, in which the Medical Officer concurs.

The Board also only allow for the lamp in the archway passage at the Citadel in my gate for a certain number of nights in the

year only, excluding the night of full moon. The passage being seventy feet in length, the moonlight does not penetrate, especially when the gate is closed, as it is at "last post," consequently it would be impossible for the non-commissioned officer on gate duty to see those who enter; no scale is laid down. I recommend that hitherto drawn, viz., 3 = 5 = 6 rations per diem, summer, winter, and mid winter.

MONTREAL.

St. Helen's Island.

The General Order (24), 20th October 1871, provides for a detachment from "B" Battery, at St. Helen's Island. I beg respectfully to remark that the implied recommendation for the withdrawal of such detachment, as well as that laid down by the same General Order for Lewis Forts, scarcely come within the Province of the Board.

The Board disallow fuel and light for two married men of the detachment. I presume they have not considered how the men's washing is to be done, the petty repairs to their clothing, &c. I think two married for a detachment of twenty-five might be sanctioned.

The Board deduct two Staff-Sergeants' allowances—one at Quebec, the other at Montreal. Two Armourer Sergeants, borne upon the rolls of the Battery, who are paid $3\frac{1}{2}$ per diem, uniformed and subsisted by it. I have never, however, been able to get the Battery arms repaired by these men, who though nominally under my orders, are not so in reality, taking orders only from Lieut.-Colonel Wily, Director of Stores. I concur with the Board in thinking that this anomaly should cease.

The Board do not deem it necessary to allow the orderly room allowance for the detachment. I think it necessary—it contains models for instruction, &c., besides being used as an orderly room. Fuel should be allowed for a lecture and drill room, as recommended by letter dated 13th December, 1873, during winter and mid-winter, 3—4.

The Board makes no allowance for canteen fuel and light. The canteen of a regiment may be self supporting, but I should be sorry to hear that the profits on the drink of some twenty men paid for fuel and light. I beg to recommend an allowance of fuel and light, the same as for a Staff-Sergeant—for two lamps, one behind the counter, and one in the room at the table where men sit.

I cannot concur in the recommendation of the Board to substitute coal for wood, nor do I consider the amount saved would be what they expect, from the fact that the present contract price of coal is higher than that stated, whereas the price at which wood can be bought (at present mid winter) is \$2 less than the contract price paid for the current year.

Self-feeding coal stoves necessitate anthracite hard coal being used; the present contract price is \$13 per chaldron, or 10 to 100 per ton, instead of 7 50 100 per ton, calculated by the Board.

There are one hundred stoves in the Citadel, which would, if sold, bring very little, according to enquires I have made, whereas the price of self-feeding coal stoves is \$40 each, amounting to \$4,000. The stoves at Levi and Montreal not included.

In addition to which, iron coal bunkers and heavy iron shovels, as well as a large amount of coal carrying boxes with handles, a weighing machine to check receipts and issues, as well as the labor entailed in coal

carrying, which destroys the men's clothes, and dirties the barrack floor. The only saving I can see would be the labour of sawing the wood, at present done in a great measure by a Battery horse, with a sawing machine. The cost of stove pipes and chimney sweeping would be much increased, as the soot collects more rapidly.

The Board have allowed fuel for heating workshops, ordnance armourers, shoeing smiths, wheeler and tailor, but no allowance has been made for the smithy coals of the armourer and shoeing smith, these shops requiring each, monthly, about 4 cwt. of coal suitable for the work.

I think the use of an anthracite coal stove in a closed barrack room, with a number of men sleeping would be most unwholesome, from the amount of sulphurous gas and carbonic oxide evolved. An instance occurred lately of some sailors in the cabin of a ship being taken out dead, and others insensible, from the fumes of an anthracite coal stove. There is an anthracite coal stove in my quarters, which, after a year's experience, I would be glad to exchange for a wood stove.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. B. STRANGE, Lt.-Col.,
Commandant, School of
Gunnery, Quebec.

The Acting Adjt. General,
Ottawa.

(To be Continued.)

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

(By General George B. McClellan.)

(Continued from page 403.)

Having concluded our last paper with a general account of the methods of obtaining recruits, we will now very briefly state what is done with them. In the English service each regiment has its dépôt, which sends out recruiting parties for the regiment, and receives the recruits for instruction, so that when they join their regiments they are generally fairly disciplined and instructed. In our service, most of the recruiting is for the general service, and not for particular regiments, except in case of re-enlistment at the post where a man has served, or chance recruits offering themselves at a post. It is true that men are specially enlisted for the cavalry but the government does not always hold itself bound to keep its part of the implied bargain. The results made by the general recruiting parties are collected at a few principle rendezvous of stations, where their instruction commences immediately, but they are generally assigned to regiments before they have acquired any great amount of discipline or knowledge. Many of our best officers have thought that a considerable extension of the system of enlisting for particular regiments would be very beneficial, and that something akin to the English system of regimental dépôts would be very desirable. In Italy the conscripts are frequently sent to regiments serving in a part of the kingdom remote from their native province. Thus conscripts from Sicily and Naples are sent to Piedmont and Lombardy, while those from the latter places are sent to the south. It is said that very beneficial effects result from the course in hastening a real feeling of Italian unity, and in giving to the ignorant and slothful native of the south some practical ideas of the advantages of the education and energy of the people of Piedmont and the north.

Under the new French laws recruits in time of peace are assigned to regiments serv-

ing elsewhere than at their homes, but when they have completed their service with the colors and take their places on the reserve, they are assigned to regiments serving as near as possible to their homes. The purposes thus sought to be accomplished are to render the active army national by bringing together in the same regiment men from different parts of the country, and, on the other hand, to render mobilization prompt by the regional system of reserves.

In Germany the whole system of recruiting and reserves is on the regional basis, except for the Guards. The empire is divided into as many regions as there are army corps, less the Guards Corps. Each of these regions furnishes the recruits and reserves needed for one army corps, and this army corps, in addition to its number, takes also the name of the region or province in which it is stationed and recruited—as, for example, Second or Pomeranian Corps, the Third or Brandenburg Corps. The Guards Corps is recruited from all the Prussian provinces, and its reserves are the men who passed their active services in its ranks.

For the purposes of military administration in regard to the recruits and reserves, each region is subdivided into "Landwehr battalion districts," there being two of these districts for each regiment of infantry of the line. These two battalion districts (forming a Landwehr regiment) have to furnish the recruits for the corresponding regiment of the line, also the proper quota for the Guards, and the proper proportion of men for the rifles, artillery, etc., etc., of the army corps of the region. As the several army corps are essentially equal in strength, it is just that the region should be equal in population; as originally established they were very nearly so, but the increase has been unequal. By means of the organization of "reserve Landwehr battalion districts," and other arrangements which we have not space to describe, these inequalities are provided for, and justice to all secured. Each Landwehr battalion district has a permanent district staff, which is not the staff of the mobilized battalion. It is the duty of this permanent staff (which remains at its post in war, and does not accompany the mobilized battalion) to keep in order the clothing and equipments for the men belonging to the battalion, to keep the lists of the names and residences of all about to become liable to the conscription, of all soldiers on furlough, of the reserve men and Landwehr men of the district. It is to them, in connection with the civil authorities, that the duty is committed of enforcing the attendance of conscripts and reserve men when called for. They see to their proper equipment, and despatch them to the headquarters of the regiment to which they belong. In addition to these and similar duties, which will naturally suggest themselves, the district staff officers keep a list of all the horses in the district, so that in the event of sudden necessity all may be ordered in for selection for army uses. In time of war the Landwehr infantry men may be used to fill the gaps in the regiments of the standing army, or, being formed into Landwehr battalions and regiments, may be used as such in the front line, or in sieges, or as garrisons at home, or to cover lines of communication, guard prisoners, etc., thus relieving the troops of the line to that extent. The cavalry Landwehr men are also in time of war formed into regiments. The Landwehr men of the artillery and pioneers are not formed into Landwehr batteries or companies, but are used in filling up the batteries of fortress artillery, and for the

formation and completion of reserve batteries of foot artillery and pioneer companies for garrison service. Experience having shown the percentage of losses in campaign for the different arms of service, it is made the duty of each Landwehr battalion district in time of war to forward to the corresponding line regiment, without any special requisition, the men required to maintain the companies at the full strength.

When the war of 1866 broke out too few years had elapsed since the last changes in the organization of the Landwehr and the increase of the standing army for the accumulation of the reserves necessary to supply all the wants of the regular regiments. It was therefore necessary to transfer many Landwehr men into the standing regiments, as well as to embody large numbers of Landwehr regiments and bring them to the front. In the war of 1870, however, the new system was in full operation. Without any extraordinary measures being restored to, the reserves of the first class sufficed alone to maintain the field army of the North German Confederation always at the full strength. The orders for mobilizing the army were issued on the 16th July, and so complete were all the arrangements for calling in the reserves, for arming and equipping them, and for transporting the troops by rail, that on the 4th August the army of the Crown Prince defeated the French at Weissenburg, and on the 6th the same army again defeated them at Worth, while the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and of Steinmetz defeated the French left on the same day at Saarbrück. In addition to maintaining the field troops at their full strength, there were mobilized during the war 166 Landwehr battalions, 2 reserve rifle battalions, 16 reserve cavalry regiments, 39 reserve batteries, 173 companies of fortress artillery, 33 companies of fortress pioneers, all of which took part in the active operations, chiefly in the numerous sieges, and partly in guarding communications. There were also organized five additional telegraph divisions, one railway division, one torpedo detachment, one balloon detachment, one photographic detachment. There were besides organized for garrison duty and guarding prisoners 72 garrison battalions, each 750 strong, and 53 dismounted Landwehr squadrons, each 250 strong. All this was done without disturbing any of the organizations of the field army, and employing solely thoroughly instructed and disciplined soldiers.

To be Continued.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

KINGSTON RIFE ASSOCIATION.

The third annual meeting of the Kingston Rifle Association commenced on the morning of Tuesday, the 25th August at the ranges, Barrielfield Common, at 9 o'clock. About one hundred competitors were on the ground, several of whom came from Ottawa, Belleville and Toronto. The first match on the list was the all-comers at 200, 500 and 600 yards in which sixty four entries were made. The match was opened by Miss Maud Carruthers, daughter of Mr. John Carruthers, who scored a bulls eye. At a call from Lieut.-Col. Kerr, President of the Association, cheers were given for Miss Carruthers after she had fired. The day was very fine and favorable for shoot-

ing. From Dr. John K. Oliver, Secretary of the Association, we understand that the number of entries made in this match was fully a third more than last year. The shooting during the day was very good, Sergt. Major Strachan, of the 47th, having scored five bulls eyes at the two hundred yards range, the lowest score at the range being thirteen points, out of a possible twenty. The prizes during the present competition amount to \$410, the greater part of which was collected through the unceasing efforts of Dr. Oliver, to whose labours, in no small degree, the success of the Association is to be attributed. Lieut. Col. Kerr, President, was present the entire day, and manifested great interest in the proceedings. The following corps are represented among the competitors:—The Governor General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, represented by Captain Macpherson and Sergt. Grayburn; Ottawa Garrison Battery, represented by Gunner Johnson, "A" Battery, 14th P.W.O. Rifles, 47th, 48th and 49th Battalions, and the Grand Trunk Rifles. Several tents are erected on the ground for the accommodation of competitors. Mr. William Richardson has charge of the commissariat department, an announcement which is sufficient to convey the impression that the necessary good things of life are served in first class style. Lieut. Abrahams of the 47th, is range officer.

The following matches were completed last evening:

FIRST MATCH.

200, 500, and 600 yards—five rounds at each range.	Points.
Prize.	
1st, Sergt. Major Baillie, 47th Batt. \$10.	51
2nd, Sergeant Hilton, 49th Batt., \$8.	51
3rd, " Bennet 49 Batt., \$6.	50
4th, Private Hume, 14th Batt. \$5.	48
5th, " Little, G.T.B. \$4.	45
6th " McColl, 48th Batt. \$4.	44
7th Sergt. Major Strachan, 47th Batt. \$3.	44
8th Captain Baillie, 47th Batt. \$3.	43
9th Private Samage, 49th Batt. \$2.	43
10th Capt. Holmes, A Battery, \$2.	43
11th Lieut. Strachan, 47th Batt \$1.	43
12th Lieut. Peters. A Battery. \$1.	43
13th, Sergt. J. Baillie, 47th Batt \$1.	43

SECOND MATCH.

Open to all members of the Association. Ranges 300 and 500 yards, five rounds at each range.

Prize.	Points.
1st Sergt. Hilton, 49th Batt. \$10.	33
2nd " Walters, A Battery, \$9.	32
3rd " Marshall, G.T.R. \$8.	32
4th Private McColl, 49th Batt \$8.	31
5th Lieut. Peters, A Battery, \$7.	31
6th Gunner A, Hora, K.F.B. \$7.	30
7th Paymaster Strachan, 47th Batt. \$6.	30
8th Private Hume, 14th P.W.O.R. \$6.	30
9th Master Gunner Creggan, A Battery \$6.	29
10th Sergt. Greyburn, G.G.F.G. \$5.	29
11th Gunner Johnston, O.G.B.A. \$5.	28
12th Sergeant Little, G.T.R. \$5.	28
13th " Conley M.S.D. \$5.	28
14th Captain Baillie, 47th Batt. \$4.	28
15th " Macpherson, G.G.F.G. \$4.	28
16th Sergeant Miller, 47th Batt \$4.	28
17th " J. Baillie, 47th Batt. \$3.	28
18th " M. Baillie, " \$3.	28
19th Hospl. Sergt. Rawson, P.W.O.R. \$2.	28
20th Private W. Allen, 47th Batt., \$2.	27

SECOND DAY.

The competition in connection with the Kingston Rifle Association was continued at the ranges, Barrielfield Common, yesterday. The weather was very favorable.

THIRD MATCH.

For prizes amounting to \$50. presented by John Carruthers, Esq. Seven shots at 500 yards

Prize.	Points.
1st Lieut. Kincaid, P.W.O. Rifles,	\$10.28
2nd " Marshall, G.T.R.,	8.26
3rd Sergt. Hilton, 49th Batt.,	6.24
4th Captain Macpherson, G.G.F.G.	5.24
5th Sergt. J. Baillie, 47th Batt.,	4.23
6th Sergt. M. Baillie, "	3.23
7th Pte. W. Hume, P.W.O.R.	3.22
8th Pte. Wm Allen, 47th Batt.,	3.22
9th Pte. Thos Johnson, P.W.O.R.	2.22
10th Sergt. Major Strachan, 47th Batt.	2.22
11th Sergt. Walters, A Battery,	2.22
12th Lieut. Peters, A Battery,	1.22
13th Sergt. Bennet, 49th Batt.	1.21

FOURTH MATCH.

Ranges 400 and 500 yards, five rounds at each range.

Prize.	Points
1st Sergt. Hilton 49th Batt,	9.36
2nd Gunner McComb, A Battery,	7.35
3rd Gunner H Johnson O.G.B.A.	5.35
4th Pte. Hume P.W.O.R.	4.34
5th Pte. W. Allen, 47th Batt.,	4.34
6th Sergt. J. Baillie, "	3.33
7th Pte. J. Little, G.T.R.,	3.33
8th Lieut. Peters, A Battery,	3.33
9th Capt. Holmes, "	2.33
10th Sergt. Bennet 49th Batt	2.32
11th Lieut. Kincaid, P.W.O.R.	2.32
12th Capt. Baillie, 47th Batt.	2.32
13th Corporal Miller, "	1.32
14th Sergt. Walters, A Battery,	1.32
15th Sergt. Carruthers, 49th Batt.	1.32
16th Gunner Eades, A Battery,	1.31

FIFTH MATCH.

Range 200, 500 and 600 yards—five rounds at each.

Prize.	Points.
1st Sergt. J. Baillie, 47th Batt.	10.48
2nd Captain Baillie, 47th Batt.	9.46
3rd Sergt M Baillie, 47th Batt.	8.43
4th Capt Holmes, A Battery,	7.42
5th Pte W Allen 47th Batt.	6.42
6th Corporal T. Miller 47th Batt	5.41
7th Sergt. Walters, A Battery,	5.40
8th Private Hume, 14th Batt,	4.40
9th Paymaster Strachan 47th Batt.	4.40
10th Mr. W Redmond,	3.39
11th Lieut. Kincaid, P.W.O.R.	3.38
12th Mr. Wm. Craig	3.33
13th Master Gr. Creggan, A Battery	2.38
14th Sergt. Wm Harmer, G.T.R.	2.33
15th Gunner A. Hora, K.F.B.	2.37
16th Gunner McComb, A Battery,	1.37
17th, Sergt. Mjr. Strachan, 47th Batt.,	1.36

SIXTH—CONSOLATION MATCH.

1st and 2nd prizes presented by John Mc-Millan, Esq. Range, 300 and 400 yards; 5 rounds each.

Prize.	Points.
1st, Pte F. Baillie, 47th.	\$6.18
2nd Gr Thos. Miller, K.F.B.	4.17
3rd Pte. Bowler, 47th Batt.	1.16
4th Capt. King, M.S.D.	1.11
5th Sergt. Major Ryan, M. T.	1.11
6th Pte. Woodhouse, P.W.O.R.	1.9
7th Sergt. Stacey, P.W.O.R.	1.9

At the conclusion of the regular matches a handsome rifle subscribed for by a number of the competitors, was won by Sergeant Hilton, of the 49th battalion.

Dr. John K. Oliver, Surgeon of the 14th P.W.O. Rifles, the pains taking Secretary of the Association, is to be congratulated upon the success which attended his efforts in securing good prizes and in carrying out the annual competition to a successful issue. —Kingston News.

BEDFORD RIFLE RANGES.

We are indebted to Lieut Wm. IMHAH, of Halifax, for the following account of the Provincial Rifle Association's Matches, which took place at the Bedford Ranges, on the 25th August and following days.

The annual competition of this Association was begun at the Bedford ranges yesterday. The day was a splendid one for shooting, a little bright in the morning and a little breeze about the targets in the afternoon, just enough to allow of its not being perfection itself.

One hundred and twelve competitors were present, a larger number than last year. The shooting also compared favorably with the scores made in 1873, and gave evidence of decided improvement.

Firing commenced at 9.45 and ceased for the day at 5.30 p.m. Two competitions were completed, that for the Provincial Rifle Association Challenge Gold Medal, and that for the Cogswell Challenge Cup. In the former Sergt. H. J. Harris, 1st G. A., won the medal with a score of 50. In the latter the cup was carried off by Sergt. W. Harris, H.F.B., with a score of 51.

The following are the scores:—

THE PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION CHALLENGE GOLD MEDAL.

Open to all members of the Association eligible under rules 11 and 12, including Reserve Militia. Medal to be won twice. Ranges 300, 500 and 600 yards—five rounds at each range. Competitors not scoring 8 at first range disqualified—

	Pts.
1 Sergt H J Harris, 1st G A, challenge gold medal, and.....	\$20 50
2 Sergt Christie, C P B.....	20 49
3 Capt G Piers, R M.....	15 47
4 Capt G A Sanford, 1st G A.....	10 46
5 Lt Barnhill, 78th.....	5 46
6 Surgeon Slayter, 66th.....	5 46
7 Sergt W Bishop, 63rd.....	5 45
8 Ensign J A Ward, 68th.....	5 42
9 Pte C Taylor, 63rd.....	5 45
10 Capt Nelson, 78th.....	5 45
11 Sergt T J Egan, 63rd.....	5 45
12 Pte C B Bent, C P B.....	5 45
13 Pte W K Bennett, 68th.....	5 44
14 Pte W Colburn, C P B.....	5 44
15 Sergt Maj W Harris, H F B.....	5 44
16 Sergt Taple, 63rd.....	5 44
17 Dr Trenaman, 66th.....	5 44
18 Corpl McDonnell, 66th.....	5 43

THE COGSWELL CHALLENGE CUP.

Open to all members of the Association, as in first competition, and Militia Officers and Volunteers of Canada and Prince Edward Island. Cup to be won three times. Ranges 300, 400 and 600 yards—five rounds at each range. Competitors not scoring 8 at first range disqualified—

	Pts.
1 Sergt W Harris, H F B, Cup and	\$25 51
2 Sergt J Fader, 46th.....	25 50
3 Ensign J Harrison, C T B.....	20 49
4 Pte W K Bennett, 68th.....	15 48
5 Ensign J A Ward, 68th.....	10 48
6 Sergt J G Corbin, 63rd.....	5 48
7 Ensign W Black, C P B.....	5 47
8 Sergt W Bishop, 63rd.....	5 47
9 Sergt H J Harris, 1st G A.....	5 47
10 Corpl T A Bishop, 1st G A.....	5 46
11 Lt Col W H Creighton, R M.....	5 46
12 Sergt R Power, 63rd.....	5 46
13 Pte W Patten, C P B.....	5 46
14 Sergt T J Egan, 63rd.....	5 46
15 Pte C Taylor, 63rd.....	5 46
16 Lt Moffat, C P B.....	5 45
17 Lt I Barnhill, 78th.....	5 45

18 Sergt P Taple, 63rd.....	5 45
19 Corpl J Bennett, 78th.....	5 45

THE LADIES' CUP.

Open to all members of the Association. Cup to be won three times. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards; 5 rounds at each.

	Pts.
1st prize, cup and \$25, Private W Gibson, 63rd.....	49
2nd, \$25, Sergt P Taple, 63rd.....	48
3rd, 20, Pte J J Geldert, 78th.....	48
4th, 15, Lieut T J Walsh, 63rd.....	47
5th, 10, Ensign J A Ward, 68th.....	46
6th, 5, Sergt W Bishop, 63rd.....	46
7th, 5, Sergt Christie, C P B.....	46
8th, 5, Capt Church, C P B.....	46
9th, 5, Sergt J Harris, 63rd.....	46
10th, 5, Sergt J Shoppard, 63rd.....	46
11th, 5, Pte H J Neily, 72nd.....	45
12th, 5, Major J R Wall.....	45
13th, 5, Sergt J Stenhouse, 63rd.....	45
14th, 5, Sergt Keddy, 68th.....	45
15th, 5, Ensign J Molniss, 63rd.....	44
16th, 5, Sergt T J Egan, 63rd.....	44
17th, 5, Sergt J G Corbin, 63rd.....	44
18th, 5, Capt J R Graham, H F B.....	44
19th, 5, Lt W E Roscoe, 68th.....	43

AL CORNERS.

Open to all, with any rifle excepting those with magnifying sights and hair triggers. Entrance fee for non-members of the Association \$1. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. 5 rounds at each range—

First Prize.....	\$25
Second ".....	20
Third ".....	15
Fourth ".....	10
Six prizes of \$5 each.....	30

	400	500	yds.	yds.	T'l.
Capt A Nelson.....	17	20	37		
Sergt T J Egan.....	19	18	37		
Sergt W Bishop.....	19	18	37		
Color Sergt Bowler, 60th R R ..	16	20	36		
Capt Church, C P B.....	18	17	35		
Sergt Richard Power, 63rd.....	18	17	35		
Ord Room Sgt McCordle, 60th R R.	16	18	34		
Lieut I Barnhill, 78th.....	17	17	34		
Sergt Inst A Hays, 87th R I F.....	15	17	32		
Ensign J E Fitch, 78th.....	16	16	32		

A SILVER CHALLENGE CUP—presented by Col. J. W. Laurie. To be competed for annually, by ten officers or men from each Battalion, Artillery Brigade, or Field Battery of the Active Militia in Nova Scotia, and from each of Her Majesty's Regiments or Artillery Brigades serving in this Province. The Active Militia must be regularly enrolled members of their corps, and certified by their commanding officer, as effective. Cup to be held by the commanding officer, and to be used at the officers' mess of the winning corps. Ranges 300 and 500 yards. Five rounds at each range. Score.

1. 78th Batt. Colchester and Hants,...	304
2. 63rd, Halifax.....	303
3. Cumberland Prov. Batt.....	294
4. 1st Garrison Artillery.....	283
5. 66th Halifax.....	281
6. 68th King's.....	263

The following are the highest individual scores in the above match:—Lieut T. Walsh, 63rd, 33 points; Corpl. P. Hickey, 63rd, 33 points; Lieut. J. H. Smith, 78th, 33 points; Major R. T. Watt, 66th, 33 points; Private C. Church, 68th, 33 points; Lieut. I. Barnhill, 78th, 33 points.

SIXTH COMPETITION—GENERAL WILLIAMS PRIZE.

Gold Watch and chain presented by Sir F. Williams. Open to all members of the Association. Ranges 400 and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each range.

(Continued on page 429.)

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The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1874.

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

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

THE third and last of the series of papers on "Army organization"—by General GEO. B. McLELLAN, is copied from *Harper's Monthly Magazine* for August, and closes a well considered as well as exhaustive review of the important subject, socially and politically considered, on which so much of the best and most statesmanlike vigor of the age have been expended.

The well known talent, professional ability, and experience of the writer makes those series of papers by far the most valuable we have yet read on this subject, and we believe they are the best yet published. The conclusions General McLELLAN has arrived at are that the principles of strategy are unchanged, that tactics depending on the nature of the weapons employed must undergo a transformation—and that it will

naturally be divided into offensive and Defensive Tactics; in the first case involving as little exposure as possible, in the other keeping under cover. That the relations of Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry have been considerably changed, that the latter is now the least important, while the first is the most of the three arms, and that in future—the company will be the tactical unit while the organization of the battalion will remain unchanged. The necessity of thoroughly trained and educated officers and non commissioned officers is put prominently forward, and the fallacy of the opinion that an army could be improvised pointed out. With regard to the Military organization of the United States the General is thankful that in case of a rupture of peaceful relations, there is no power on this Continent in any better position respecting Military organization. But that does not prevent the application of the moral he evidently wishes to impress on his countrymen—that the public safety is not consulted when the Military establishments of so vast an empire is allowed to fall into a state of decay.

For us there is a very striking lesson in these papers—it is in the fact that we have been able to devise a superior system of Military organization, but failed utterly in developing it. We have the whole of the best positions of the Prussian system without its oppressive coercion, but we have not succeeded in carrying out the organization of our Military force in any one case to its legitimate conclusion—we have the whole machinery of the Prussian Reserve—but whoever heard of returns being received at our War Office of all the available horses in any one district. We have a few Field Batteries and a large force of Garrison Artillery—there is no proper provision for horsing the former and the latter are mere infantry in artillery uniform. We have annual camps of instruction—but mere tactics which should be taught at camping headquarters are alone practised, there are no attempts to teach either officers or men how war is really carried on—there are no organizations representing Commissariat, Hospital Service, Transport corps, or any of those necessary departments, without which the best disciplined army in the world would be as useless as the worst organized. No attempt has been made to provide a Staff Corps or to extend the benefit of the Artillery Schools to the officers of that arm. In fact beyond some 40,000 men of an Infantry and Artillery Corps the Canadian army is really unorganized—and yet there is no necessity for incurring unnecessary expenditure in the organization of those departments of our Military Force in which it is now deficient; most of them could be called into existence without cost, and of those whose support would involve additional outlay that could be utilized in the Public Service with great advantage to the interests of the Dominion.

The value of the lesson taught by Gen. McLELLAN's essay consist in the fact that he clearly points out the impossibility of calling an army into existence with the facility that GLENDOWNS asserted that he could "Call Spirits from 'the vast deep,'"—and he shows how much more cheaply, as a mere mercantile question, it would be to organize in peace time an efficient warlike force. Our own organization is capable of making all our people soldiers at the minimum of time and cost—and this is no valid reason why its natural development should be retarded.

THE rapidity, range, and accuracy of Modern Artillery fire renders cover for the soldier a matter of prime necessity—looseness of formations or rapidity of motion will avail little if troops can be mowed down like grass by engines outside their reach, and hardly within the range of vision.

One of the main principles of modern tactics consists in teaching the soldier how to avail himself intelligently of cover, and while doing so not to lose the formation of which he is a unit. But innumerable occasions will occur in which it may be necessary to improvise artificial cover in order to secure the success of an operation, and the problem to be solved in connection therewith is to give each soldier the means of entrenching himself in the shortest possible time without adding to his burthen or complicating his equipment.

A large variety of expedients have been put forward by Military men to meet the requirements of the case; but hitherto none have been so successful in application as to warrant their universal adoption. For some time the Military authorities of our neighbors of the United States have been engaged in studying the value of a new implement known as "The Rice Trowel Bayonet," which as its name implies is at once a small spade and a weapon of defence; and also another weapon of a similar description. We have thought it advisable to give our readers an article from the United States *Army and Navy Journal* of 11th July or "Rapid Field Intrenchments," in which all matters connected with the new weapon are exhaustively discussed. We are no believers in the theory that a mere mechanical tool adapted for rough work can be made a fighting weapon of any value; but if the summers experiments noticed by our contemporaries should prove the utility of those Trowel Bayonets—we suggest that they ought to be adopted as part of the soldier's equipment without depriving him of the defensive weapon whose place they usurp. As the weight of the trowel would be only about two and a half pounds, it would add very little to the burden the soldier has to carry and could be no impediment whatever to his movements, as it could be carried between his knapsack straps and not suspended as his bayonet must be. In addition to the trowel an axe is an almost indispen-

sable implement—each battalion should be furnished with a duplicate number for field use—in fact the new conditions demands that every company should be complete in all its equipments for war purposes,

THE victim of French political intrigue, villiany, and deceit, Marshal BAZAINE escaped from prison at the Isle Ste. Marguerite in the night of the 12th August. Sacrificed to hide the terrible treasons of such men as THIERS, GAMBETTA, JULES FAYRE and those other scoundrels their associates and supporters whose intrigues led to the disastrous conclusion of the war of 1870, the humiliation of their country and the elevation of Prussia to the place of the first power in Continental Europe; it is no matter of wonder that he should take all possible means to effect his deliverance from the operation of an unjust sentence pronounced by an illegal tribunal, or that he should refuse to be the scapegoat of the greatest pack of scoundrels that ever usurped supreme power over the councils of a gallant but distracted people—and disgraced not only it but common humanity in the downfall of their country. Our contemporary the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of the 15th has an editorial on the subject, which we publish below. It deals very hardly with the unfortunate Marshal and asserts that he betrayed Metz. Any soldier who has read the record of the Court Martial presided over by the *faineant* pretender to the French Crown will readily acquit Marshal BAZAINE of any crime greater than a probable but not *proven* error of judgment. The real traitors and those that should have been tried, or rather hanged without trial as caught in *flagrante delicto*, were THIERS, GAMBETTA and their friends. It was those men that betrayed not only Metz but all France into the hands of the Prussians; and history will brand them with the crime while it will justify their victim and ask the sympathy for him he so pertly decries:

"The most noteworthy foreign military event of the week is the escape from prison of ex Marshal Bazaine, the convicted betrayer of Metz. Of course France is in an uproar. One Paris paper asserts that the ex Marshal was on parole, which he has broken; but the tenor of the rest of the despatches proves that this lowest depth of infamy has been spared Bazaine. One fact remains; that by his escape he has forfeited the remnant of character that belonged to him, and proved the entire justice of his sentence. Not without reason have we referred to him as the "convicted betrayer of Metz." If ever a soldier had a full and fair trial, in sight of all the world, that soldier was Achille Bazaine. Everything was in his favor, and he was legally convicted. While protesting his innocence and appealing to posterity for justification, he publicly announced his intention to bear his confinement till France acknowledged her mistake. Now he has stultified himself, admitted himself a paltry felon, and forfeited the respect of all men of honor. His offence was against honor. His escape tears away the last shred of honor remaining to him.

"We observe that some of the daily journals, in commenting on the escape, assume that, as a matter of course, the degraded Bazaine will be received with a welcome at Chiselhurst, and that in the event of a Bonapartist restoration, he would probably regain his former dignities. Nothing is more certain than that the recognition of Bazaine by the Bonapartists, as anything but a degraded traitor, must prove the deathblow to all their hopes in France. On Bazaine, under the deliberate sentence of a grave military court, rests the main responsibility for the present abject humiliation of France. Any party uniting itself with his fortunes hereafter, must reconcile itself to share his disgrace."

SOME of our correspondents suggested that there were defects in the Martini Henry Rifle militating against its use as an effective weapon for troops. A Mr. Dunlop has written to the *Volunteer Service Gazette* a letter on this subject the full value of which can be best appreciated by the comments of the (*United States*) *Army and Navy Journal* which we reproduce below. It would seem that the whole faults are merely in easily remedied details—that they come from a gentleman who is a professional marksman or target shooter, and that it is just possible he may not be competent to judge of the capabilities of a weapon designed exclusively for fighting men—under conditions essentially different from those of a campaign at Wimbledon.

Our reasons for not entering into this controversy are sufficiently evident—the weapon has not been issued to Canadian troops, and there has been no fair test of its value by our people. Our readers are aware that we do not despise the opinions of marksmen; but we are cautious in attracting importance to the opinions of men who are not practical soldiers—in opposition to those who are.

Our own knowledge of the matter would lead us to prefer the Snider-Enfield Rifle, now in the hands of the Canadian Militia, till we have more light on the subject:

"The Secretary of the British National Rifle Association has been requested to place at the disposal of the War Office whatever complaints may have been lodged against the Martini Henry rifle at the recent shooting at Wimbledon. It seems that the original fault possessed by this rifle, when first adopted by the Government, of kicking in a more than ordinary degree, has not yet been overcome. This, however, gives but a faint idea of the real state of feeling in England on the subject of the much abused Martini Henry rifle. Probably no single weapon ever before issued to English troops has excited so much angry controversy, pro and con, as this same rifle. While it had strenuous friends at its first appearance, and is still praised for its mechanical accuracy when tested from an artificial rest, a perfect storm of growls has arisen over its defects as a service weapon, from the volunteers firing it at Wimbledon. The head and front of the opposition party appears to be Mr. Wallace Dunlop one of the crack shots of Scotland, and captain of the victorious Scottish Eight in the Echo Shield Match of this year. This gentleman recently came out flatfooted and

denounced the new service rifle of the English army as a "miserable malformation." When it was suggested by one of the papers that he used the term in a moment of excitement, Mr. Dunlop was driven to writing a long letter, in which he reiterates the charge and shows his reasons in a very temperate and convincing way. The sum of his objections, therein expressed is that, as at present mounted, the rifle is subject to a recoil heavier than warranted by the cartridge, that the pull of trigger is variable in the same gun, and that the stock is badly shaped and inconvenient for shooting. All these objections he urges in the following sentences, abridged from his letter to the *English Volunteer Service Gazette*: "The value of a military rifle can best be determined by considering separately its internal and external essentials—the former may include the rifling, chambering and breech-action generally, that on which its being efficient to shoot at all, even from a machine rest, depends; the later, its sighting, shape of stock, distribution of weight, etc.; those points by which alone a marksman is enabled to get the best performance out of the weapon. . . . In judging of a weapon by its performance in the hands of marksmen, the average of very numerous experiments can alone be trusted, and by such test the Henry rifling has proved by far the best portion of the Regulation arm; it has not, however, been fairly treated in reducing the weight of the barrel. The falling block portion of the Martini is borrowed from the American "Start" and "Peabody," just as the Henry falling block is based on the American "Sharp." It offers certain obvious advantages in quick and easy loading, but the spiral spring, the 70 lb. pressure on the rear, and the incessant variations of pull which by accident or design can be produced in the "Martini," should have condemned it at once. It is weak, complicated, and mechanically faulty. Up to this point, however, you will have seen no sufficient explanation of the abominable kicking and erratic shooting, in our soldiers' hands, of the "Martini-Henry." I now come to the most serious deficiency of the new rifle, and, to prove that I am not taking advantage of merely *ex post facto* experience, may mention that, knowing well the necessities engendered by a charge of nominally 84 grains, but actually often 95 grains of powder, I, four years ago (on 28th July, 1870) addressed a letter to the Small Arms Committee on the much neglected subject of the external details of Army rifles. I had no particular invention or system of my own to advance, but rather a summary of the experience of rifle experts and a few common sense principles, by which to avoid the serious difficulties now experienced. I advocated straightening and lengthening the stock, suiting it to the usual height, shaping the comb to save the cheek, clearing the sights to improve their definition, etc."

It is evident that Mr. Dunlop knows whereof he is speaking. It is also evident that all that is good in the Martini-Henry comes from American models, and that John Bull in taking them has managed to spoil them, as he used to spoil American schooner yachts by altering their rig in time long gone by.

We have been at some pains to examine the disputed weapon and are bound to say that the verdict as to the poor outside is based on facts. Especially is the stock ridiculously short, compelling the head to be lowered to one side in a painful and constrained manner to get any sort of sight. The sights themselves are very coarse. In other points the weapon is a very pretty one,

the loading motion being especially simple and beautiful, almost identical with that of our own Connecticut Peabody rifle. After all the short stock will account for much of the excessive recoil, and it is a very easy matter to lengthen it. Still, compared with our own simple serviceable weapons, the Remington and Springfield, especially the former, the Martini-Henry loses much. The gist of the English complaint, however, resolves itself into a great deal of chronic growl over a matter which is easily remedied. The notice of the War Secretary and his free admission of complaints will doubtless bring a cure at last."

THE ANALYSIS of XENOPHON as a military achievement has not been paralleled in the twenty two centuries which have elapsed since the immortal "Ten thousand" turned their faces northward from the fatal field of Cunaxa, with the resolute purpose of forcing their way through the territories of the numerous warlike and barbarous tribes of Asia Minor, to the western shores of the Euxine—in defiance and despite of the most powerful monarchy of the ancient world.

With the last decade, however, three achievements aggressive and successful recall, to a certain extent, the deeds of the Greek soldiers, and furnish the military student with material for comparative analysis of the strategy, tactics, and discipline of both periods. The Abyssinian, Khivan, and Ashantee expeditions are each in their own way splendid military achievements, and practical examples of military science as well as illustrations of discipline, and the physical endurance of the troops of the different nations engaged therein.

Aggressive warfare may be described as the science of "great marches," and in this respect the details of "the Russian Campaign against Khiva" in 1873, set forth in a lecture delivered by Capt. F. CHEVINIX FRENCH, F. R. G. S., 20th Hussars, before "the Royal United Service Institution"—furnishes the most notable example in modern days—nor are we quite sure whether HANNIBAL'S march from the Spanish Peninsula passage of the Alps, and descent in Italy was as arduous an undertaking, times and conditions duly considered.

The gallant and talented lecturer opened his interesting analysis of the campaign with the following description: "The Khanate or province of Khiva, is an Asiatic kingdom of considerable extent. The inhabited portion of it which may on a rough estimate be said to be some 400 square miles in extent, owes its cultivation entirely to the irrigation effected by means of canals from the waters of the Oxus, which flows throughout the whole length of the Khanate, and is renowned throughout all Central Asia for its general fertility and productiveness. As is usually the case in Central Asia this fertility extends just so far as the beneficial influence of this irrigation is felt on each bank of the river, and no further. Forming thus a green

"oasis in the midst of the arid steppes of Turkestan; the Khanate of Khiva had previous to 1873, ever been denounced, even among the *terra incognita* of Central Asia, for its utter inaccessibility to the route of commerce, and more especially to the European world. The few European travellers and envoys, most of them (with a few exceptions) sent by Russian Governments, who had at rare intervals managed to reach the capital, and (what was more hazardous still) return in safety, brought back accounts to confirm all that had been heard of the dangers and difficulties of the journey. From the north, the south, the east and west, wide tracts of sandy desert, and sterile waterless steppes literally hundreds of miles in extent have to be crossed ere the irrigated and habitable portion of the province can be reached. The difficulties of traversing these deserts are much increased by the nature of the climate and of the soil. During winter in the more northerly parts of the steppe such as that of Emba Fort, the ground is covered with snow and overwhelming snow storms which bury all traces of the existing tracks and customary routes are of frequent occurrence. In spring and autumn this same ground is often knee deep in mud, whilst in summer the steppe is everywhere burnt up with parching heat and blinding dust. The merchants who every year traverse some of these routes in well-equipped caravans invariably suffer the greatest hardships, and often lose more than half their men and camels en route." Such, then, was the country over which the Russian Expedition had to march to reach the capital of Khiva, and it was not dependent on the difficulties of the steppe alone for defensive resources. When the invading army had reached the cultivated portion of the Khanate—it would be impeded by the difficulties of an enclosed country, "thickly interspersed into wide and deep canals where an active and enterprising enemy might, by destroying the bridges and everywhere inundating the country, delay indefinitely the progress of all or any of the columns in their advance on the capital."

The causes alleged, or otherwise, for the attack on this country by Russia are of little moment; a barbarous state isolated as it was, doubtless gave that sort of provocation which the civilized state required to make its policy complete. The quarrel in any case has been of long standing, as far back as 1716, one hundred and fifty eight years ago, Russia had fitted out an expedition to chastise the insolence of the Khivan Government—and again during the winter of 1839-'40 the former under BEKOVERON, the latter under PEROVSKI, ended in miserable and disastrous failure.

The experience gained by the last failure, in which two to three thousand soldiers perished in the snows of the steppe, served to

point out the mistakes and dangers to be avoided, and tended in no ordinary degree to the success attained by the late expedition.

It is evident that the great problem the Russian war department had to solve, was that of conveying a force of sufficient numerical strength across a barren and waterless steppe by various routes, the shortest of which would be over 400 miles, in such a manner that the soldiers should reach the area of the objective point in good fighting condition. To select the most fitting season, and to transport efficiently the enormous amount of forage rations, ammunition, and all war material, across a country where, in some parts, every drop of water for man and beast had to be carried with the troops. Since the failure of PEROVSKI'S expedition thirty five years ago, Russia has been gradually acquiring territory that enabled her to nearly encircle the Khanate, the capital of which lies east of the Caspian and south of the Sea of Aral, in about 41° north latitude, 60° east longitude, so that she was enabled to move from a base of operations northwest and east of her objective, and so to turn the march of her columns that they should arrive almost simultaneously in the neighborhood of Khiva. This mode of operation had much to recommend it, especially as it necessarily threw the forces of the Khanate at once on the defensive and either exposed them to defeat in detail or compelled them to stake their fate on a single action, in which they would be assailed at once in front, flank and rear. It is a splendid example of the value of scientific knowledge especially as applied to the topography of the country through which troops are to be moved, and over which operations are to be carried on.

The example of and experienced acquired by the former failures enabled the expedition to be started at the proper time. PEROVSKI'S moved off in mid winter in order to lessen the danger for the scarcity of water by the snow; but as that was the cause of his failure, spring was chosen as the best period to start the present expedition, as at that time the chance existed that the wells should be full, and a moderately abundant supply of water available.

(To be Continued.)

WE regret our inability to publish in this week's paper the revised programme of the Dominion Rifle Matches. We were promised a copy but for some unexplained reason, have not been furnished with it yet.

WE have received our talented New York correspondent's letter, but unfortunately too late for this week's issue—it will appear in our next.

WE regret to learn that the Hon. W. Ross, Minister of Militia, has met with an accident which, though not serious, is of such a nature as will delay his arrival at the capital for some days.

(Continued from Page 425.)

	Pts.
1st prize, watch and chain, Private J. Rickards, 78th,.....	37
2nd, \$25, Ens J E Fitch, 78th,.....	36
3rd, 20, Lt Barnhill, 78th,.....	35
4th, 15, Sergt T J Egan, 63rd,.....	35
5th, 10, Ens J McInnis,.....	35
6th, 5, Lt J W Smith, 78th,.....	34
7th, 5, Sergt J G Corbin, 63rd,.....	34
8th, 5, Capt G Piers, R M,.....	34
9th, Lt T J Walsh, 63rd,.....	34
10th, Major Wall,.....	34
11th, Pte W Gibson, 63rd,.....	34

Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association--Open to all members of Association as in first competition. Ranges 400, 500 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range. Competitors not scoring 8 at first range disqualified.

	Pts
1. Sergt J G Corbin, 63rd, Medal and.....	\$25 53
2. Lt Col Creighton, R M,.....	25 53
3. Capt A Nelson, 78th,.....	20 51
4. Corpl Bennett, C P B,.....	15 51
5. Sergt Lynch, 78th,.....	10 51
6. Lt Barnhill, 78th,.....	5 50
7. Sergt Stonhouse, 63rd,.....	5 50
8. Lt J W Smith, 79th,.....	5 50
9. Sergt T J Egan, 63rd,.....	5 50
10. Pte C E Bennet, 68th,.....	5 50
11. Pte Bent, C P B,.....	5 50
12. Sergt P Taple, 63rd,.....	5 49
13. Sergt H J Harris, 1st G A,.....	5 49
14. Pte Bertheaux, 68th,.....	5 49
15. Pte McKenzie,.....	5 48

NURSERY PRIZES.

Restricted to members of the Association qualified under rules 11 and 12, who have never taken a prize at the meetings of the Association. Range 400 yards. Seven rounds each.

	Pts.
1. Pte E F McNeil, 1st prize.....	\$28 18
2. J N McKenzie,.....	15 18
3. T Grey, C P B,.....	10 17
4. Webster, 68th,.....	5 17
5. Gunner W Lithgow, 2nd G A,.....	5 17
6. Pte E Hooper, 66th,.....	5 17
7. Corpl A Bates, 66th,.....	5 17
8. Pte D Faulkner, 66th,.....	5 17
9. Capt J Marks, 66th,.....	5 16
10. Ensign J Milsom, 63rd,.....	4 16
11. Sergt Van Buskirk, 72nd,.....	4 16
12. Sergt Henderson, 66th,.....	4 16
13. Sergt A Anderson H F B,.....	4 15
14. Pte J Webster, 63rd,.....	4 15
15. Sergt G Morton, 68th,.....	4 15
16. Lt S McCrow, 1st G A,.....	4 15
17. Pte J Francis, 78th,.....	4 14
18. Pte C Kennedy, 66th,.....	4 14
19. Pte Harrington, C P B,.....	4 14

LADIES PRIZE.

To be competed for by members who have been nominated by ladies who are subscribers to this fund. No competitor can represent more than two ladies. Range 500 yards. 5 rounds.

The total amount of the ladies' subscription was divided into six prizes.

	Points.
1. Sergt J G. Corbin, 63rd, nominated by Mrs Corbin.	20
2. Sergt Sheppard, 63rd, nominated by Mrs. Sheppard,	20
3. Capt Herbin, 66th, nominated by Mrs. Herbin,	19
4. Capt Church, C. P. B. nominated by Miss Carter,	19
5. Sergt H. J. Harris, 1st G. A., nominated by Miss B. Harris,	19
6. Sergt R. Power, 63rd, nominated by Miss B. Power,	18

CONSOLATION PRIZES.

Open to all members of the Association, as to first competitor who have not taken a prize during the meeting. Time and battalion Matches excepted. Range 300 yards. 3 rounds

First Prize.....	\$20
Second ".....	15
Third ".....	10
Five prizes, of \$5 each.....	25
Ten prizes, of \$4 each.....	40
Pte A Donkin, C P B.....	11
Lieut J Mumford, 63rd.....	10
Capt J Horben, 66th.....	10
Pte J E Eaton, 68th.....	10
Corpl P Hickey, 63rd.....	10
Pte J Percy, 63rd.....	9
Sergt W Murry, H G A.....	9
Pte Merson, 66th.....	9
Sergt T Connors, 63rd.....	9
Sergt E A Langille, 66th.....	9
Sergt Stevens, 66th.....	8
Pte S Oxley, C P B.....	8
Sergt J W Smith, 78th.....	8
Corpl G Mackintosh, 66th.....	8
Corpl Robson, H G A.....	8
Sergt R Langille, 66th.....	8
Pte U Church, C P B.....	8
Corpl W Strachen, H G A.....	8

In the match Corporal Strachen and Pte Joseph Campbell, 63rd, were ties, but as neither of them wanted to go to the trouble of firing off, the matched cents, and Campbell lost, as will be seen in the above list.

TIME MATCH—OPEN TO ALL.

Competitors fired every morning. Distance—200 yards. Rifle—Snider-Enfield, long or short, Government pattern. Loading—from a pouch supplied by the Association, the first round by the word of command. Time—one minute from command "present." Position—from the shoulder, standing. Competitors allowed to enter three times on repayment of the fee, but only allowed to take one prize. Members of the Association entitled to one entry without payment.

First prize.....	\$25
Second prize.....	20
Third prize.....	15
Fourth prize.....	10
Six Prizes, of \$5 each.....	30

	Shots.	B. eyes.	Centres.	Outers.	Total.
Sergt J Shand, H G A..	11	3	4	4	32
Sergt D Lynch, 78th..	10	0	7	3	27
Sergt W Bishop, 63rd..	10	0	7	3	27
Sergt J Shepherd, 63rd	9	1	5	3	25
Ens J Harrison, C P B.	10	0	6	3	24
Sergt J G Corbin, 63rd.	11	1	2	7	24
Sergt R Christie, C P B.	10	0	0	8	23
Lt E W Roscoe, 68th..	11	2	1	6	23
Sergt P Taple, 63rd ..	9	0	5	4	23
Capt A Nelson.....	10	2	3	3	23

Too much credit cannot be given to Sergt. Greening, who had charge of the time targets, for the way that he conducted the shooting in this match, as he made all that chose to fire be up to time, so no competitor could find no fault with a person who made a point more than he did. In previous years a great deal of dissatisfaction existed on that account.

HIGHEST AGGREGATE SCORE.

After all the competitions were over the aggregate scores made in 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th, were made up, and the following prizes were awarded :

	Points
1. \$20—Sergt H G Harris, H G A.....	225
2. 15—Sergt T J Egan, 63rd.....	220
3. 10—Lieut I Barnhill, 78th.....	219

Sergt J. G. Corbin of the 63rd also made 219 points. At 600 yard ranges he and Barnhill was still a tie, but at the 500 yard ranges, Barnhill beat him by one point, in which way the former was awarded the 3rd prize.

To give our readers some idea of the superiority of the shooting over that of previous years, we will annex the aggregate scores of the highest :—

	Points
Sergt J G Corbin, 63rd.....	219
Sergt P Taple 63rd.....	217
Sergt Bishop 63rd.....	215
Ens J Alvard, 78th.....	211
Capt A Nelson, 78th.....	210
Sergt W Harris, H F B.....	210
Lieut Walsh, 63rd.....	209
Capt Piers, R M.....	208
Lieut Col Creighton, R M.....	207
Sergt H Christie, C P B.....	205
Ens J Fitch, 78th.....	205
Ens J Molnis, 63rd.....	203
Sergt Stonhouse, 63rd.....	199
Surgeon Slayter, 63rd.....	197
Capt Graham, H F B.....	195
Sergt R Power, 63rd.....	195
Lieut Mumford, 63rd.....	194
Corpl P Hickey, 63rd.....	191
Pte Percy, 63rd.....	190
Sergt Connors, 63rd.....	189

Before concluding our remarks on the shooting we must return thanks to Colonel Laurie, Capt Bland, Major Yeomans, and other officers belonging to the Council, for courtesies extended to our "special reporter," during the match. We may also mention the member of the Council and speak in high terms of Sergt. Instructor Gordon, 60th Royal Rifles, who had charge of the register keepers, and marker for the energetic manner in which he carried out all their commands, as well as the great assistance he rendered them in various other ways.

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

The prizes won at the Provincial Rifle Association's matches were presented to the successful competitors last evening by Lieutenant General O'Grady Haly, in the Drill Shed. The Halifax Brigade of Militia paraded on the occasion, and there was a large number of visitors, including many ladies. The proceedings were to have commenced at 8 o'clock, but the General (having a dinner party to the cricketers on hand) did not arrive until nearly 9.30. When he did arrive he was accompanied by his staff and several of the cricketers. During the long wait the bands of the several battalions furnished music, which relieved the monotony. His Excellency, having been introduced by Colonel Laurie, addressed the volunteers, expressing his pleasure at meeting them, and promising to do whatever he could to advance their interests. The successful competitors were then called up and received their prizes from the hands of the General, who spoke a few words of congratulation and encouragement to each man. After presenting all the prizes the General made a few additional remarks, in course of which he intimated his intention to offer a prize at next year's competition, and expressed the opinion that it would be well if a little military education were introduced into the public schools. Colonel Laurie urged upon the Halifax Battalions the importance of encouraging their younger members to practice rifle shooting, so that they may be prepared to take the places of those who are retiring. Cheers were given for the Queen, General Haly, Colonels Laurie and Milsom, the cricketers, &c., and the proceedings closed.

THE FUGITIVE CAVALIER.

(BY WALTER THORNBURY.)

Three days since bloody Worcester fight,
 Still here in ooze and mud;
 Where oaks through the willows creep,
 I sit and watch the flood;
 And while the birch shadows play
 Curse Time for lagging on his way.
 In staid and swifd-gashed bull I sank,
 Where varlish I beech-leaves all,
 Staring through cliffs and boughs to view
 Once more my father's hall!
 Above you Pollard stump I see
 Its blue smoke rising on the lee,
 'Tis three days since that cursed shot
 Toro deep into this arm,
 And good old Margery, my grey,
 Bore me here safe from his aim,
 A curse upon that heron's beam,
 Sounding from where the marshes flog him,
 Half starved I woe through willow boughs
 That shut her as the oz,
 Where yellow angled fish the reeds,
 And I rushes snap on the weed,
 Hark I with loud screams the Mallard fly
 Across the cold mews, ward sky,
 Out on the droves that stretch and gorge
 In my old Tudor hall!
 The sour-faced roses of peard and thin,
 Who eat and beg on the weed,
 I burn to hear our name, as along
 And sweep down the gully on the gang,
 See how the minnows pids and play
 In gravel shalows where
 The sunken salmon's golden flash
 The silly fish to scare!
 A curse upon the eating pack—
 Would Rupert were upon their track!
 Here like a skulking Poacher I
 Must sit forsooth and wait
 Till fortune once more casts the dice—
 Out on my survey fate!
 O Fortune turn again thy wheel
 And let me charge upon their steel!
 No; still the lazy ripple lups
 Against the Oak tree's foot—
 Where in that little bay the leaves
 Heap round the milky pool,
 Come let me mow down the grass down
 As I were fighting for the crown!

That was the force and merry gulp
 Of a quick leech along the
 Yet listen; now I see the brush and copse
 For footsteps of my scout—
 All in a row, the
 These poor fish from the
 All day I watch beneath the bank
 Where leaves rain on the
 Now rebel waters' golden crown!
 King Summer's golden crown!
 Often I almost dream I hear
 Sounds from the old hall once so dear;—
 Fancy I hear my horse's neigh
 From the far hinter coast;
 And sometimes think I catch the sound
 Of my poor lads at sport.
 Esow: 'tis out the sighs of wind
 That entrance to the willows find.

Hark! was that the clash of steel?
 Was that the tramp of horse?
 Yes, by St. George, it comes again—
 'Tis Rupert in full force!
 And now I see his scarlet cloak
 Blow fltering past that riven oak.
 Hurrah! I see a swift tinged boat
 Come driving down the stream!
 I see the pike heads flash and shine—
 I see the steel caps gleam!
 As elgh strong by the bend to the oars
 And force the boat to Severn's shores.
 A shout and I am with the lads,
 And a mounted once again,
 With ten score troopers in the van
 And a score in my train:
 'Tis "hey boy!" Ho boy!" Jack y'ur hand!
 "We've come to save your home and land!"
 Thank God I'm once more with the true—
 One more among the brave—
 Safe from that f. my fox's hole,
 And fr in a narrow grave!
 And now the sun shines on my face
 Once more I'm on more in the tree,
 Ho! comrades, on to Devil Hall!
 To chase the rascal out!
 To burn the ferns from their holes
 With beer and gull's blood!
 Forward! my gallant gentlemen,
 To hurl those roundheads from their den!
 P. S.—That night the knaves all shot or burnt;
 We sat us down to east,
 The oldest east was bled to death,
 We killed the fattest beast;
 To-morrow Rupert, and his horse,
 Will march through Gloucestershire in force.

According to the Vienna papers the Emperor of Germany, in congratulating the Emperor of Austria, recently said, "I hope for the renewal of our old companionship in arms to secure peace for many years, which is equally desired on all sides."

RAPID FIELD INTRENCHMENTS.

During the present summer will be issued to the troops of the Regular Army 10,000 earth trowels of the form recommended by the Chief of Ordnance, and 10,000 of the Rice Trowel Bayonets. As it is the intention of the Government to thoroughly test the system of rapid field entrenchments for infantry, we have taken the liberty, with the author's permission, of making such extracts from the recent work of Brevet Lieut Col. Bier, U. S. A., as will suffice to explain the system to be adopted, and the rapidity of work possible of attainment.

Taking into consideration the long range, extreme accuracy, and great rapidity of fire of the rifled guns and small arms now in use, it is of the greatest importance to shelter the troops as much as possible from unnecessary exposure. As the difficulty of keeping troops beyond the range of projectiles increases every day, the necessity of concealing them becomes more and more evident. To conceal troops, either natural cover (such as ridges of earth, woods, enclosures, deep roads, etc.) must be utilized, or else artificial shelter must be constructed. When the ground is undulating or woody, the troops may be easily shielded from the enemy's sight and fire; but it is quite different when the ground is flat and bare. The necessity of giving tools for digging to infantry exists principally in armies operating in level and unwooded countries. By the introduction of the breech-loading rifle, a soldier in action can obtain cover, waste before he would have been in sufficiently protected; as, with this arm, he can lie down while lying at full length on the ground, without changing the horizontal position of his piece, or betraying himself by any movement. In this position, besides being covered, he has the advantage of being able to see an advancing enemy, while the latter can see nothing but smoke, and of being with at least five times the rapidity of the muzzle-loading rifle, and with much greater accuracy, having a rest for his piece on the parapet of his pit. While furnished with this prodigiously destructive power, the soldier in the shelter trench will be protected against the fire of infantry, and to a great extent, against that of artillery. Decisive and continuous movements, in face of either artillery or infantry will become more and more impossible, and we shall have to prepare for short and rapid concentrations from extended order, or sudden rushes from cover, natural or artificial. What remains to be done is, to seek an efficient and ready means of defence for our soldiers against these terrible arms of precision, which can pour forth such an amazing stream of fire, consuming all it touches. We may, by the establishment of a system of field entrenchment do much to afford cover and concealment to our men.

In order effectually to protect infantry, there is but one plan, that is, to throw up the earth with tools carried by the troops. A soldier who is forming an excavation for his own protection is more vigorous and more careful in executing his task than one who is doing the same work for others. He has too, more confidence in the intrenchments constructed by himself, and he generally defends them with greater obstinacy.

A very slight earthen parapet is sufficient to protect men, in a great measure, from the effects of shrapnel and rifle bullets, besides screening them from view which, in itself, is of great advantage. From the latest experiments it has been ascertained

that the penetration of rifle balls into newly excavated earth is about ten inches at two hundred yards, and only twenty inches at a range of ten yards.

Shelter trenches may be considered a rapid application of field fortification for temporary purposes. They may be defined as having rather the character of offensive than of defensive fortification, resembling in their functions more the besiegers' parallels, or "places of arms", than intrenchments for the defence of a position; but they must always be considered as supplementary to natural cover, and not as a substitute for it. The primary object of shelter trenches is to obtain cover for troops in a given position, without interfering with their advance when required. Yet shelter trenches may be combined with more purely defensive works, as when occupying the intervals between detached works, or portions of them may be converted into intrenchments; therefore they cannot be dislocated from field fortification; in fact, they come under the general heading of temporary field fortifications. It must be distinctly impressed upon the men that the object of these shelter trenches is merely to afford cover from the fire of the enemy until the moment arrives for advancing against them. The men should be exercised in throwing up these shelter trenches and shelter pits when practicable.

SHELTER TRENCH AND PIT EXERCISE.

On approaching the line of the proposed shelter trench, the battalion, if in column, must be deployed. If the battalion be advancing in line, it will be halted ten paces in rear, and if retiring in line, it will march ten paces to the rear of the proposed trench, wheel about by fours and halt. The battalion being halted near the position of the proposed line of shelter trenches, and the command being in line, arms will be grounded, or stacked. The commanding officer will then command:

- 1. Prepare to form shelter trenches.—2. MARCH.

At the command march, the battalion will step about five paces to the front, in a continuous line; but it need not be straight, this being determined by the features of the ground, so as to take advantage of any natural cover. Officers and non-commissioned officers should be instructed to select quickly the most suitable positions for shelter trenches. 1. Draw.—2. BARONET. At the command bayonets, the men will draw their bayonets, by grasping the Shank with the right hand, nails toward the body, point of the bayonet downwards. 1. Old numbers.—2. Commence.—3. Work. At this command the old numbers step two paces to the front, drop on the right knee, as when in the position of firing when kneeling; they then throw the earth to the front (using both hands, if necessary), as rapidly as possible, taking care not to throw it too far as the parapet should be close to the trench. The earth thrown up should be formed into a parapet from sixteen to twenty inches high; any turf, logs, or rails being used as a kind of revetment to its interior or rear slope. When the pit has been deep enough for a man to kneel in, the captains of companies will relieve the odd numbers, giving the order: 1. Even numbers.—2. Commence.—3. Work. The even numbers will advance two paces, dropping on the right knee, and commence work; the odd numbers falling back two paces without any word of command, and remaining in place rest, or, if under fire, lying down.

The men should be relieved in this way every three to five minutes. When the trench has been completed to the width of twenty four inches, and depth of fifteen inches, it will afford cover for one rank kneeling in it, and file closers lying down in rear, and may then be considered available; but it should if possible, be widened to four feet, and will then afford cover inside the trench for two ranks kneeling. While the men in ranks are busy throwing up the work, the sergeants or file closers, should be placing any available obstruction on the work to strengthen it, as logs, stumps, or fences, or may cut sods for loop holes, or collect branches to plant on the parapet for a screen; and, if the trench be thrown up on grass, may cut turf to cover the parapet, so that it may not be distinguished at a distance. If such materials be abundant enough to render it advantageous, the rear rank, or a portion it, or if in one rank, certain sets of fours or numbers, may be directed to aid in this portion of the work. In this way the intrenching would be carried on along the whole front, with the assistance of all the soldiers. Half of them would watch over the others, and should any unforeseen danger occur, the battalion would be under arms in less than a minute. Should there be but a few minutes to work, the commanding officer will order: 1. Commence—2. Work. Both odd and even numbers will step two paces to the front, and drop on the right knee, throw up as much earth, and as rapidly as possible, until the command: 1. Stand to—2. Arms. When they will cease work, sheath bayonets and take their places in rear of their stacks or grounded arms. 1. Take—2. Arms. 3. Take post—4. In trench. At this command the men will move up to the trench, and either sit in it, or on its reverse (or rear side). At any period of the operation of forming shelter trenches, if there be not time to complete the work, the commanding officer may order the battalion to take post in trench, if there be room, but if not lying down in rear of it. If the trench is to be occupied for any length of time, it should be widened out to the full width of seven feet, this will allow the men in two ranks to lie down in it. 1. Under—2. Cover. At the command "Cover," the men will kneel and conceal themselves in the trench. Fire will be opened as may be directed; after which orders will be given: 1. Cease firing—2. Fix Bayonet.

1. Battalion forward.—2. Guide centre.—Double time.—March.—The battalion will advance as at a charge as far as the commanding officer may desire. The shelter trench exercise is invariably to conclude with a charge. When in two ranks it is necessary to have a heavy field work, the front rank should be marched five paces over the proposed line of shelter trench, and faced about, when the commanding officer will command, "Old numbers commence work," or, "Commence work," simply, according as he may desire a part or the whole of the two ranks to work. The men working in this way, facing each other will have a heavy work in front of them in a very few minutes.

Men skirmishing should be able to make cover for themselves. In most instances the men will only have to improve natural cover, but it may be necessary to dig small pits, and each should be for one man only. In a few minutes he can in this way render himself almost entirely safe from the enemy's fire, and at the same time aim correctly, using as a rest either both his elbows or his left one only. After a little practice, each man will soon ascertain

the exact form of pit that suits him. The depth need not be uniform, but should be about ten inches where the man's body will be and about six inches in the other parts. If time admits, a small mound of earth may be built up on each side of the spot on which the barrel rests, in order to give cover to the head, or the parapet may be made thicker and the trench deeper. Natural cover should always be taken advantage of when possible. Sometimes it will suffice of itself; sometimes it only wants a little improvement. It is a known fact that a well protected skirmish line can easily drive back a line of battle. The trowel bayonet requires the digger to work on his knees. This is but a slight drawback when the work is of short duration, and it is even an advantage when it is being carried out under the enemy's fire, as a man lies in this way a smaller mark for bullets and shrapnel. The bayonet inspires the skirmisher with confidence, since he knows it will serve him when suddenly attacked. He can lie down, and in that position throw up a work in front of him, and from this parapet he can keep up a steady fire without exposing himself.

After the shelter trench exercise has ended, men should be sent out—prisoners, if possible—to level the parapet and fill in the trench. No men from the ranks should ever be detailed for this duty; they should always be men who have not been out, as garrison prisoners.

Note of work done before the Small Arms Board, at Springfield, Mass., of which General Alfred Terry, U.S. Army, was President.—October 17, 1872.

The weapon was placed in the hands of three men who were detailed for that purpose. By direction they dropped upon their right knee, and holding the socket of the instrument with both hands, they thrust it into the earth, seven to eight inches, rapidly pressing it first to right, then to left, the point of the bayonet acting as a fulcrum, cutting the sod for a distance of twelve to fourteen inches, and then pushing the weapon under the sod cut, they loosened it from the earth; by continually stepping backward, and repeating the operation described, they loosened the soil for a space of five feet ten inches square. After piling up the sods in front of the trench dug, they grasped the socket with the right and the point of the bayonet with the left hand, holding the instrument in this manner, drew the loosened earth forward, throwing it up and over the sods, forming a breast-work five feet long, three feet thick at the bottom, one at the top, and nineteen inches high—"time four minutes." The soil was very hard, not having been disturbed for over twenty years, besides being full of roots, but the wedge shape of the bayonet parted and drew the earth out from between them. In the second trial, which was in easier digging, from the experience they had just received, the men handled the weapon much better, so that in the short space of two minutes and three quarters they dug a trench six foot square, throwing the earth up in front in the same manner as in the first trial, forming a ball proof embankment six feet six inches long, nineteen and one half inches high, three feet thick at the base, and one on the top, behind which the three men were directed to lie down, when they were so concealed that they could not be seen at the short distance of ten paces.

This is making cover in a much less period of time than intrenching tool could be ordered and brought from the rear to the front

of an army. One of the bayonets was then fixed upon a musket, and on attempting to dig with it proved that the length of the piece caused the weapon to hang at such an angle that the earth could not stay upon it, which demonstrated the fact that the soldier could not, if he would, use the bayonet as an intrenching instrument when fixed upon the gun. These men undoubtedly worked as rapidly as possible, but no faster than they would if under fire, and their lives depended upon the rapidity of their labors.

NEW COLONY.

Mr. S Macdonald, who left the 31st July for Dufferin, has now arrived. He paid a visit to Emerson which he describes as a fine location with a few habitations in course of erection. Many members of this colony have not yet arrived. No buildings. The town location has no appearance of building on it at all.

He went to view three townships in the neighborhood for the colony he himself proposes to bring out—the land was good but bare of trees. There was a small stream flowing through the spot and water could be found by digging 10 or 12 feet.

Mr. Macdonald followed this stream down to the Rosseau River and found a good show of wood along its banks, the best however had been already cut down. Following down the Rosseau he passed the rapids which had a good head of water easily convertible to mill purposes by the erection of suitable dams. He went back to Pembina, and following the B. and N. Commission road got to Pembina Mountain. The land begins to rise about 20 miles west of Pembina and consists of clay subsoil with some gravel on surface.

Found plenty of oak, elm and poplar timbers near the mountain chiefly on east side. Good springs of water in the gullies.

He then took a course east of Government Depot; passed over a big ravine till he came to Buffalo Hill; found the soil good and ready for cultivation. Good spring water in ravines with a few settlers in the East Valley.

At Greasy River (a small stream) he stopped. The name of this river appears to be appropriate, as it is actually greasy and dirty water, but can be made usable by boiling. He passed over Lizard Lake, a large body of water full of fish. All around this locality was good soil and plenty of building stone right at hand. About 4 miles east of Buffalo Hill were indications of iron but found no coal, although some of the stone appears similar to that beneath which coal is usually found. During his trip he shot over 200 prairie chickens.

Mr. Macdonald is engaged in prospecting for a reservation in behalf of a colony from Ontario, under the auspices of W. Gilson, M. P., for Dundas. Wm. Barrie of Morrisburg, and himself.

They propose bringing in 500 families, 150 of whom are at the present moment ready to start. Mr. Macdonald next means to make a trip to the Saskatchewan.—*The Manitoba.*

WAR REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of War has directed that hereafter no officer of the army be detailed at a college or University, under section 26 of the Act, July 8th, 1866, for a longer period than three years, and that the limit thus fixed be applied to officers detailed as will be relieved at the expiration of three years from the date of detail.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

SIR,—Sometime ago I asked the question, why so few Martini Henry Rifles were used in this country, the answer was not very complimentary to the questioner. From the Wimbledon reports of the London Daily News and Edinburgh Scotsman, of 15th July last, I learn, that "In the second stage of the Queen's Prize, there were general complaints about the Martini-Henry Rifle which it seems are shared in by the men of the regulars to whom it has been issued. Its recoil is so great, that bruised shoulders and contused cheeks resulted from its use; one competitor had his nose bled. Lord Ducie gave permission to tie handkerchiefs round the butts to deaden the recoil; the pull of the trigger was also found so uncertain that the Council had to suspend testing altogether." At Wimbledon then, others have experienced the same difficulties as myself. The new system of marking, I understand, has not been entirely successful; it seems it has not been generally adopted at home, and in this country so far as I have been able to observe, those who have tried it, have gone back to the old system; no doubt there must be some very good reasons for this. The Dominion Rifle Association according to this year's programme are going to use the new system; from experience of their previous decisions I am not surprised at this; but it is to be regretted, that on matters of a practical nature, they do not ask the advice of those to whom "the use of the rifle is not an unknown subject."

R.

P. S.—I have observed a very peculiar paragraph, in the Globe's Wimbledon correspondence of 21st July, "it would be well if the Dominion Association in sending another team would see that at least one officer, who has been over before, accompanies them." Knowledge is apparently as necessary in rifle shooting as in anything else.

R.

The London Empire has the following interesting paragraph anent the agricultural labourer's strike, and its effect upon the tide of emigration:—"The defeat of the Unionists is a fact now beyond dispute. This struggle is likely to benefit our colonies very considerably. Machines have turned out men, and the ousted labourers may profitably employ their energies on the virgin soil of our Empire beyond the sea. Canada is specially exerting herself to secure them. Canadians are among the men, describing the beauties of the happy Arcadia across the Atlantic. Necessity if not inclination is likely to drive the labourers over. The vacation promises to be a busy time for Mr. E. Jenkins."

The Carlists are entrenching themselves around Bilbao. The damage done by the bombardment of Puycerda was insignificant.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 4th September, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS (23).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

14th Battalion or The Princess of Wales Own Rifles.

To be Lieutenant, from 22nd June, 1874: William Sands, Gentleman, M. S., vice Robert Gray Kincaid whose resignation is hereby accepted.

22nd Battalion, "The Oxford Rifles,"

To be Paymaster: John Dunlop, Esquire, vice Andrew Ross, deceased.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Adjutant: Captain Charles Anthony O'Malley, M.S., from retired list, vice John Cameron left limits.

27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Wallaceburg.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Joseph Hall Beattie, vice James Cruickshank whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The resignation of Ensign Nathaniel K. Neabitt is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

51st Battalion of Infantry or "Hemmingford Rangers."

To be Majors: Captain and Brevet Major Richard Lucas, V. B. from No. 5 Company, vice P. McNaughton deceased.

Captain and Brevet Major Frank A. Cantwell, M.S. from No. 3 Company, vice Brevet Lieut. Colonel Robert Douglas who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his Brevet rank.

No. 1 Company, Havelock.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Thomas Milne, M. S. vice Thomas Sanders deceased.

No. 3 Company, Franklin,

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Moses Rowe, V. B. S. vice Frank A. Cantwell promoted.

No. 5 Company, Boxham.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant George Elliot, V. B., vice Lucas promoted.

58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, Compton.

To be Captain:

George W. Cook, Esquire, M. S. C. vice Shurtliff left limits.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Gilbert P. H. Hitchcock, Gentleman, vice Albert P. Farwell who has neglected to perform duty.

Ensign Roderick McDonald having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

70th "Champlain" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 6 Company, St. Tit.

To be Lieutenant:

Sergeant Ferdinand Trudel, M. S., vice Urban H. St. Arnaud left limits.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Woodstock Field Battery, of Artillery.

To be Surgeon:

Assistant Surgeon Stephen Smith, from New-Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Joseph Andrews, Esquire, vice S. Smith transferred to Woodstock Field Battery.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Acting Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

The County Council of Middlesex intend to make hard labour prisoners work on the roads with a bell and chain attached to the leg of each individual. The idea is probably taken from a similar system which is adopted with military prisoners of the United States Army.