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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1876.

No. 15.

The Volunteer Review

published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondences should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Communications regarding the Militia or Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

Communications intended for insertions should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address.

All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the Provinces are particularly requested to favor us regularly with weekly information concerning the movements and doings of their respective Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching out, rifle practice, &c.

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all information of this kind as early as possible, so that it may reach us in time for publication.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, measured by solid nonpareil type. } 10cts. per line.
 Subsequent insertions..... } 5cts. " "
 Professional Card six lines or under, \$6 per year; over six lines and under fifteen, \$10 per year.
 A. Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-Five Cents a line for the first insertion and 12½ Cents for each subsequent insertion.
 Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty Cents the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents each subsequent insertion.
 Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half Year or Quarter.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

THE friends of healthy literature have, by persevering diligence, placed the *Montreal Witness* in the very first rank of newspapers. The rapid growth of trashy reading, and of what is positively vile, stimulating good people to more earnest efforts than ever to fill every household with sound mental food. A clergyman has lately secured for the *Witness* hundreds of subscribers, and declares his intention to make this one of his first duties in his present and every future field of labor, as he holds that by no other means could he do so much for the future of a neighborhood as by placing good reading in every family.

Successive attacks upon the *Witness* during each of the past three years, culminating in what has been called "The Ban" of the Roman Catholic bishop of Montreal, although not otherwise desirable circumstances, have done a great deal to concentrate and intensify the zeal of the friends of Temperance and religious liberty in

favor of the *Witness*. Indeed, the fact that the last assault has been followed up for six months with the most untiring efforts to break down the paper on the part of the most powerful moral opposition that could be organized on earth, and has resulted in cutting us off from some, at least, of those Roman Catholic readers whose good will we formerly enjoyed and highly prized, give us perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of those who value free speech and freedom of religious belief. The actual diminution of the circulation of the *Daily Witness* is of course, comparatively small, amounting to about 500 out of 13,000, or less than four per cent., and does not affect us peculiarly, as we can still claim a circulation equal in volume to that of all the rest of the daily city press, probably the majority of our old Roman Catholic reading being such still.

The progress of the paper may be gathered approximately from the following figures:

	Cir. Daily, 1st Sept.	Cir. Semi-Weekly, 1st Sept.	ir. Weekly, 1st Sept.
1871.	10,700	3,000	8,000
1872.	10,000	3,600	9,000
1873.	11,600	3,600	10,750
1874.	12,900	3,800	17,000
1875.	12,400	3,200	19,700

We have good reasons to be specially desirous to reach the whole country this winter, and have the *Witness* presented earnestly to the notice of every family. To this end we have determined to depart from the usual course of allowing our publications to commend themselves on their merits alone, and to inaugurate on a large scale a competitive effort on the part of all our subscribers to increase the subscription list. This competition will last during the month of October, and will be open to all. The list of prizes will be found below.

If this comes to any who are not familiar with the *Witness*, we may say that for twenty-nine years it has labored for the promotion of evangelical truth, and for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Our effort is to produce a *Christian Temperance Newspaper*, unattached to any political party or religious denomination, seeking only to witness fearlessly for the truth and against evil doing under all circumstances, and to keep its readers abreast with the news and the knowledge of the day. It devotes much space to Social, Agricultural and Sanitary matters, and is especially the paper for the home circle. It is freely embellished with engravings.

The *Weekly Witness* has been enlarged twice, and nearly doubled within four years, and is the very most that can be given for the price—\$1.10 per annum.

The *Montreal Witness* (Tri-Weekly), gives the news three times a week, and all the reading of the *Daily Witness* for \$2.00 per annum.

The *Daily Witness* is in every respect a first class daily containing much more reading matter than the papers which cost twice as much, for \$3.00 per an.

All of course, are post-paid by Publishers. Subscribers remitting new subscriptions beside their own are entitled to the following discounts on such subscriptions:
 Daily *Witness* 50c.
 Tri-Weekly 35c.
 Weekly 25c.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "CANADIAN MESSENGER."

THE PIONEER PAPER.

The *Messenger* is designed to supply the homes of the Sunday School scholars of America with family reading of the most useful and interesting sort at the lowest possible cost. It consists of eight pages of four columns each, and contains a Temperance department, a Scientific department, a Sanitary department, and an Agricultural department. Two pages are given to family reading, two to a large type for children, and

one to the Sunday School lessons of the International Series, and a children's column. The paper is magnificently illustrated. There has been a very rapid increase in its circulation during the past year, namely, from 15,000 to 25,000, and the ratio of increase rises so rapidly that the proprietors have sanguine hopes of doubling the latter figure before the end of next year. There has been, as a result of this prosperity, some improvement in the style of the paper, and it will, of course, be possible to introduce more and more improvements as circulation grows. Most of the growth of the *Messenger* has been by the voluntary recommendation of it by friends who have formed their own opinion of its worth, and by the introduction of it into Sunday Schools. Young correspondents say that their Sunday Schools are more interesting and better attended since it has been introduced.

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*:

1 copy	\$ 0 30
10 copies	2 50
25 copies	6 00
50 copies	11 50
100 copies	22 00
1,000 copies	200 00

Surplus copies for distribution as tracts, twelve dozen for \$1.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."

In general style and appearance the *Dominion* has, during the last few months, very considerably improved, and it is intended to improve on the present as much as the present is an improvement on the past, and the Magazine of next year will be read with an ease and pleasure greater than hitherto. When we say that these improvements are not to be marked by any change of price, we refer to the full price of \$1.50 per annum. Hitherto the *Dominion* has been clubbed with the "Weekly Witness" at \$1.00, which it will be simply impossible to continue now that one fifth has been added to its bulk, along with better paper and printing. The *Dominion* is henceforth to be clubbed with the "Witness" at \$1.25, and is better worth its cost than ever before. Twenty-five cents, instead of fifty, will be the discount allowed to friends obtaining for us new subscribers at full rates. The inducements to subscribers being now put into the magazine itself. The object of the publishers of the *Dominion* is to develop a native Canadian literature, and very much has been accomplished in this way during its history of nine years, the age of the magazine being that of the Dominion of Canada. Those interested in the same object will not, we think, waste their efforts if they do what they can to make the magazine a pecuniary success, what we presume no magazine in Canada has ever yet been for any length of time.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1. To the person sending the largest amount of money on or before 1st Nov., as payment in advance for our publications..... \$50.00
2. To the person sending 2nd lar't am't 40.00
3. " " 3rd " 30.00
4. " " 4th " 20.00
5. " " 5th " 15.00
6. " " 6th " 10.00
7. " " 7th " 10.00

Five prizes of \$5 each for the next largest amounts..... 20.0

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

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AN
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It is officered and controlled by the ablest and most distinguished business men of New York.

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If it draws less than \$5, Company will take it back as \$5 in the purchase of a whole bond of the Industrial Exhibition Co. of New York.

195,000. The DAILY and WEEKLY Editions of the

MONTREAL STAR

have now (it is estimated) an audience of One Hundred and Ninety-five Thousand Readers, which makes them the most widely circulated and influential newspapers published in Canada.

BOYNTON'S PATENT LIGHTNING SAW.

\$500 CHALLENGE.

That it is the FASTEST-CUTTING SAW in the world.

In order to introduce my unrivalled Cross-Cut Saws to the Canadian market, I will send my best saws to any address at 50 cts. per foot for cash in advance for one month. This is one-half my list price. Perfect quality guaranteed. Agents wanted.

E. M. BOYNTON,
13-1 80 Beekman St., N. Y.

DR. WARNER'S SANITARY CORSET.

With Skirt-Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.



Patented Sept 28th, 1875.

Secures health and comfort of body, with grace and beauty of form.

We would particularly call attention to the following advantages:

1st. It affords a convenient and efficient support for the underclothing.

2d. The Self Adjusting Pads are the delight of every lady. They give elegance to the form, and are not in any way injurious or objectionable.

3d. It combines three garments in one—a corset, a skirt supporter, and self-adjusting pads—and yet costs no more than an ordinary corset.

In ordering, give size of waist instead of number of corset usually worn.

Price in London Corl, \$2.00, Satteen, \$1.75, Misses' Corsets, \$1.25, Children's Corset-waist with stocking supporter, \$1.50. Samples sent by mail, on receipt of price.

25 cts. will be allowed for this advertisement, if it is CUT OUT and sent with the order.

Great Inducements to good Agents.

Address,
WARNER BROS.,
510-1 763 Broadway, N. Y.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. New York. 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of a President of the United States. All of these events are sure to be of great interest and importance, especially the two latter; and all of them and everything connected with them will be fully and freshly reported and expounded in THE SUN.

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking up the line of inquiry opened years ago by THE SUN, will sternly and diligently investigate the corruptions and misdeeds of GRANT's administration, and will, it is to be hoped, lay the foundation for a new and better period in our national history. Of all this THE SUN will contain complete and accurate accounts, furnishing its readers with early and trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty-third Presidential election, with the preparations for it, will be memorable as deciding upon GRANT's aspirations for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform, and as electing that candidate. Concerning all these subjects, those who read THE SUN will have the constant means of being thoroughly well informed.

The WEEKLY SUN, which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, already

has its readers in every State and Territory, and we trust that the year 1876 will see their numbers doubled. It will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the general news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment; and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world, and we shall continue to give in its columns a large amount of miscellaneous reading, such as stories, tales, poems, scientific intelligence and agricultural information, for which we are not able to make room in our daily edition. The agricultural department especially is one of its prominent features. The fashions are also regularly reported in its columns; and so are the markets of every kind.

The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages with fifty-six broad columns is only \$1.20 a year postage prepaid. As this price barely repays the cost of the paper, no discount can be made from this rate to clubs, agents, Postmasters, or anyone.

The DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty-eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, 55c. a month or \$6.50 a year. SUNDAY edition extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling agents.
Address,
THE SUN, New York City.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK & CO. about their SANDALWOOD OIL CAPSULES, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them without effect. On being informed that several imitations were sold, he inquired and found his patient had not been taking DUNDAS DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and DUNDAS DICK & CO. take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing OIL of SANDALWOOD from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules will continue to do so, for they contain the pure Oil in the best and cheapest form.

DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more Oil of Sandalwood than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the pure Oil is sold cheaper in their Capsules than in any other form.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty Capsules only being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other medicine can this result be had.

DUNDAS DICK & CO'S. SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem, long considered by eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty in each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.—Castor Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in Dundas Dick & Co's Soft Capsules. No Taste. No Smell.

These were the only Capsules admitted to the last Paris Exposition.

Send for Circular to 35 Wooster street, N. Y.
Sold at all Drug Stores Here.

Price, Twenty five Cents.

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NINETY EIGHTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL, & CO.,
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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X

OTTAWA, (CANADA,)

ESDAY, APRIL 18, 1876.

No 15.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Intercolonial is to be opened all the way to Quebec on the 1st of June.

The Quebec daily *Telegraph* reports that the Imperial Government has purchased one of the Allen steamships as a transport vessel for the carrying of troops. We believe the vessel purchased is the one which took out the troops to Abyssinia.

A new rifle club, to be known as the "Queen's Own," is being formed in Toronto.

The Dominion Government advertises for a mail and passenger steamer to run in connection with the Intercolonial between Campbellton and Gaspé, calling at intermediate points.

The sixth Fusiliers mustered last Tuesday evening in the City Hall, Montreal, under the command of Col. Gardner, for the purpose of having the busbys, which have recently arrived from England, served out. The regiment was also put through several exercises by Captain and Adjutant Atkinson the band of the regiment being present.

The busbys, officers' uniforms and swords for the Fifth Royals, Montreal, have arrived from England. It is expected that Col. Fletcher, D. A. G., will shortly inspect the 5th, when a most creditable turn out is looked for.

In the United States Senate, the bill fixing the rate of postage on third class mail matter for all distances at one cent for each ounce or fractional part thereof, passed without division.

The Governor-General and Countess of Dufferin will visit the Philadelphia Centennial some time in June. They will also visit some of the principal American cities. Arrangements are now being made for the tour.

The position of the European Powers in regard to the Eastern Questions is a puzzle. Each seems to be suspicious of the other, and neither knows his neighbors' intention.

President McMahon has pardoned several inhabitants of Marseilles, who were imprisoned for participation in the Commune.

As the daughter of a Perthshire farmer was tending some sheep the other day in the Highlands, she found in the crevice of a rock a jar of coins, mostly copper. Many of them are in fine preservation, and the date of 1678 is distinctly visible on some, while on others the inscriptions "Charles I" and "William and Mary," may be traced.

The Irish correspondent of the *Daily Review* says there are 700,000 people still in Ireland who speak Irish, but the National Schools are fast rooting it out of Cork, Kerry, Galway, and Donegal.

The *Dublin Freeman* says:—"We are glad that at last a decided effort appears about to be made to organize an Irish Rifle Team for the International match at Philadelphia this year. It would have been a pity had the American challenge remained unaccepted, and had our cousins across the water been given the impression that our late defeat had completely disheartened us. For our part we have no doubt whatever that, if all goes as it should, the Irish public will not be behind-hand or forget its portion of the work."

In view of the small number of prisoners in Carlow, there is talk of turning Carlow jail to some other use.

A *Dublin special* to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is pretty certain that the emigration from Ireland this year will be the smallest since 1851. Not long since an article in the same paper drew attention to the large reduction last year of crime, intemperance and pauperism in Ireland. It would seem that reduced emigration is equivalent to greater prosperity, one of the natural results of a decline in these evils.

Garibaldi has written a letter to the Prime Minister Depretis, accepting a donation of 100,000 lièvres, offered him by the nation and the King some time ago. He says the gift will enable him to co-operate in works for the improvement of the Tiber, and he has decided to accept it because of the fidelity to the constitution displayed by the King in recently changing his Ministers.

The struggle between Vaticanism and freedom of worship in Spain continues with bitter warfare. The Pope now threatens the immediate withdrawal of the Papal Nuncio if Article XI., permitting freedom of worship and religious opinion, is adopted. It is upon this provision the future happiness and prosperity of the Spanish people so largely depends.

The feeling against Austria for its supposed sympathy and connivance at the Bosnian movement runs high in Constantinople.

Telegrams from Bosnia say the insurrection has now spread to the centre of Bosnia. The country around Travignac has joined the movement.

The *Times* Berlin special says the obstinacy of the Herzegovinese is accounted for by the hope of obtaining Russian support at the eleventh hour. The Slavonic papers, notwithstanding Russia's official advice to the insurgents to lay down their arms, circulate statements that the Russian diplomatic agents in Austria and Turkey have assured their friends that Russia will never allow Austrian troops to occupy the insurgent territory. Under these circumstances the insurgents think they had better

persist, for though the Russian Government undoubtedly desires to protect Turkey, there is a feeling in Slavonic quarters that Russian public opinion will not permit the Government to hand the fighting Rayah over to the Magyar or Turk. The growth of this conviction explains the Servian armaments.

From the *Liverpool Daily Courier*, March 23rd, we take the following:—"A hurricane has passed over Marseilles. Vehicles were blown over in the public streets, and their inmates more or less injured, and traffic on the quays was stopped. A military review at the Pharo was carried through, but not without great difficulty, as the men could not stand steadily in the ranks, and such was the violence of the gale that it completely overcame the sound of the musketry. A number of tramway cars were blown off the rails, and a number of omnibusses were upset. Several persons were driven into the sea, and drowned in the presence of a crowd, which was utterly unable to extend to them the slightest assistance.

The *London Jewish Chronicle* says the Jewish bondholders have made a proposal to Turkey to exchange their bonds for land in Syria, perhaps in Palestine itself, which is part of Syria, and that the Turkish Government is considering the matter.

Russia is pushing forward in the East. A special to the *Times* from Berlin says that the journals of the Czech party, in Austria, assert that Russia plainly informed the Servians that she will protect them from Austrian coercion in the event of Servian declaring war against Turkey.

A special despatch from Berlin says that the Northern Powers decline to discuss the terms proposed by the Herzegovinians, deeming them inadmissible.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says the reported negotiations for the cession to the German Government of the Duke of Elinburgh, as heir presumptive to the Duchy of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, are officially denied.

The *Russian Invalide* says that the Shah of Persia has sent a large force of troops to Neeashed City in north eastern Persia, capital Korshan, whence they will commence war against Mero.

A despatch from Rome states that Garibaldi has sent to the Government an entirely new scheme for the improvement of the Tiber. Its chief feature is the establishment of a sort of seaport near Rome. He asks a concession for the works on behalf of a stock company.

A Paris despatch says the snow has seriously damaged the vines in Bordeaux district. No such wintry weather has been known in Paris at this season for 50 years.

Annual Report on the State of the Militia for 1875.

(Continued from page 141.)

The trouble and expense of training and managing unwilling recruits, forced into the service by the ballot would be more than our present Militia Law, which was framed for a purely volunteer force, would enable us to accomplish, without the aid of a body of police to arrest the malcontents and an army of magistrates to administer justice upon them, and even then we should lose a large proportion of them.

In time of trouble, if volunteers were not forthcoming, Martial Law would probably prevail, and then military power would be put in active operation with the Ballot. A few summary examples of enforcing discipline by the Provost-Martial might be a powerful incentive to obedience and order, and under such conditions the ballot might supersede the present Volunteer system, with a probability of success.

The greatest want observable in the arrangements made for the Annual Drill was the absence of qualified Battalion Drill Instructors. Some of the Battalions were better off in this respect than others, but none of them had a really good one.

The post of Sergeant Major is a most difficult place to fill in this country, where all the experienced non-commissioned officers, whose former training in the army once qualified them for such duties with the Militia, are now behindhand in knowledge of Drill as at present practised, and whose habits and manners have undergone a considerable change by constant intercourse with civilians.

In the case of the Kingston Field Battery, the superior setting up, and soldier-like appearance in dress, as well as in behaviour, of the men, was remarkable and this could only be accounted for by the the example and tuition of Sergeant Clarke of "A" Battery, from the Royal Artillery, who was attached to this Field Battery as an Instructor by permission of the Commandant of the School of Gunnery at Kingston.

The Field Batteries were furnished with service ammunition for great gun practice. This practice was superintended by the Assistant Inspector of Artillery for Ontario, who also made his official inspection and manoeuvring of this arm, in company with the Major General commanding the Militia, at both Camps.

The Major General, accompanied by his personal Staff, inspected the Camps on the 24th June at Cobourg, and on the 25th June at Kingston.

The following sums were paid this year for efficient Bands in this District:

3rd Regiment of Cavalry, Cobourg.....	\$ 75
14th Battalion, Kingston.....	100
15th do Belleville.....	100
40th do Cobourg.....	100
45th do Bowmanville.....	100
46th do Port Hope.....	100
47th do Kingston.....	100
48th do Napanee.....	100
49th do Belleville.....	100
57th do Peterborough.....	100
"A" Battery, Kingston.....	75

\$1050

The above sums were gratuities given by the Militia Department in aid of the expenses incurred by the several Battalions in maintaining their Bands.

The instruments, except those of "A" Battery, are the property of the Corps men-

tioned, and paid for by subscriptions raised amongst themselves.

The Band of the 3rd Cavalry is mounted. The Rifle Associations of the District were also aided by money grants, as follows:

6th Brigade Association, Cobourg.....	\$75
Kingston Association, Kingston.....	75
Hastings Association, Belleville.....	75
Lennox and Addington Association, Napanee.....	75
Cobourg Association, Cobourg.....	75
	\$350

The above associations are all affiliated with the Dominion Rifle Association, or with the Ontario Rifle Association, and every year are increasing in numbers and improving in the use of the rifle.

In conclusion, I have to express my thanks to the commanding officers of Corps and to the force generally, and also to Lieut. Wilson of "A" Battery, who performed the duties of orderly officer on my Staff, for their assistance and personal exertions in carrying out the orders issued for the guidance of the force when under arms.

And with reference to the question lately alluded to in the Major General's Report as to the employment of qualified army Drill Instructors, I think the following logical reasoning of the former Adjutant General MacDougall, written in 1868, corroborates the Major General's opinion on this point:-

"A division or Brigade of the regular army is a comparatively perfect machine, of which the parts, always in working order, require but little regulation. A militia force, on the other hand, resembles a machine, of which the bearings are constantly heating, and the several parts require constant regulation.

"Of the two denominations, supposing both to take the field against the enemy, it will hardly be disputed that the militia would require better Staff Officers, to make it an efficient force than the regulars.

"If a country should maintain, in time of peace, the military establishment only which is required in time of peace, it would keep up no military force at all. A military force is maintained in time of peace as a preparation against a possible war, and it is an admitted axiom that the most effective preparation against such an emergency is to maintain in peace the skeleton of an army which can be filled in and augmented when the occasion arrives. A skeleton force representing a large army is far more valuable as a precautionary measure in peace, and at the same time far less costly, than a small army complete in all its parts would be. Of such a skeleton army the general Staff and the officers, form at once the most-essential and the least costly parts. Hence at the termination of a war, the reduction of expenditure is achieved principally by the reduction of the rank and file; in a very small degree only by the reduction of the Staff and officers.

"If then any military force is to be maintained at all, a certain number of instructed Staff Officers is indispensable"

The above quoted remarks clearly define the want which is now experienced by every corps of the Active Militia, the want of "instructed Staff Officers." It is not possible that the individuals composing the Staff of the Adjutant General's Department can become instructors of Company and Battalion drill for every corps. Their duties are manifold and their whole time is devoted to the maintenance of the force as a military organization, and in carrying on the necessary correspondence on official matters with

the Head Quarters of the militia in Ottawa. Except in command of large bodies of men assembled for annual drill, when as commanding officers of the camps of instruction, their duty is to look after the general management, and manoeuvre the troops in Brigade, rather than in performing the duties of Adjutants to Battalions as Drill Instructors.

The Major General's Report dated February, 1875, recommends that permanent Adjutants and Sergeant Majors should be appointed to each Battalion of Infantry, and a Cavalry Inspector to each Province. And that Infantry Schools would supply the Adjutants and Sergeant Majors as well as drilled instructors in abundance.

These Adjutants and Sergeant Majors would furnish the required number of instructed Staff Officers provided by General MacDougall so long ago as 1868, as indispensable to the maintenance of a Military Force.

But until these Military Schools have been established, and thoroughly instructed Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers turned out from them, it is difficult to imagine how qualified instructors are to be obtained, except from the Regular Army. And in order to establish the proposed schools in the first instance, the services of such men must be engaged until others belonging to the country have been made perfect in all the duties and habits of trained soldiers.

S. P. JARVIS, Colonel,

Deputy Adjutant General,
Military District No. 3.

The Adjutant General
of Militia, Ottawa.

[A.]

Head-Quarters of 6th Brigade Division.

Cobourg, June 24, 1876.

Sir,—I have the honor of reporting to you that this day the troops of this Division finished their annual Brigade Camp muster and marched out in good order and excellent health.

The various corps of each branch of the service, Cavalry Artillery and Infantry, were complete in numbers as authorized of effective men.

According to the report of the chief medical officer, "The sanitary condition of the camp was all that could be desired."

The camp was conducted throughout in accordance with rules and regulations for the discipline of the camp.

There was a zealous attention to drill and duty on the part of officers and men of all grades.

The camping ground was well selected. Owing to a limited accommodation the Cavalry were unable to fire off their target rounds of ball ammunition.

I feel grateful to the Brigade staff, the Commanding officers, officers and men for their ready co-operation and support, and cheerful obedience to orders.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. E. BOYDTON,
Lt. Col. 3rd Regt. Cavalry,
Commanding the Camp.

Lieut. Col. Jarvis,
Deputy Adjutant General,
Military District No. 3.

[B.]

THE CAMP "POINT REDDEN,"

July 2, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that the health of the men comprising the 48th Regiment in camp this year was indeed excellent. The beautiful location of the camp on the shore of Lake Ontario, with its cool bracing breeze, and the absence of spirituous liquors, was in my opinion the sole cause of the healthfulness of the troops. The wise selection of the site for the camp by Lieutenant Colonel Jarvis, C.M.G., D.A.G., Commandant, is highly commendable.

The rations on the whole were very good, with one exception, viz: the meat, which was far too lean to be tender and nutritious. I would recommend that in future camps, stall fed beef be served instead of grass fed, especially at this season of the year, in fact it would be *perferable* at any time. The cooks of the different Companies made no complaints, they all expressed themselves satisfied with the quality and quantity of the food.

Of the few cases treated, dysentery and constipation (biliousness) were the most prevalent forms of disease. There were, however, three cases of severe nature viz, one of congestion of the lungs, one of cholera morbus, and one of intermittent fever, all of which speedily recovered under treatment.

I would suggest that the following medicines be added to the list already furnished viz: "Chloral Hydrate," "Glycerine," "Linimentum Ammoniac," and "Pulv. Ipecac."

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully yours,

THOS. KEITH ROSS, M.D.
Surgeon 48th Batt.

Lieut. Col. Fairfield,
Commandant 48th Battalion

APPENDIX No. 1.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. 4.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office.
Brockville, 1st December, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit this my annual report on the operations of the Active Militia in this District for 1875-76, together with "Abstract Inspection Report," "District Target Practice Return," and Report (A) of the Musketry Instructor.

The number of Militia who have performed the prescribed drill, exclusive of the "Governor General's Foot Guards," are as follows:—Officers, 139, non commissioned officers and men, 1,953; horses, 234; total officers and men, 2,093; being 624 in excess of the numbers who performed drill last year.

A Brigade Camp was formed at Brockville on the 22nd June, which was composed of the following corps and strength, viz:—

Staff, officers 7, non commissioned officers and men 9, horses 4.

Cavalry.

Prescott Troop, Lieut. (now Capt.) Raney, officers 3, non commissioned officers and men 39, horses 43.

Ottawa Troop, Capt. Sparks, officers 2, non commissioned officers and men 40, horses 41.

Artillery.

Ottawa Field Battery, Capt. Stewart, officers 4, non commissioned officers and men 72, horses 60.

Gananoque Field Battery, Capt. McKenzie, officers 5, non commissioned officers and men 70, horses 61.

Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, Lieut. Col. Eglason, 7 Batteries, officers 16, non commissioned officers and men 232, horses 4.

Infantry and Rifles.

41st Battalion, Lieut. Col. Cole, 5 Companies, officers 15, non commissioned officers and men, 210, horses 4.

42nd Battalion, Lieut. Col. Buell, 7 Companies, officers 18, non commissioned officers and men 234, horses 4.

43rd Battalion, Nos. 3, 6, and 9 Companies, officers 6, non commissioned officer and men 106, horses 2.

56th Battalion, Lieut. Col. Jessup, 7 Companies, officers 17, non commissioned officers and men 229, horses 4.

59th Battalion, Lieut. Col. Bergin, 7 Companies, officers 22, non commissioned officers and men 294, horses 4.

From Military District, No. 3.

Wakefield Infantry Company, Capt. Cates, officers 2, non commissioned officers and men 35.

Aylwin Infantry Company, Capt. Chamberlain, officers 2, non commissioned officers and men 38.

Total in Brigade Camp, officers 119, non commissioned officers and men 1,718, horses 233.

Drilled in Battalion Camp at Caledonia Springs, commencing 7th September.

18th Battalion, Lieut. Col. Urquhart, 6 Companies, officers 20, non commissioned officers and men 236, horses 5.

Grand Total, officers 139, non commissioned officers and men 1,953, horses 238.

The "Governor General's Foot Guards" appear to form a part of the quota for this district, but as they are a special organization otherwise, and communicate direct with head quarters, I have no means of knowing what number performed the annual drill. This, of course, makes the strength of the district appear smaller than it really is.

Cavalry.

By special permission, I again secured the services of Lieut. Col. Loylace, who took charge of this arm of the service, and by whose exertions, ably assisted by the several officers, the squadron was brought to a fair state of efficiency.

The Prescott Troop marched to and from the camp, 13 miles. The Ottawa Troop marched to the camp, 76 miles, and returned by rail. I found that it cost less to send this troop by rail than the marching allowance would have amounted to, with the additional advantage of securing two days more drill.

Artillery.

The Ottawa Field Battery marched to camp, 76 miles, and returned by rail, the same as the Cavalry, and with equal advantage.

The Gananoque Field Battery mustered, harnessed, and marched 36 miles to camp in one day, the return journey occupying the same time.

When the journey is too great to be marched in one day, and when the period of drill is so short, I am of opinion that it is better to move mounted corps by rail, and the peculiarity of the district is such that corps must necessarily move long distances in order to concentrate.

The Assistant Inspector of Artillery inspected these batteries, and expressed himself pleased with the drill and general effi-

ciency. Both batteries carried out shot and shell practice.

The Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery, seven batteries strong, performed the annual drill for the first time in Brigade Camp and although there were no big guns with which to carry out artillery practice or drill, the time was advantageously spent in battalion and brigade drill and target practice. The efficiency attained was such as could not have been acquired in any other way. The Assistant Inspector of Artillery likewise inspected this corps.

Infantry and Rifles.

With the exception of the 43rd Battalion, most of the corps mustered full strength, and, as a rule, the *physique* showed much improvement over the past few years. As usual, each corps had many recruits, and as there were but nine clear days for drill and target practice, the wonder is that so great a state of efficiency should have been attained. There had been but three days' drill when the camp was inspected by the Major General commanding, and as those days had been spent principally in squad and company drill, but few brigade movements could be performed on that occasion; but by the time the camp broke up, as much efficiency had been acquired as could have been expected in so short a period, and which could not have been reached by performing the drill in any other way than in Brigade Camp. The "Abstract Inspection Returns" will show the movements performed and state of efficiency of the respective corps.

As many men of the 18th Battalion are engaged during the summer season in lumbering, the officer commanding the corps thought it better to perform the drill in battalion camp, which was formed at Caledonia Springs on the 7th September. I am not in favour of such small camps. The expense is greater in proportion, and the same amount of efficiency cannot be acquired; and at that late season of the year the days are short and the weather is liable to be wet, which prevented the target practice from being carried out in camp. At my inspection the corps showed satisfactory progress under the circumstances, and so long as the officers and men are similarly situated, I presume the annual drill will have to be performed in this way; but I am of opinion it will work its own cure, and eventually the officers will see the advantage, and make the necessary arrangements to join the Brigade Camps.

The duties in Brigade Camp were carried out as directed in General Orders of 23rd April, and everything worked more smoothly than on any former occasion.

There were no serious breaches of discipline, nor any complaints reported. Gunner John Lyons, O. B. G. Artillery, died on the last night of the encampment, of congestion of the lungs. Previous to this, however, he had been removed to an hotel in the town. And one horse of the Gananoque Field Battery was accidentally killed while at drill. Proceedings of the Boards appointed to enquire into these cases were forwarded at the time. On the whole, the health of the camp was exceptionally good, as the following report of the Surgeon of the Day for the 23th June will show:—

CAMP, BROCKVILLE,
June 29th, 1875.

Sir.—Having been appointed Medical Officer of the day for Monday, the 28th June inst., I have the honor to report that in the discharge of my duties I noticed a most satisfactory sanitary condition of affairs in camp. The absence of canteens, and the

distance from town, have had the effect of limiting the supply of ardent spirits among the men, while the peculiarly healthy situation of the camp, chosen with an eye to comfort and convenience, has assisted in making this camp one of the healthiest within my experience. The water for drinking and cooking purposes is abundant and of good quality. The latrines are cleanly and devoid of offensive odors, in consequence of the use of dry earth and a little chloride of lime, which has been lately served out. The inspection of bread and meat was equally satisfactory. I find, upon conversing with sergeants from the different battalions, that they have had no cases of sickness, except such slight ones that are invariably incidental to a change of life, as in active volunteering.

I have the honor to be.

M. K. CHURCH.

Assistant Surgeon, 56th Battalion.

To the Officer commanding at Camp,
Brockville.

While on this subject, I wish to report that I took the responsibility of issuing an order disallowing canteens as at former camps; at the same time I arranged with two responsible and trustworthy persons to open groceries on the ground, for the supply of such necessary articles at the minimum price as the men might require; and I quite concur with Dr. Church, that not only was the good health largely attributable to this, but likewise the great improvement in the orderly conduct of the men generally, and should there not be an order from head quarters to the contrary, I propose carrying out the same regulations hereafter.

At my inspection, the arms, accoutrements, and clothing were clean. The Musketry Instructor reports about ten per cent. of the rifles unserviceable, for the want of some very trifling repairs, principally about the breech block.

There were some deficiencies in the accoutrements, which are generally reported lost while going to or returning from camp. Some of these articles, however, have been missing since the Fenian difficulties.

The clothing is generally serviceable; but the new serge Norfolk jackets are too long in the skirts, and the belts scarcely ever come under the leather waist belts, consequently they give the men an unsoldierly and untidy appearance. It appears to me that a patrol jacket style could be made with much less cloth, and the cut would give more general satisfaction. The new trousers are of very bad color, and appear to be of poor quality.

The new forage caps appeared to give satisfaction to the men who wore them, more particularly on account of the protection to the eyes by the peak; but from the peculiar hard foundation used in the construction of the body of the cap, it appears liable to soon become damaged and unsightly.

The muster parades took place in the usual way, and I noticed a great improvement in the correctness of the rolls and numbers.

The difficulty of procuring suitable grounds for encampment, drill, and target practice seems to be increasing. This year the Corporation of Brockville, at considerable expense, provided ground, erected butts, and supplied water free to the Department. This mode of providing these things cannot be kept up for any great number of years, and the desirability of having permanent grounds, where the money expended annually will gradually provide works of a durable nature, is becoming more apparent every year. As there are large quantities of Ordnance lands in the Province,

which are not likely to be required for militia purposes, the sale of some portion of such land, and the investing of the proceeds in a camp ground in this district, is, I think, a subject requiring favorable consideration, and one I cannot too strongly lay before you.

I found that the brigade can concentrate much more quickly and conveniently at Brockville than at any point previously tried in the district, and the supplies were quite as cheap, and of good quality. Rations cost 19 cents per man per day, and forage 40 cents per ration of 18lbs. oats and 15lbs of hay.

To the whole of the officers who have performed drill I am indebted for the zeal and energy displayed in the discharge of their respective duties; and the following officers who served on my staff rendered me very great service, viz: Major Mattice, Brigade Major; Major Tylic, District Paymaster; Captain Weatherley, Governor General's Foot Guards, Camp Quartermaster; Captain and Paymaster Jones, 41st Battalion, Supply Officer; Captain (now Major) Butterfield, 18th Battalion, Orderly Officer; and Lieut. and Adjutant Dartnell, 13th Battalion Musketry Instructor.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

W. H. JACKSON, Lieut. Col.

Deputy Adjutant General.

Military District No. 4.

The Adjutant General
of Militia, Ottawa.

[A.]

BRIGADE CAMP, BROCKVILLE,
July 3rd, 1875.

SIR.—I have the honor to hand you herewith the returns of the target practice of the different corps in camp here, performing their annual drill for the year 1875 '76, also a summary of the practice.

The figure of merit of the brigade is 1485; the best shooting battalion is the 43rd, whose figure of merit is 2045; the best shooting company is No. 4 of that battalion, figure of merit, 3218; and the best shot in the brigade is Private Truman Guild, of No. 5 Company, 42nd Battalion, who scored 47 points.

In consequence of the short time in camp, there being but seven days on which we could have target practice, there being but five targets, and the range having to be given up every afternoon for drill purposes, I found it impossible to complete the firing. The two Troops of Cavalry, and Companies Nos. 1 and 2 of the 59th Battalion, besides a number of casualties from other corps, being unable to fire.

Owing to the want of a longer range, the firing was all done at 200 and 400 yards, viz. Ten rounds per man at 200 yards, and five rounds at 400 yards. This is, I think, better than firing five rounds at 600 yards, as with so many raw recruits, whom there is no time to instruct properly, the greater part of the ammunition fired at that range is wasted.

The weather during the camp was favorable for shooting, not having much wind any day while the firing was going on. What wind there was was mostly from the left and left front.

I have no casualties to report, the practice having been got through without any accident having occurred, with the exception of the breech blocks of two or three of the rifles having blown open when being fired, but without doing any serious injury. As

well as I could ascertain, these accidents were caused through defective breech blocks.

I would also draw your attention to the state of the arms, fully ten per cent. of the rifles on the ground being unfit for service.

The following are the principal causes rendering the rifles unserviceable:—

1. The breech block catch being out of order, or worn out, allowing the breech to fly open when the rifle is fired.

2. The nipples, flangers and plunger springs being broken.

3. The upper end of the plunger having spread, from constant snapping of the rifle without snap caps on, causing the plunger to stick fast in the nipple, and thus preventing the breech being opened.

4. The breech block hinge being out of order, so that the men are either not able to open the breech, or have to use force to do so.

5. Defective locks, some not working at all, others going off at half cock, and a large number of them pulling either more or less than regulation.

6. The sliding bar on the back sight being either too tight to move up and down, or so loose as to fall whenever the rifle is fired.

In about three fourths of the rifles the thread of the screw on the cleaning rod is worn out, allowing the rod to fly out when ever the rifle is discharged, thus destroying all accuracy of firing. I would suggest that the rods should not be issued at all, as a piece of string with some rag tied on it would clean them quite as well.

Many of these defects are not easily detected until the rifle is being fired. It is absolutely necessary, if the arms are to be kept in a fit state for service, that a competent armourer should visit the various armouries periodically, for the purpose of examining and repairing the arms, so as to prevent them becoming useless. In many cases a few minutes' work by a competent person would put a number of those now out of repair in good working order.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

E. F. DARTNELL,

Lieut. and Brigade Musketry Instructor.
Lieut. Col. Jackson,

Deputy Adjutant General,

Military District No. 4.

Commanding Brigade Camp, Brockville.

(To be Continued.)

Circular Iron Clads.

Our readers are, no doubt, aware that Russia has possessed for some time one circular iron clad, the *Novgorod*. The second has been named the *Admiral Popoff*, in honor of the designer. The *Novgorod* is 101 feet in diameter, and 2,491 tons burthen. Her armour is equivalent to 13 inch plating. The *Admiral Popoff* is a much larger ship, measuring 3,550 tons, and 120 feet in diameter. She is the first iron clad ever floated with armour equivalent to a plate 18 inch thick. The horse power of both ships are comparatively small—nominally, that of the *Novgorod* is 480, and that of the *Admiral Popoff* 640. Each ship is propelled by six screws, worked very much on the twin system—that is to say, they are coupled in two groups of three each, all the starting wheels and levers of each group being brought together so that each group can, at pleasure, be handled as a single engine. The *Admiral Popoff* will carry two guns of 40 tons each in a circular

open topped turret amidship. Mr Reed points out that the ship is admirably planned as regards water tight bulk heads, the system of ventilation, and the berthing of the crews. He urges in favour of these ships, that their small draught of water—not more than 12 feet—enables them to operate in waters into which no British ship adequate to come with them dare venture. We shall not produce the encomiums which he passes on circular iron clads, it will be enough to say, perhaps, that he really makes out a strong case in their favor.

Admiral Popoff is not, we need hardly say, the inventor of circular warships. They were proposed very many years ago, and the proposal was revived, in a very complete form, by the late John Elder. To the Russian government is, however, due the credit of first testing the scheme on a practical scale; and the experiment they are now trying will be watched with no small interest. The prominent question is, of course, this—should the British government follow the Emperor of Russia and build a circular iron clad? There is a great deal to be said against ships of the kind; but there is also much to be urged in their favor. It is in this country, at least, regarded as an axiom that an iron clad to be useful must be fast. If this axiom is really true, then, circular iron clads are almost useless, for the simple reason that the *Norogorod*, at all events, does not steam at more than half the velocity of one of our own iron clads; and there is no reason to assume that the *Admiral Popoff* will be quicker in her movements. It will be seen, however, that this want of speed is in part accounted for by the small power of the engines. On the other hand, it is certain that if the available power of either ship were employed to propel a hull built on moderately good lines, and of the same tonnage and draught as those of the iron clads, a far higher speed than six or seven knots would be attained. If it be possible to get anything like as good a coefficient with a circular iron clad as can be had with, say, our own *Bellerophon*, then it is evident that naval architects have been wrong all along, and that the lines of a hull have very little indeed to do with the power required to propel her at a given speed. We think it may be taken for granted that the existing practice of naval architects in designing the hulls of ships for speed is not erroneous, and that to propel a circular iron clad at anything like a high speed—say, twelve or thirteen knots—would be almost impossible, unless, indeed, everything was sacrificed to get in large boilers and powerful engines. On the other hand, it is not certain that the circular iron clads are so slow that their utility for a given purpose—that of coast defence—is seriously impaired. We can conceive of the existence of circumstances under which they would be quite fast enough for all practical purposes. Thus, let us suppose that a fleet of circular iron clads propose to defend a given fort, then it is obvious that, operating inshore against an attacking squadron, there might be no necessity for putting them in rapid motion. The attacking party must come to them or stay away. If they adopted the latter course, the object of the commander of the *Popoffka* fleet would be attained; if the former, then there would be a naval engagement. In this, speed would only be required under two conditions. In the first place, it might be needed to enable the defenders of the port to avoid being rammed; in the second, it might be required to cut off any ship or ships which by making a rush could break through the line of *Popoffkas*, and getting inside attack them in the rear, or even enter the harbor on its defence. At

sea, however, the slow ships would be manifestly useless, because they could easily be surrounded and attacked on all sides; or because the fleet they were intended to attack could easily elude them. On the whole it is evident that speed can only be given up with much risk and that although lack of it will not render her useless under all circumstances, or even seriously impair her efficiency under some circumstances, yet the want of it must, as a rule, place a slow ship at a very important disadvantage. It remains to be seen how much speed can be got out of a circular iron clad, and we will admit that, if such ships could only be built to steam as fast as ships of normal type, they would probably be the best species of fighting ship it is possible to build, so long as armor is retained. We fear, however, that, until some new motive power is introduced, it will be simply impossible, as we have said, to get anything like the velocity now considered indispensable in a war ship out of a circular iron clad.

The paramount advantage possessed by Admiral Popoff's ships lies in their power of carrying enormously heavy armour plates on a light draught of water. The displacement of an immersed cylinder will vary—the depth remaining constant—as the squares of the diameters, but the surface increases only as the diameter. Thus, if we suppose the *Norogorod* to have a perfectly flat bottom and vertical sides—which is known not to be the case—on a draught of 12 feet of water she would have a displacement of 95,500 cubic feet in round numbers. If we suppose her armour to be 3 feet deep—the freeboard of the vessel is only about 18 inches—then the whole area of armour plating will be 2,536 square feet, or, say, 38 square feet of displacement for every square foot of armor. The displacement of the *Admiral Popoff* under the same conditions of draught, etc., would be 134,784 cubic feet, but her armor surface, taking the depth of the belt as before at 3 feet, would be only 3,016 feet, or 1 foot for each 44.6 feet of displacement. It is clear, therefore, that on the same draught of water one ship would carry 18 inch almost as easily as the other carried 15 inch plates. The only way in which anything like a similar advantage can be gained with ships of the ordinary form consists in greatly augmenting their beam. Thus, for example, if an iron clad 250 feet long, and 50 feet wide has a given displacement, it is clear that, other things being equal we can double that displacement by doubling the beam. But by doing this we do not increase in anything like the same proportion the extent of surface to be covered with armour plates. Acting on this principal it may yet be found that the best plan of carrying very heavy armor at sea will consist, not in adopting circular iron clads, but ships which shall be a compromise between the *Popoffka* and the ordinary type; that is to say, we might have vessels with a beam one third of the length. To such a structure it would be possible to impart something like lines of easy curvature, and thus, without an extravagant expenditure of power, it may be possible to get a speed which, if not equal to that of the *Monarch* or *Hercules*, will at all events greatly surpass that of a circular ship. Such a vessel as we suggest ought to be handy, and she would be admirably adapted for propulsion by twin screws, which, indeed, would be so far apart that they would suffice to steer the ship even if the rudder were carried away, or to make her revolve rapidly in her own length. Ample room would also be afforded for the adoption of the space interval system of armor plating, which we have long advocated, while

an inner bottom might be placed so far from the outer, at the sides at least, that the ram of no iron clad afloat could touch it. An advantage of no small importance, we may add, would lie in the fact that turrets of sufficient diameter to take very long guns could be adopted. We know perfectly well that the proposal to build a ship with a beam of 70 feet or 80 feet, and a length of 210 feet or 240 feet, is sufficiently startling to lead to its rejection at first sight. But it will, we think, be seen, on examination, that such a vessel would not represent anything like as wide a departure from received notions on the subject of naval construction, as do the *Norogorod* or the *Admiral Popoff*, and we venture to think that such a ship would possess many advantages over any circular iron clad that can possibly be designed. It would, at all events, be worth while to try such a ship before we decide on the adoption of Admiral Popoff's system.

We learn from Malta that the eleven inch guns mounted in the battery beside the lighthouse at Fort St. Elmo, were fired for the first time on the 6th inst., in order to test the effects caused by the shock of the discharge on the lighthouse. Blank ammunition (ordinary service charges of 60lb) was first used, with no apparent result. Afterwards 'Palliser' projectiles with battering charges were used, the result being that every particle of glass in the lighthouse was shattered, and the ironwork connected with the lighting arrangements was much injured. Had an 8lb. been fired simultaneously from the three guns the probability is that the whole of the superstructure would have been destroyed. In case of an attack on Valetta this battery would either be obliged to remain silent or to imperil our shipping by the destruction of the lighthouse.—*Broad Arrow*.

The above would indicate the necessity for a reconsideration of the modern system of fortification—masonry would have a small chance against guns capable of producing such results by mere percussion and it is probable that new facings with earthwork banking must eventually be resorted to.

London April 17.—A special despatch dated Alexandria, Saturday, says reports have been received there that the Egyptian army has been surrounded by the Abyssinians, and its situation is critical, and that the Abyssinians demand indemnity for the expenses of the war.

The New York *Herald's* special from Vienna says reliable advices have been received from Constantinople, to the effect that the Sublime Porte intends, if driven to extremities, to arm the Mahomedan population, and declare the determination to postpone all payments of interest on debts, until after the restoration of peace.

St. Petersburg, April 17.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* entreats the public to give no credit to the alarming reports which were in circulation last week. The *Journal* reproduces the pacific assurances which appeared in its Vienna political correspondence of April 13th, to the effect that there had not been the slightest difference between Russia and Austria, and that both Powers would continue to act conjointly for the pacification of Turkey.

Ragusa, April 15.—The insurgents have withdrawn from the vicinity of Trobinje.

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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, APRIL 18, 1876.

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. No communication, however, will be inserted unless the writer's name is given, not necessarily for publication, but that we may know from whom it is sent.

We have for the past nine years endeavored to furnish the Volunteer Force of Canada with a paper worthy of their support, but, we regret to say, have not met with that tangible encouragement which we confidently expected when we undertook the publication of a paper wholly devoted to their interests. We now appeal to their chivalry and ask each of our subscribers to procure another, or to a person sending us the names of four or five new subscribers and the money will be entitled to receive one copy for the year, *free*. A little exertion on the part of our friends would materially assist us, besides extending the usefulness of the paper among the Forces—keeping them thoroughly posted in all the changes and improvements in the art of war so essential for a military man to know. Our ambition is to improve the *Volunteer Review* in every respect, so as to make it second to none. Will our friends help us to do it? Premiums will be given to those getting up the largest lists. The *Review* being the only military paper published in Canada, it ought to be liberally supported by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of each Battalion.

In our issue of the 4th April there is a very valuable letter from Captain J. H. RADFORD, commanding No. 6 company 47th battalion, respecting the militia organization of Canada, touching the defects and excellencies of the system in an intelligent and practical manner, and although we do not hold ourselves accountable for the letters of our correspondents, in this case the writer is so thoroughly in accord with known facts, and has had such practical experience that we

unhesitatingly endorse that portion of his letter relating to the working of the system.

We hold that in common with all organizations of the same date the error of *over education* in a military sense has been committed—that is after having trained the then existing Regimental Officers of the force at military schools at considerable expense, precautions were not taken to make their knowledge available for instruction to others.

This was due in a considerable degree to the introduction of the idea of making the battalion the tactical unit, and in a great measure, placing the power of company commander in the hands of a subaltern Adjutant—thus camps of instruction became merely drill schools in which nothing but tactical manœuvres, which ought to be learned at the company headquarters, were taught, and no effort made to train men to the actual realization of the warfare the physical and topographical condition of the country demanded.

In this view the abrogation of those camps is not such an unmitigated evil as the gallant Captain supposes, inasmuch as the necessity has arisen for changing their whole character, the falling off in the supply of recruits is a much more serious matter, and one that evidently requires a good deal of consideration—not that we fear any inconvenience to the service therefrom—a little excitement would fill the ranks with the best material in the world; but in the mean time, as our correspondent justly remarks, training would be wanting.

It is evident that no attempt at conscription would succeed, and we doubt even if the *ballot* could be enforced, or there would be any necessity for that measure, for in the event of war we should have the whole *manhood* of Canada as volunteers and the *residuum* engaged in actively assisting the soldiers—but it has appeared to us that a solution of the recruiting problem might be found in legally defining "the proportion each locality should supply towards the volunteer or active force, and that proportion should serve at least for three years."

If one or two townships possessed sufficient population to raise a company of *first* and *second* class militiamen no good reason could be urged why they should not serve—that is be embodied and submit to a certain number of days training in the year at the company's headquarters—for which they should be paid—and if they *chose to go* to the District Camp of Instruction in addition they should be allowed that *privilege*—the latter Institution being confined to its legitimate object of training in *major tactics*.

This scheme would make all the organizations local—battalions should be maintained for administration purposes—and the mode of recruitment would be that the officer commanding the Reserve Militia should simply warn the first names on his roster for duty with the local, volunteer or active militia company.

We think this would meet the requirements of the case and it would ensure the training of the whole resident population, thus entirely obviating another powerful objection Captain RADFORD justly urges against the present mode of recruitment, but even this should only be applied when the voluntary principles failed.

The outlay by the company officers under the present system must be very great, and it is a very small compensation to leave open to them any position of emolument on the General or District staff.

With respect to the organization of the Reserve, or as our correspondent calls it the Sedentary Militia, it has never been effected even on paper—officers have been gazetted without having a force organized, and it is little wonder they do not know their duties—while the extension of the *enrollment* to periods of five years totally destroys the value of that attempt at organization.

We are afraid our correspondent is too sanguine in expecting aid towards the formation of an efficient military force from the purely religious element in the people. Our experience is that it is most hostile to any movement of the kind, and if he tried how many of the Y. M. C. A. were members of corps he would find the number small indeed. There is no good reason for this except a morbid sentimentality and fanaticism—but it is a fact that the religious and trader classes are opposed to military organizations in any sense, although perfectly willing to take advantage of the peace and national security such organizations insure.

Our ideas on tactics are the same as those of our correspondent and for the same reasons, and we think a little more discussion on those subjects and some intelligent handling in our correspondent's style from officers with practical experience could not fail to be of service.

We thank Captain RADFORD for his interesting and valuable letter.

The following from our contemporary the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 1st April contains a very valuable historical-political analysis of what is foreshadowed by the "Royal Titles Bill." It must be particularly gratifying to the British people to find that our nearest relatives are proud of the bold and sagacious policy that bids fair to create such a powerful United Empire, and we can have but one regret that it does not include the nationality to which the writer belongs.

The *entente cordiale* of the Crimean war was the consequence of the enlightened statesmanship of the late Emperor Louis NAPOLEON, whose sagacious mind perceived the true interests of France to consist in preserving the balance of power on the continent of Europe, thereby ensuring that peace by which she prospered so much, and which could have been maintained to this day were it not for the incompetency and stupid

blundering of EARL RUSSELL and the Whig Radicals of England, all cause of offence regarding titles had been removed at the Union of England and Ireland in the first year of this century. GEORGE III. was the last King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland:

"The debates in the British Parliament over the adoption by the Queen of Great Britain of the style and title of Empress of India, and the final passage of the bill approving of the change, add one more to the steps lately taken by the Disraeli government towards a change in British policy, and a return to the ambitious traditions of the past. At first sight the mere assumption of another title, in a list already full of names that have lost much of their original meaning, would be a small matter; but the history of England in past times shows that these very titles have often indicated lines of policy on which peace and war have depended.

"Thus the creation of the title 'Prince of Wales,' for the eldest son of the English monarch, marked the close of a long and bloody series of border hostilities which had lasted in England from the time of Hengist and Horsa to that of Edward I. The assumption by Edward III. of the title of 'King of France' was only the prelude to that long and bloody series of wars which lasted between England and France for a whole century, and left thereafter a heritage of mutual dislike and repulsion between the two nations, which has survived in the form of prejudice to the present day. It was not until the time of the reigning Queen of England that this title was dropped, and its abandonment marked the next change of policy which brought forth at last the *entente cordiale* of the Crimean war.

The present assumption of the title 'Empress of India,' taken in connection with the recent purchase of the Suez Canal shares, foreshadows a resolve, on the part of Mr. Disraeli's party at least, to find the future strength of England in a great Oriental empire, safe from the attacks of any European power. Of such an empire Napoleon dreamed, years ago, when on his Egyptian expedition, and it was only the naval power of England that prevented his dreams from becoming a reality. Now that England herself has undertaken the rôle he relinquished, there is no single nation powerful enough at sea to seriously interfere with her projects.

"The idea of these measures is bold and original, and in marked contrast with the late insignificance of England in European politics, under the commercial rule of the Gladstone Liberals. The cast of mind of the present English premier has always been markedly Oriental, and the ideas shadowed forth by him, of England identified with India, of the 130,000,000 of Aryans of the South as brothers with the Aryans of the North, with whom the parent language of both (Sanskrit) shows them to be closely allied, is striking, and promises, if successful, to create great changes in the future.

"The assumption of the title 'Empress of India' marks the change of Hindostan from a conquered province to the integral part of a great empire. The recent visit of the Prince of Wales has also its significance. It inaugurates a new order of things. Blindly, and without understanding its full significance, the old-fashioned Anglo-Indian officers perceive this and grumble thereat. In a recent number of one of the sturdiest of the old-fashioned English military papers, which has always devoted two or three pages to

India, we recently came across a furious diatribe on the visit of the prince, because English officers in his train and of his escorts were expected to salute Indian princes and rajahs. The writer sighs for the good old times, when every Hindoo prince was only 'a nigger,' and talks of the indignity of compelling British officers to ride in the dust behind the carriage of a maharajah. The change is noticed by the rajahs themselves, and the proudest of them all, Scindiah, for the first time in his life saluted a British prince, at a recent review. The effect produced by this change can hardly be overestimated. It has already done much to efface from Indian minds the remembrance of the fraud and violence which marked the acquisition of the British Indian Empire. With that empire once fairly welded together and an unit in feeling, England can well afford to laugh at Russia and Germany; for her reserve of population of the Aryan race from which to draw an army on the same system, will exceed that of both put together. Moreover, the quality of the troops thus composed, when led by English officers has been proved on many a battle field, where the Sepoy troops have always fought fully abreast with the English, and the thorough amalgamation of these kindred branches of the same Aryan stock promises well for the future of the united empire."

The following paragraph from the *Toronto Mail* will be of interest to those who have studied the history of the British Empire in North America. JOSEPH BRANT, the Chief Sachem of the Mohawk Indians, or Six Nations, as they were called, was a brother-in-law of the celebrated Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, who married his sister MARY, and was present with him at the action at Lake George in 1757, when with a body of untrained Provincial Militia he defeated the French regular troops and Canadian Militia under BARON DIESSAU. BRANT was then sixteen years old and succeeded to the Chieftainship in consequence of the fall in a skirmish early on the day of this action of his grandfather HENRICK, the then *Thayendengea* of that powerful confederacy—during the revolt of the Thirteen Colonies he fought steadily on the British side—has been falsely accused of being present at the so called massacre of Wyoming in the valley of the Sasquehanna, when there is evidence to prove he was really at Quebec, and on the peace of 1763 he abandoned all the territory of his tribe in the valley of the Mohawk and cast in his lot with the United Empire loyalists under the shadow of the "Red Cross Banner" in the wild woods of Canada. Brantford, on the Grand River, the county of the same name and a township in the county of Bruce is named after this gallant and loyal Chieftain, whose grand daughter is commemorated in the following obituary notice.

"A friend sends the following sketch of the late Mrs. John Osborne, grand-daughter of Captain Joseph Brant ('Thayendengea'), the celebrated Chief of the Six Nation Indians. 'The late Mrs. John Osborne (nee Kate Kerr) was the only daughter of the late Col. William Johnson Kerr, who married Elizabeth, daughter of the illustrious Thayendengea, Capt. Joseph Brant, hence Mrs. Osborne was Brant's grand-daughter.

Mrs. Osborne's mother was married in 1828 at the old Mohawk church, near Brantford, her husband being a son of the late Dr. Robert Kerr, of Niagara and a grandson of Sir William Johnson. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kerr (Mrs. Osborne's parents) died at Wellington Square in April, 1841, leaving four children, viz., Walter, Joseph, Kate, and Simcoe, of whom Kate was the last one surviving. On the death of her parents the late Dr. Hunter, of Hamilton, took Kate into his family, and, as her parents had left considerable means, she was enabled to obtain a superior education. She became a most accomplished and estimable lady—in appearance tall and queenly, and in manner and disposition kindly, yet stately and dignified. On June 1st, 1859, she was married to Mr. John Osborne, of Hamilton, merchant. At the time of her death she was residing at Tuscarora, near Brantford. On Sunday, the 20th of February, while returning from church, it is supposed she caught cold, which settled on her lungs. She was confined to her bed on Monday, and on Friday, the 25th, at 1:30 p. m., this truly noble woman breathed her last. She was conscious to the last, and shortly before her death she called her three children one by one to her bedside, gave them her parting advice, such as only a dying mother can give, and kissed them all good bye. Her dying words were, 'I die trusting only in the Lord my Saviour.' She was buried at the old Mohawk church by the side of her noble grandfather. She leaves a husband and three children, the latter being the only living lineal descendants of the great Brant. The eldest of these children is thirteen years old. At the time of her death Mrs. Osborne was about thirty-seven years of age. Thus closes the life of one who was deservedly the last connecting link between our times and the days of Brant."

In another column will be found a letter addressed to *Broad Arrow* on the "Mobilization of the Artillery," which will be interesting to our readers of that arm of the service.

The remarks of the writer on "Garrison Artillery" will be appreciated by every man who studies the anomalous position that branch occupies in our own organization and how utterly useless it is to call infantry soldiers dressed in blue uniforms "Garrison Artillery." We do not at the same time countenance the idea in any sense that it is necessary to abolish Garrison artillery—for we are persuaded if this country is engaged in hostilities it will have more need of troops of that description than of "Horse Artillery."

At present we have nothing representing this latter branch—our Field Batteries are all very well fairly efficient, it is a pity there are not more of them—but they are not "Horse Artillery."

The exigencies of the defence of Canada and the exceptional character of the means to be employed therein renders the proper training of a large force of "Garrison Artillery" as *artillery*, not infantry, necessary.

Telegrams from Bosnia state that the insurrection has now spread to the centre of Bosnia. The country around Freguac has joined in the movement.

Broad Arrow gives the following details of the rolling of an iron plate of a weight of 10,567½ lbs. to the square foot:—

"The successful rolling out of an armour plate, twenty-two inches in thickness, which was accomplished on Wednesday last, at the works of Messrs. Cammell and Co., Sheffield, marks another era in the prolonged struggle of guns versus armour. The plate in question is a sample of the armour with which the two Italian ironclads, the *Dandolo* and *Duilio*, building at Spezia and Castellamare, are to be covered at and about the water-line. The thickness of the plate hitherto produced has only been of fourteen inches, and since the penetration even of this comparatively slight armour has always been regarded as problematical, except when everything was in favour of the gun, it must be conceded that, for the time being, defence has beaten offence. The twenty-two inch plate is to be shortly exposed to the fire of the 100-ton gun, which is being constructed by Sir William Armstrong for the Italian Government, and which is similar to those which are to form the armament of the two ships referred to. The result of the experiment will be watched with great interest."

And the gun to penetrate it is already progressing to completion:

"Another trial of the 81-ton gun took place on the 9th March, at Woolwich. Only two rounds were fired, each with 230lb. of powder and a 1,450lb. shot. In the first round cubes of two-inch powder were employed, which gave a velocity of 1,397 feet per second. In the second round 1.7-inch powder was used, and this gave a velocity of 1,408 feet, confirming the result previously arrived at that the cubes of 1.7 inch form the most suitable powder for the 81-ton gun, both before and after the enlargement of the bore. Further experiments will be made with the gun as soon as a further supply is received from the government powder mills. After these it is expected that the next step will be to take the gun back to the Royal Gun Factories and extend the calibre another half inch, making the diameter of the bore fifteen and a half inches. This will occupy two months and involve further trials, after which the bore will be still further increased to sixteen inches, which will throw a shot of 1,800lb. through a 27 inch armor plate at a distance of 1,000 yards. The difficulty attendant on the removal of the 81-ton gun from Woolwich to Shoeburyness is being solved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who are now engaged in the building of a specially constructed vessel for conveying the monster weapon, mounted on its carriage and weighing altogether 120 tons, to the long ranges at the mouth of the Thames, to be tried against armor plates, and to have its range and accuracy tested. At the Krupp steelworks at Essen, preparations are being made for making a gun that is to weigh 126 tons, which is intended to carry a shot to pierce an armor plate 0.610m.—2ft.—in thickness. The following are the principal dimensions of this gun, as compared with the English gun of 82 tons:

	Krupp's gun, 126 tons.	English gun, 82 tons.
Calibre.....	150 millimetres.	3.30 millim's
Length of grooved part.....	6.369m.	7.259m
Total length.....	(?)	8.070m.
Weight of gun.....	125,930 kil.	82,000 kil.
Weight of projectile.	1,048 kil.	753 kil.

The following regulation will be interesting to our military authorities, and gives us valuable hints for the practice of our own

troops. Rifle shooting should never be allowed to degenerate into a game for the "value of the prizes" in which direction it has always a tendency to gravitate:—

"Apart from Wimbledon and the English N. R. A., the British government has been lately revising its shooting rules, to meet the exigencies of its new weapon the Martini Henry. In future, the targets for regular army are altered as follows. The square bull's eye is changed to a circular one, but the divisions remain the same as in the old square target, viz.: bull's eye, centre and outer. The target for skirmishing will be 2 feet high and 6 feet broad, with a black mark in the centre 2 feet square. The targets to be fired at by the recruit will be the same as for the drilled soldier; but the number of rounds at a distance, the distances to be fired at, and the number of points to be obtained in each class, will remain as at present. Recruits will not in future perform position drill in 'Marching Order' or with 'fixed bayonets.' Ricochet butts are to be abolished. A 'Ricochet' can be distinguished in the marker's butt by the sound it makes when passing through the air, and by the mark made on the target. The 'marker' will, therefore, in future, be held responsible that all ricochets are signalled in the usual way with the red or 'danger' flag. The direction of misses may be shown by special signal. The use of dummy targets, whereon to indicate the exact position of the hits on the target, is also sanctioned. In consequence of the flat trajectory of the Martini Henry rifle, judging distance practice for the drilled soldier will commence at 200 yards. With a view to induce as much interest as possible being taken in this essential part of a soldier's training, prizes will in future be issued for judging distance practice. The amount granted for good shooting rewards will be separated into distinct prizes for target and judging distance practice."

Obituary.

"Colonel Charles C. Chesney, an officer of the highest reputation as a writer on military affairs, died after a short illness on the 19th March. His loss is to be deplored, as the deceased officer was one of the ablest men in the service. His 'Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland,' written and published during the progress of the civil war in America, and when he was Professor of military history at Sandhurst, first called general public attention to his name. But he had long been known to the Horse Guards as an able and talented officer. In 1863 Colonel Chesney's Waterloo lectures appeared. In these lectures he entered upon a task which the best French and German military authorities have often assayed, namely, the relative merits of Napoleon and Wellington at Waterloo. Upon the relations between France and Germany he wrote in 1869 some prophetic words which in less than two years were fulfilled, and in 1870-71 he was sent by our Government to France to write a report for the use of our War Office upon the teachings of the Franco Prussian War. Colonel Chesney, on Sunday week, had to take a long ride in the course of his military duty. The day was stormy and severe beyond experience within living memory in the month of March. His constitution, always delicate, was unequal to the Arctic climate he had to face for some hours. He caught cold, and on the Sunday after, a rapid change for the worse in his condition took place, and after violent ill-

ness of a few minutes he died in the arms of a friend."

It is with sincere regret we notice the death of the gallant and talented author of the "Battle of Dorking," a *jeux d'esprit*, which will long be remembered for the effect it produced on the public mind of Great Britain.

It is our painful duty to chronicle the death of Mr. Thomas Scatcherd, M. P., for North Middlesex, which sad event took place at the Russell House on Saturday morning shortly after three o'clock, after an illness of two weeks. As soon as the intelligence of his illness was communicated to his relatives and friends they hastened to his bedside, and had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing him breathe his last. Mr. Scatcherd was the eldest son of the late John Scatcherd, who for many years represented West Middlesex, and who also died while attending his Parliamentary duties at Toronto in 1858. Mr. Scatcherd was elected a bencher only a few weeks ago. His mortal remains were taken to the Station of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway on Saturday afternoon, to be conveyed to London, for interment. Mr. Scatcherd has left a wife and family to mourn the irreparable loss they have sustained in his sudden and unexpected death.

Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, the great merchant and millionaire of New York, died from inflammation of the bowels, at his marble mansion, corner Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth street, at half past one o'clock on Monday the 9th inst. For the last three years his health had been better than for a long time previous, and those who knew him well prophesied for him a long lease of life despite the fact that he was nearly 74 years of age. Mr. Stewart practiced, unostentatiously, many acts of charity which the world knew nothing of. During the period of the famine in Ireland he sent over to that country a cargo of provisions amounting to \$20,000, and invited, free of charge, as many young people as could be accommodated comfortably, to a passage on the returning vessel. One hundred and thirty-nine availed themselves of the generous offer, among them fifty young females. In a few days after their arrival, Mr. Stewart procured them all situations and made them comfortable and happy. He also aided many charitable enterprises, and was ever anxious to benefit the every day life of the working members of the industrial population of New York.

A THREATENED RISING IN INDIA.—A Calcutta despatch to the *Times* says the trouble in Bustar, the beginning of which was reported in a despatch of April 9th, now looks more serious, but there has been no actual fighting as yet. Large numbers of armed rioters are collecting. People are principally incensed against the action of the Rajah, who has taken refuge in the fort.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Table with columns: REGIMENTS, Head Quarters, Depot. Lists various regiments and their stations.

Table with columns: REGIMENTS, Head Quarters, Depot. Lists regiments and their stations.

Table with columns: ROYAL ARTILLERY, ROYAL ART'Y (Con d). Lists Royal Artillery units and their stations.

Table with columns: 6th Brigade, 7th Brigade, 8th Brigade, 9th Brigade. Lists units within these brigades.

Table with columns: ROYAL ARTIL'Y (Con.), ROYAL ENGINEERS. Lists Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers units.

TREASURES.

Friendship is a priceless treasure—
Use it well!
Joy will give you without measure;
Slight it not, and never blindly
Use it cordily and unkindly—
Use it well.

Honor is a precious jewel—
Use it well!
It is never cold or cruel;
It is warm, and kind, and cheering,
Noble, steadfast and enduring,
Use it well.

Truth's treasure great and glorious,
Use it well!
It will make him work victorious;
Better for its riches olden,
Than the wealth that's merely golden—
Use it well.

Courage is a mighty treasure—
Use it well!
It will give you strength and pleasure—
It will drive away all the sadness—
By the conquering power of gladness—
Use it well.

Hope's eon with light undying—
Use it well!
While the hours are swiftly flying
Let its talismanic beauty
Lead you on through paths of duty—
Use it well.

Moment's are life's richest treasure—
Use it well!
They will bring eternal pleasures
If we never treat them lightly,
But improve them ever rightly—
Use them well.

The Mobilization of the Artillery.

Sir.—In the *Broad Arrow* of 11th December last, there appeared perhaps, the most interesting letter—at all events to all those who have the efficiency and completeness of our artillery service really at heart—that has ever been printed in its columns. This letter was headed "The Dearth of Artillery," a modest title, looking at the important, indeed, I may say, vital questions, "Swingletree" has opened up. With a view to a more thorough ventilation, and also to a better comprehension of the subject, I venture to trouble you with some questions, a few of which I have endeavored to answer, but very imperfectly. However, every officer in the regiment (and we have, according to latest published list, 1463, of which 543 are regimental field officers of all grades, with 915 captains and lieutenants, on full pay) will be able to consider these questions for himself, and all I ask of each one is, to divest his mind of all "partiality, favour, or affection," and entirely to drop the Conservative element in its broadest sense, which has hitherto been dangerously prevalent throughout the regiment, for what reason it is needless here to say. I have, of course, included in the above figures, only combatant officers, as they alone, in a proper sense, belong to the regiment.

1.—Is Horse Artillery a necessity now-a-days?

I feel I have not only a delicate, but difficult task before me, when trying to answer this question. I will, however, merely preface my reply by saying that I have served with every branch of the regiment in many lands, and have gone through seven of its grades of rank. I am not, however, by any means "an old logic," I am, moreover, free from prejudice, and I think the Horse Artillery the finest and most dashing Service in the world, and it has generally in its ranks the pick of our officers, men and horses. Can I say more to prove my sincerity as to my admiration of and pride in it? The infantry rifle of the present day is a weapon very perfect of its kind, and I am one of those who believe that we have not

nearly exhausted our resources towards obtaining a much more perfect rifle. The rifle has thus become one of the principal causes why Horse Artillery is not now of the same importance as it used to be, and as the rifle continues to improve in length of range, and accuracy of fire in skilled hands, so will the necessity for maintaining Horse Artillery become of less importance. Sir Garnet Wolseley has written, "It is the infantry fire which is more to be dreaded most," so, as a general rule, it is upon it that artillery fire should be brought to bear most. Horse artillery cannot be employed with such certainty of sundering infantry fire as field artillery, nor with such safety to its existence, nor is its rapidity of movement (its great distinctive feature) as necessary now, as it used to be in the good old times of "Queen Bess," and "crossed bayonets." Field artillery batteries, even armed with 16-pounders, and efficiently horsed, answer all purposes of mobility, and rapid manœuvring, and susceptible of great improvement in these respects when the money now swallowed up in maintaining horse artillery separately has been devoted to the full development of a properly organized field artillery. Were it not for a certain amount of jealousy, and perhaps quite a proper pride, which exists at present in the regiment, all artillery officers would doubtless agree on this point; at any rate, the most experienced amongst us. Of course those handsome and smart young officers who are annually selected for the horse artillery, will find great difficulty in thinking so, but eventually many of them may live to change their youthful opinions, as many of the middle aged officers have done. It is impossible to enter more minutely upon this question in a simple letter to the papers, it is sufficient to introduce the question for general consideration.

2. Is garrison artillery necessary, as a distinct branch, nowadays? This question, fortunately, presents no difficulties in handling, as few officers will find their feelings, or their regimental pride, much hurt by the suppression of garrison artillery, which a smart horse artillery youngster, full of life and go-at-my-elbow, says is only a refuge for the blind, the lame, and the lazy. It is to be hoped there are really none of this kind on the Active List, and that this is only a healthy example of exuberant youthful chaff on the part of the smart horse artillery sub. No more ridiculous sight can ever be presented to a soldier's eye than garrison gunners brigaded as a regiment of infantry. The most ludicrous feature of this system has been shown up by "Swingletree," when he represents heavy-bodied garrison gunners skirmishing, great tall, stout men, finding immense difficulty in obtaining sufficient cover, and where weapons are, to all intents and purposes, useless. The only purpose for which garrison artillery ought to be maintained, is with a view to its employment for short periods at a time, in such fortresses as Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Bermuda, &c. and on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. There is no reason whatever that these garrison gunners should not also be field artillery gunners; really and for all practical purposes they are so (ask Lord Cardwell and 1st Brigade), and were reliefs carried out judiciously, there could be no possible objection or difficulty in abolishing garrison artillery as a distinct branch of the regiment, and thus greatly increasing the capabilities of expanding the most important branch of the regiment—viz., the field artillery. Militia and volunteer artillery, supplemented by sailors, marine and land artillerymen of the regular

Services, properly officered, and by reserve men of all classes, when come-at-able, in Great Britain and Ireland especially, would do all that is required from garrison artillery, and in war time they would relieve as many garrison gunners as would nearly double our present field artillery in the United Kingdom.

3. Is not a thoroughly efficient and sufficiently mobile field artillery all that is required at the present day?

Without attempting to lay down arbitrarily what number of batteries is absolutely necessary for our Service, my object is simply to make our system (of field artillery, the really important branch) as telescopic, or capable of expansion, as possible. We must therefore first considerably increase our establishment of drivers—no great difficulty, as judicious use of garrison artillery does not necessitate any increase in peace time to our establishment of gunners. All officers who have ever driven in a team of six horses, will know how difficult it is to drive so as to work together, and get the most out of the team without unduly exerting some one of the six animals, more especially over rough ground. Let those who doubt me drive for three days a week for six months, not on Woolwich Common nor on the Sussex Downs, but over a rusty country, intersected by irritating and vicious looking dry water channels, with some patches of ground covered with large loose stones thrown in at uncertain intervals to vary the monotony: they will then find out what are the indispensable requirements of a well trained artillery driver with our necessary system of elastic draught. We must also increase, not, however, largely, our number of horses: it will not answer now-a-days to trust entirely to obtaining horses at a few days' notice, even partially trained ones. The next, but perhaps most important step with regard to all Field Artillery, is the entire abolition of our present pattern wagon. It is quite a sufficient evil to have our guns horsed as they have to be horsed, with three pairs of horses, one pair in front of another, without unnecessarily continuing the evil by retaining such a clumsy contrivance as this wagon. A few of its most hideous deformities tending to disastrous results I propose to shew up now, even as I have done for some years past, since 1857 in fact. When I look back calmly on the matter, the fires of youth no longer burning fiercely, I can hardly believe that in the new drill book the manœuvres are still laid down to be performed with these awfully clumsy inventions dodging about after the guns, adding to the dust, noise, and greater frequency of accidents, and consequently to the great difficulty of properly drilling and handling any large number of guns, yet that this custom is still to be retained, is a fact. Markers, one great absurdity, have been discontinued as such, and in their places we have "coverers;" but I presume the compilers of our "Manual of Field Artillery Exercises" (the book is of course an improvement on the old one) could not entirely divest themselves of our great principle of Conservatism, and at once face the matter boldly, abolishing these monstrous wagons from the drill book at any rate—as a beginning. Stay! I hear a voice in the crowd lustily crying out, "What! abolish wagons!! how then are the men and spare stores to be carried?" I hope to show my "esteemed friend" with the strong voice, that there need be no great difficulty with regard to this question. Now, let me from Captain Kerniss's "Treatise on Military Carriages, &c.," state some facts regarding

this wagon, taking the 9 pounder M.L.W.I. (R.) wagon as our example for all:—Weight, with limber packed and six gunners on it, 48 cwt.; length, 20ft. 5½ in.; width, 4ft. 6 in.; angle, packed, with six gunners on it, 35°; maximum through which it can turn, 29ft. 5½ in.; maximum locking angle, 54°.

This clumsy arrangement is manoeuvred on parade with the guns, and is taken with the battery on service at a distance (so the "Manual" says) in action of about 500 yards from the battery, and if possible, under cover. The latter, for such a large machine, is rarely obtainable. The lids of all its ammunition boxes must be opened (men first dismounting) upwards, and the ammunition is not only by this means dangerously exposed to accidental ignition (this has often occurred), but it is very difficult for a shortish man, of five feet six inches say, to take out the ammunition. Moreover, when the ammunition of the gun limbers has to be replenished from wagon limbers and bodies when in action—the system is too complicated and tedious to be detailed here, but it is absurd enough, and can be found in the "Manual," and when found made a note of by the curious. The fact that six—sometimes seven—gunners are conveyed in this machine while at peaceful drill, does not make it at all certain they can be so carried on active service before an enemy. Fancy a wagon and limber, with six boxes, containing 144lbs. of powder, and some ninety six loaded shells, six gunners, three drivers, and six horses, with harness and stores, being at one time blown to pieces. This danger is not exaggerated, as might be proved. I propose, therefore, to do away with this dangerous and clumsy machine, and to substitute particularly constructed limbers in its place, which answer for gun limbers also. Let me here point out that a wagon and its limber would thus become three limbers—the gun limber would make four per gun per battery—for the first line of wagons—and as many more might be retained as were necessary to complete the battery up to any required number. The present wagon exposes six gunners, three drivers, six horses, six ammunition boxes, and a considerable number of stores, to instant destruction from accidents, more liable to occur on service. The limbers I propose to adopt in lieu of this, are exactly like each other in every respect every part being interchangeable; they only require one driver, one pair of horses; carry thirty six rounds of ammunition, and two or three gunners, as may be advisable; they never actually manoeuvre with their battery, the ammunition is served out from below, and either from before or behind, according as the battery is retiring or advancing in action; the men need not necessarily dismount if disabled; the ammunition is not unnecessarily exposed; these limbers have two wheels only, and when detached from the gun, their liability to upset becomes, practically speaking, an impossibility, and they can carry from twenty six to thirty six rounds of ammunition according to calibre of gun. They can also be adapted very simply to carry spare rifle ammunition for infantry. Cover, when at all available, can easily be procured for them, and when not procurable, small pits only are required and can be dug in a short time. Thus, therefore, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, they need never be unnecessarily exposed, and are able, with safety, to keep close to their batteries anywhere. Ammunition is most rapidly replenished, and is simply done by unhooking the two front pair of horses, sending away the empty limber, and hook-

ing on another in its place, done in a few seconds. The empty limber when returning to the rear, can convey disabled men out of action, indeed, the uses to which these limbers can be put are manifold. They are, moreover, excessively handy, capable of turning as easily about as a single horse, travelling as fast as a gun, and subject only to one man and one pair of horses, not three men and three pairs of horses, which latter leads to delay and difficulty in very many instances. Our present W. I. field gun carriage carries three men in its limber (at a pinch uncomfortably enough), two on the axle tree boxes, and the wagon limber and body carries six men. My four limbers carry twelve men. We have thus, with the limber system, five men with gun carriage, two mounted non-commissioned officers (viz. No. 1 and covers) with nine gunners in three limbers and six drivers, and if we mount gunners on off horses (rather unnecessary), we have six more gunners, making a total of two non-commissioned officers, twenty gunners, and six drivers to every gun who can be carried on to the scene of action fresh and fit to serve their guns.

Three gunners being sufficient to serve any of our present field guns efficiently, few men at any time need be exposed, leaving thus six clear reliefs of three men. In peace time one spare limber per gun need only be issued to batteries; any number can be kept in store. Being constructed mostly of wrought iron they do not deteriorate—in fact, as Lieutenant Colonel F. Clare says in his treatise on "Military Travelling Carriages, and the Principles affecting their Construction," page 37, "Wrought iron, if protected from moisture on the surface, is practically indestructible." They therefore, cost nothing to keep. Guns in peace time in Great Britain and Ireland at any rate, require only four horses each, and the men never require to ride on axle tree boxes. We thus have, on the limber system, six horses less per gun than are required on field service, or are required in the wagon system in peace time. Four of these can now be utilized in horsing double the number of guns we have in Great Britain and Ireland. Thus if we have now eighty batteries or 450 guns, we can have for about the same cost, or even less, if we abolish horse artillery as a separate branch (or rather amalgamate horse and field artillery 160 batteries, or 960 guns. It is an acknowledged fact, in the present day, that efficacy of fire is before all other considerations, the most important for field artillery indeed, its very existence in the field depends upon this, therefore, the more guns we can have in peace time, the more skilled gunners we will have in war time. These 150 batteries can very readily be brought up to war standard. Indeed, if horse field, and garrison artillery, all became field artillery, and the brigade system it abolished, the saving in money would be considerable, and the gain as regards efficiency and numbers "on the great day of the struggle" cannot be overestimated. Perhaps the invasion of England would take its place among the many monstrous myths of the past. Improvement, with the means at our disposal, viz., the best officers, men, horses, and material in the world, and always remembering that there is a limit to our tax-paying capabilities, must be the order of the day. Selfish pride, love of show, and conservatism, must all vanish before such a powerful adversary as improvement. The War Office, in all its branches, well incur grave responsibilities, if it does not at once give serious attention to these matters, and to the numerous warnings it has received, and is

daily receiving and above all "to the signs of the times"—signs that "he who runs may read."

4. Is not India one of the most suitable countries, and in every way well adapted for developing our field artillery, and have her resources in this respect been fairly gauged and applied?

The answer to this question might be given simply and emphatically—"yes," with regard to its first part; with a very decided "no" in regard to its second part, but a little explanation will satisfy all requirements. Suitable ground of every description and to almost any extent is there available at no cost, and can be used all over India, for about six months out of every twelve. Stores, powder, harness, &c. can be there manufactured more cheaply, and nearly as perfectly as here in England, so nearly so, indeed that it requires a practised eye, or skilled workman, to discover the difference. Barracks, stables, drill sheds, riding schools, all of a portable nature, susceptible of easy conveyance from one site to another, as the sites become soiled and unhealthy, as they are apt to become, in tropical climates, could be constructed at no great cost, and with a vast saving, and with great benefit to the health and efficiency of men and horses, in place of those ugly "stone jungles" which now disfigure the country, and occasionally tumble down! Our Austrian colonies possess almost endless resources for breeding the noble quadruped so intimately connected with the field artillery, and the breeders of horses are only waiting for encouragement from Government, and proper steamboat communication between Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, and India, and even the latter country itself in this respect, viz., the breeding of horses, possesses no mean resources. Garrison artillery is useless in India; and I do not care to waste precious moments in arguing on this question.

Our distribution of brigades (they ought to be at once abolished), and batteries, is faulty in the extreme, both in England and in India. Moreover, our regimental colonels have nothing whatever to do; they have already been removed from brigades, yet they still, in many instances, command brigades to which they have ceased to belong. There can no longer be colonels of horse artillery, as they too have been removed from horse artillery brigades; still many colonels draw horse artillery pay and emoluments, although they actually do not belong to that branch of the regiments, being only on the staff of the army, like all other regimental colonels. The pay of the horse artillery officers ought not now to extend further than to the rank of regimental lieutenant colonel. Three fourths of our lieutenant colonels doing regimental duty on the present brigade system, are doing nothing, as Swingletree facetiously and happily remarks, but "worrying and interfering with majors to the destruction of all real discipline and efficiency." Our Ordnance Department and departments of Supply generally, all over the world, are not in a satisfactory state, and this is the more to be deplored, as the officers of these departments are themselves thoroughly alive to this fact, but are without any means of remedying defects.

I will now conclude with a few questions, which I trust some more able individual may answer satisfactorily. Ventilation tends to the spread of true knowledge, and renders improvement easy.

5. Why is the brigade system retained at such an expense and inconvenience?

6. Why are gunnery instructors still retained, to the confusion of all battery officers, and the waste of public money?

7. Why is every battery not provided with an officer (from the ranks if considered best) to superintend pay, stores, barracks, clothing, and food, which superintendence, with its consequent responsibilities, pecuniary and otherwise, is now thrown entirely upon the unfortunate battery commanding officer?

8. Is it possible for any battery commanding officer to do all this work, and yet to drill, train, discipline, and instruct his men, at the same time keeping himself up to all the changes and improvements of the day as well?—which latter was well exemplified in the following remarks made by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief about this time last year, in the theatre of the R. U. S. Institution, "Artillery officers have such very important occupations to attend to, such vast subjects of interest from day to day—now more than ever—come before them, that they have little or no leisure for any other occupation."

9. Is the deputy adjutant general R. A. at the Horse Guards (the three last all died in harness) a sufficient authority to guide the Commander-in-Chief, always a Line or Guardsman, in artillery matters?

10. Has not the full development and perfect efficiency of the regiment been greatly retarded by not having a special chief of artillery staff as head of the regiment, assisted by an "Artillery Intelligence Department," under the Commander in Chief?

11. Is it at all necessary now to maintain inspectors general of artillery anywhere?

12. Why should not the battery at once be recognized as the unit throughout the regiment?

13. Should not majors commanding batteries be vested with full power to award all minor punishments, only bringing men before higher authority (*vide* Sir Lumley Graham's late Royal United Service Institution Essay) when it is deemed necessary to arraign them for trial before courts martial?

14. Should not all regimental colonels at once be removed from the list of officers available for any duty with the regiment, and only be appointed to commands of artillery in districts, and to brigades and divisions of the army in their turn with the officers of similar rank throughout the Guards, Cavalry, and Line?—Yours truly,

FUTONELL.

R.A. and R.E. Club, 3, Pall Mall,
February 9, 1876.

Launch of the Shannon.

The most economical ironclad frigate ever built for the Royal Navy was launched at Pembroke Yard on the 11th inst. The *Shannon* was destroyed in the summer of 1873, and since then has been in course of construction under the directions of F. Martin, Esq., the Chief-Constructor of the yard. The length of this ship is 260 feet, breadth fifty-four feet, and mean draught of water twenty-one feet three inches. At this draught she will displace 5103 tons.

The armour protection of the *Shannon* is arranged in the most singular manner; there being no other specimen of the kind afloat. The armour plated belt extends from right aft to about sixty feet from the bow, and at that point a transverse armour-plated bulkhead extends to some feet above the upper deck. All the guns are fought abaft this bulkhead, which therefore

protects them from raking fire. Above the upper deck the sides are armour plated for a sufficient distance abaft the armoured bulkhead to protect two 18-ton guns, which may be fired right ahead or the broadside. On the fore-side of the armour plated bulkhead, a 3 inch armoured deck is laid at five feet below the water line, the space between that deck and the main deck being filled in with about 100 tons of coals. When the coals are consumed, the ship can be kept to her trim by filling this space with water. The whole length of the main deck abaft the bulkhead is covered with 1½ inch iron plates. The armour plating in the belt at the water line is 9 inches thick and 6 inches thick above; the trunk backing being 10 inches and 13 inches thick respectively. The armour-plating on the bulkhead will be nine inches and eight inches thick, and the backing ten inches. The armament will consist of nine 18-ton guns and six Gatling guns. The indicated horse power is expected to be 3500, which will give a speed of about thirteen knots. The total quantity of coals carried will be about 280 tons.

Mr. Barnaby, the Director of Naval Construction, stated in a paper read to the Institution of Naval Architects in 1874, that the *Shannon* will be as unassailable as the *Hercules* or *Sultan*. He also stated that if he were to compare the *Shannon* with existing ironclads he should pit her against the latest three completed, viz.—the *Swiftsure* and *Triumph*; although the cost would stand in the ratio of 63 for the *Swiftsure* to 54 for the *Shannon*. Two such ships as the *Shannon* can be built at the same outlay as for one *Alexandra*. The total cost of the *Shannon* will be £240,000, while the unarmoured *Shah* will cost at least £267,000. When we remember that the comparatively unprotected and inoffensive *Achilles* class cost £450,000 a piece, while each of the wooden ironclad compromises, known as the *Prince Consort* class, cost £250,000, the economical character of this design is apparent, especially when the rise in the cost of materials and labour during the past ten years is taken into account. We think the nation may be congratulated upon the fact that for £240,060 we have launched as good an ironclad as the Turks have secured in *Mendouhijé*—launched this week—at a cost of at least £350,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW. The real name of the writer must invariably accompany each communication to insure insertion, but not necessarily for publication.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, 8th April 1876.

The last *Social* for the Prince of Wales Rifles took place at the Sergeants' Mess room on the 3rd inst. The room was crowded to its full extent: The chair was occupied by Sergeant Major Johnson; and present on the platform were Colonel Fletcher, D. A. General, C. M. G., Colonel Bacon, R. Major, Colonel Lovelace, Cavalry Staff, Col. Lyman, Majors Bond, Barnjum and many other officers. Suffice it to say that the programme was carried out very successfully. At its termination Major Bond on behalf of the guests and his brother officers, tendered

his warm thanks to the chairman and N. C. Officers of the corps for the course of entertainments given during the winter months, assuring them that they had the entire sympathy and support of their officers in all movements conducive to the credit of the old *First*. Colonel Fletcher and Colonel Lyman made some brief remarks relative to the formation of the Rifles some 22 years since, Colonel Lyman stating that he raised No. 1 Company, Col. Fletcher No 2, and that with the exception of two troops of the Royal Montreal Cavalry, re-organized at that time, they were the only uniformed corps in the Dominion. The National Anthem closed the proceeding.

It is expected that the whole of the City force will parade on Her Majesty's Birthday; it is now many years since the Volunteers have done honor to the natal day of our beloved Sovereign, and every corps I am certain, will be well represented on such an auspicious occasion.

The proposal by a member of the P. Parliament to discard the *Scarlet Tunic*, and substitute Grey for the glorious old British valor, will find no response in the hearts of our volunteers.

A motion has been made in the Council of the Corporation to either have the old drill shed re-roofed or to provide proper accommodation for the Volunteer elsewhere; this, it is to be hoped, will take place at an early date. X.

REVIEWS.

"The Clerical Guide and Churchman's Directory, 1876," edited by C. V. FORSTER BLISS, is a compendious and very complete repertory of the history, past and present, of the Anglican Church in British North America. The names and residences of all its clergy, with notices of their services and standing; Full accounts of the Synod Universities and other Institutions connected with the National Church, the whole arranged in diocese, which follow the order of the date of foundation; An alphabetical list of Priests and Deacons; A list of the succession of Archbishops of Canterbury from St. Augustino; A list of the English Hierarchy of that of the Church in Ireland, Scotland, Colonial, and Missionary Bishops; The Bishops of the Church in the United States; The Church in Hayti and of retired Bishops, Statistics of the Church and a Necrology containing valuable historical information of the great and holy men connected with the Church in Canada who have worthily fulfilled their missions here.

This is a very valuable little volume and reflects great credit on the literary ability as well as the power of condensation and arrangement possessed by the Editor.

It is a much needed addition to the list of Gazetteers and Directories which the literary progress of the age requires and will be a valuable acquisition to the desks and libraries of professional men.

Parliamentary.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday last, by his Excellency the Governor General with the usual formalities His Excellency delivered the following speech:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons

I thank you for the care and deliberation with which you have discharged the duties that have devolved upon you during the session. The bill you have passed relative to the management of Indian affairs and the gradual enfranchisement of the Indians will not only be useful, as a consolidation of existing statutes, but will afford further evidence of the interests taken by the people of Canada in the welfare of their countrymen. It is interesting to know that many of its provisions are suggested by the Indian Councils of older Provinces. It is my intention during the recess to make a treaty arrangement with the Indian tribes in the Western Saskatchewan country for the extinguishment of their title and thereby to open another large tract of fertile territory for settlement and cultivation. The formation of the new district of Keewatin, in the eastern part of the North West country, and the progress made in opening up railway and telegraphic communication to the interior, will, with the improvements effected on our land system, further prepare the way for the rapid settlement of those vast regions, and will, at no distant day, materially contribute to the trade and extend the prestige of the Dominion. I am glad to be able to say that we have now over 700 miles of telegraph in operation west of the Red River. The amendments made to the law relating to elections for the House of Commons will, I trust, have the result of obtaining and unbiased expression of opinion of the electors in selecting their representatives. The measures you have passed for the purpose of securing a careful return of criminal, insolvency and railway statistics will, I doubt not, be of essential service in promoting important objects, as well as providing much needed information on each of these subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the supplies you have voted for the public service. I shall not fail to consider the clause you have attached to the vote for works of construction on the Pacific Railway. I am glad that a wise economy obviated the necessity of imposing any fresh taxation on the people. I trust that increased commercial prosperity will justify your confidence in the future.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I regret that I am unable to announce that any further progress has been made with the arrangements for the settlement of the compensation to be paid for our fisheries, in accordance with the Treaty of Washington. I trust that on your return to your respective homes you may find the promise awaiting you of a prosperous season, and that your labors out of session may be as useful and beneficial as they have been during your attendance in Parliament.

A gentleman travelling in Texas met on the road a wagon drawn by four oxen, driven by a countryman, who, in addition to the skillful flourish and crack of his whip,

was encouraging his horned horses after this fashion:

"Haw, Presbyterian! Gee, Baptist! G'lang there, Episcopalian! Get up, Methodist!"

The gentleman stopped the driver, remarking to him that he had queer names for his oxen, and he would like to know why he called them thus.

Said the driver: "I call this ox Presbyterian because he is a true blue, never fails, pulls through difficulties holds out to the end, and knows more than the rest. I call this one Baptist because he is always after water and seems as though he'd never get enough, and he won't eat with the others. I call this one Episcopalian because he has a mighty way of holding his head up, and if the yoke gets tight he tries to kick clear of the traces. I call this one Methodist because he puffs, blows and bellows as he goes along, and you'd think he was pullin' all creation, but he don't pull a pound unless you continually stir him up. G'lang!"

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—Fair dealing can be relied on.—N. Y. Herald, August 23. A genuine distribution.—World, September 8. Not one of the numbers of the day.—Weekly Tribune, July 7. They give general satisfaction.—Staats Zeitung, August 6.

REFERENCES.—By kind permission we refer to the following: Franklin S. Lane, Louisville, drew \$13,000. Miss Hattie Baker, Charleston, \$9,000. Mrs. Louisa T. Blake, Saint Paul, \$7,000. Samuel V. Raymond, Boston, \$5,500. Eugene P. Brackett, Pittsburg, \$3,000. Miss Annie Osgood, New Orleans, \$5,000. Emory L. Pratt, Columbus, Ohio, \$7,000.

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Undaunted by the misfortune which in a few moments made ashes and waste of the beautiful work of years, the lapse of a single day found THE ALDINE people housed in larger and finer quarters, and bending every energy to restore and replace their lost facilities. Condolence and sympathy, with generous bestowers of substantial aid, poured from every quarter; and while relying wholly upon their own resources, the conductors of THE ALDINE were deeply moved and strengthened for the work by these evidences of the general anxiety for the welfare of their charge.

The idea of THE ALDINE has always been to win its way as a teacher through the interest and affections of the people—to avoid a technical exclusiveness, and to show rather than to talk of art matters. Without abandoning the popular feature, the publishers feel that the time has come for a more particular discussion of topics connected with the artistic and aesthetic culture of our people, and to this end they propose to introduce many new features.

In attempting to describe what *The Art Journal of America* will be, it may be expedient to begin by stating what it will not be.

It will not be imported from England, and published here by the addition of an American imprint.

It will not be foreign to the ideas and interests of Americans.

It will not depend for its American character mainly on added pages from the illustrated catalogues of large manufacturers.

It will not hinder art cultivation by using superseded processes of illustration because the plates are to be used second and because there was a popular prejudice, preceding education, that valued "steel-plates" by comparative expense rather than by excellence.

It will be thoroughly American and national, without being narrowly or conceited.

It will teach Americans the beauties of their country and the progress of their art workers; but it will also bring home to their freshest examples of foreign masterpieces that shall show the heights to be conquered, and stir the emulation and ambition of our younger civilization.

It will furnish communications on art topics from a corps of regular correspondents at the principal art centres of the world—making a contemporaneous history of the higher branches of human industry.

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1776.

1876.

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