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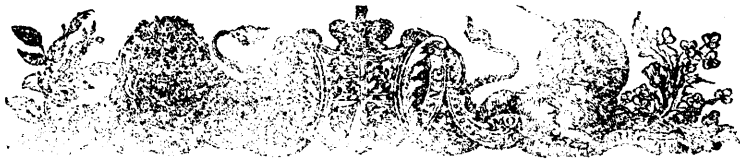
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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1875.

No. 38.

### 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 insertion 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.

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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.

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The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

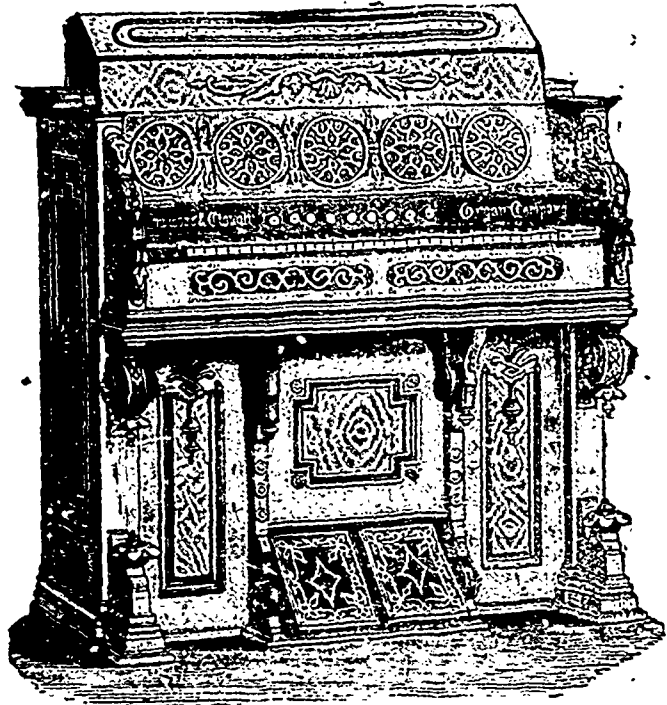
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## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1875.

No. 38.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Minister of Militia received a telegram from Major Ritchie, of the Nova Scotian team, stating that the United States Customs authorities at Island Pond had seized the trophies won at the Dominion Rifle Association matches held here last week, on the plea of an alleged infraction of the Customs regulations of that country. The Department of Customs here at once communicated with the American Customs authorities in reference to this gross breach of International courtesy, and as it was evident that the articles detained were merely *in transitu*, and not intended for sale in the United States, they were released.

At Kingston the veterans of 1812-13 in that county were paid by Lt. Col. Macpherson on the 14th. Twenty six were paid, the youngest seventy nine years, and the oldest ninety-nine. Forty-five applied, one died and the others did not appear being sick.

The Crimean guns which were presented to the city of Ottawa by Her Majesty the Queen a few years ago, are being removed from their late site on the Major's Hill, and are to be mounted in rear of the Parliament House, on a site facing the Ottawa river. It was indeed high time that something was done to preserve those relics of British prowess from destruction.

The formal opening of the new Normal School here will take place on Wednesday next, 22nd inst., at Gowan's Hall. Hon. Mr. Mowat and other distinguished gentlemen will be present on the occasion.

Mr. Ford, H. M. *Charge D' Affaires* at Dramstadt, who has been appointed agent of the Commission which is shortly to meet at Halifax, under the Washington Treaty, to determine the amount to be paid by the Americans for the use of our fisheries, and Mr. Bergue, of the Foreign office, who has been appointed Secretary to Washington for this Commission, arrived in Ottawa on the 16th. These gentlemen, while here, will make the necessary arrangements for preparing the case on the part of Great Britain to be submitted to the Commission.

A number of Boston capitalists are about to purchase from a Canadian firm a patent for manufacturing india rubber from the common milk weed, which for some time has been successfully worked.

It is now stated that the amount stolen by young Nicholls from the Bank of Commerce, Montreal, is between \$60,000 and \$70,000.

Desaulles, the absconding clerk of the Crown at Montreal, has been heard from at Yarennes, France. He has resigned his post, and Mr. Schiller has been sworn in in his place.

The *New York Herald*, speaking of the administration of Indian affairs, says:—"Indian affairs are far better managed in the Dominion of Canada than in this country. According to the last report of the Commissioners in charge of the matter across the frontier, of which an interesting account is published elsewhere, the savage tribes have been converted into thrifty villagers by a process which combines common sense with a keen knowledge of human nature. The most fertile source of all our Indian wars is the cheating and knavery of white traders and government agents. The Canadian authorities, by dealing honestly with the aborigines, earn their confidence and esteem and achieve the work of civilization without the slightest trouble."

The Hon. John Young is at present in Ottawa in connection with the Baie Verte Canal. The Hon. W. P. Howland having returned from Europe, the Commissioners will meet shortly in St. John, N.B., to prepare a final report on the practicability of this scheme.

Three hundred miles of the Pacific telegraph line between Fort Pelly and Battle River have been constructed.

The contract for the iron work on the western extension of the department building, Ottawa, has been awarded to Ives & Co., of Montreal. The contract price is said to be between \$45,000 and \$50,000.

Chicago is the biggest grain mart in the world, and handles about 90,000,000 bushels annually.

Sixteen thousand eight hundred and eighty nine persons were banished from Russia to Siberia, between May and October last. One thousand and eighty women and children over fifteen years of age, with one thousand two hundred and sixty nine young children, voluntarily accompanied the ex-ciles.

The Bonapartists are actively moving in France, and the Constitutional Party has become alarmed.

The cattle disease threatens to become very destructive in England. There are six thousand cases in Devonshire alone.

Southern France has again been devastated by floods and the corps have been greatly damaged. At St. Chinian, about seventy persons are supposed to have perished from a waterspout.

The tunnel under the English Channel will be constructed between Cape Grisnez and Folkestone. It will be twenty four miles long, and as the French assembly and the English Parliament have passed their respective channel tunnel bills, and there is plenty of money in the hands of the tunnel companies, the work will soon be commenced.

*La France*, of Paris, declares it has trustworthy information that a change is likely to take place in the policy of the Right Centre, that is due to the wishes of the Orleans Princes, who are said to be about to renounce all claims to the Throne, and adhere to the Republic without reserve.

Cape Colony, Africa, has 800 miles of railway in course of construction at a cost of \$20,000,000.

An Alexandria paper states, that Egypt will probably soon become an important exporter of salt to India.

The Prussian Chambers have voted the sum of \$30,000 to defray the cost of rebuilding the Academy of Art at Cusseldorf.

An exchange says that a German in New York has discovered a method of making leather from tissue paper, and that the right to manufacture the article in the United States has been sold for \$250,000.

A Madrid correspondent of *London Times* summarizes a circular of the Papal Nuncio to the Bishops as follows: the Nuncio claims fulfilment of the Concordat, which forbids the exercise of any non-Catholic creed, and requiring a transfer of the superintendence over education to the clergy, and pledging the co-operations of the secular power in suppressing heretical teaching and literature.

He says "one of the causes of the civil war is the way in which religious unity has been misunderstood by previous governments. For these reasons, and in view of consequences, the Holy See believes itself strictly obliged to present these observations to the Government." The *Times* correspondent adds: "No doubt the presentation of this audacious claim at a time when a Liberal cabinet has just been installed, implies a threat that if the Government reject it, a blessing of the Church will be definitely transferred to Don Carlos and peace will be retarded in every possible way."

The *London Globe* has reason to believe that the Lords of the Admiralty contemplate a cruise for the inspection of the Government Works at Malta. The navy yards of France and probably those of Italy will also be visited.

Vienna, 14.—In response to an appeal from the Prince of Montenegro, the Austrian Government has sent a staff of surgeons to attend to the large number of wounded insurgents who have been brought into Montenegrin territory and the Government of Dalmatia has been instructed to forward supplies of food for 30,000 refugees now in Montenegro, in great distress and destitution.

The health of Jerusalem is at the present moment good; but cholera is making sad havoc at Beyrout and Damascus, and is spreading in other districts.

## Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

## SEVENTH ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE, SPIRITED COMPETITION, AND SPLENDID WEATHER

[Not being able to attend all the matches of the Dominion Rifle Association, and as our Contemporary the *Times* has a very full report of them, we have concluded to copy them from its columns.]

The seventh annual prize meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association commenced at the Rideau Range this morning under the most favourable auspices. The weather was all that could be desired, bright and clear, and just as much wind prevailing from the northwest as kept the atmosphere cool, without interfering with the shooting. The spectators also mustered in good numbers and seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings, as well they might do, for the scene was a most animate one. The various tents pitched formed quite a little camp, and the Union Jack floated over many of them; the bright uniforms of the military contrasting strongly with the more sombre garments of the civilian competitors, created a panorama of the most pleasing character. Lt. Col. Stuart assisted by Capt. Brown Wallis and Capt. J. Walsh, G. G. F. G., had charge of the Secretary's office and these gentlemen, with Col. Bacon, the statistical officer, were most obliging to the members of the press in affording all the information and facilities that laid in their power. They provided a spacious table in the statistics office for their use, thus they were saved the inconvenience of writing in the open air. The shooting on the whole was excellent, several of the Wimbledon men fully sustaining their reputation as shots. At half past ten o'clock the muster of competitors for the meeting was complete and a general move was made for the 200 yards range in the All Comers' match, when the first shot was fired by Col. Walker Powell, Adjutant General. At this time there were upon the ground besides the officers above named Lieut. Col. Beer, New Brunswick; Major Ritchie, (late Secretary to the Provincial Rifle Association, Nova Scotia), Lieut. Col. Lamontagne, Quebec; Lieut. Colonel Bacon Montreal; Lieut. Colonel Worsley, Capt. Weatherly, Major Mattice, B. M., Col. Chamberlin, Capt. J. J. Mason, 13th Battalion, Lieut. J. Adam, do., (both Wimbledon men,) Major White, and a host of officers of the Guards, many of the latter acting in the capacity of register keepers at the different points. The bugle having sounded "Commence Firing," the targets were hoisted into their places. Col. Powell delivered a shot at No. 1 target, scoring a bull's eye. A gun belonging to the Field Battery, stationed on the hill, was fired, and squads went to their posts and the match commenced in earnest. Most of the competitors from a distance had never seen the Brunel target before, and were loud in their praises of both it and the style of marking. The arrangements altogether this year are much better than they have been in any previous one. A line of telegraph was laid from the butts to the firing point, so that in case of any dispute arising as to the location of a bit, the question can be settled without the delay occasioned by a visit to the target. There was also a telegraph office under the charge of Mr. George Macdonald, for the despatch of messages to any part of the Dominion, thus those who wished to communicate the results to their friends at a distance,

could do so easily. The corps represented are the Ottawa Battery of Garrison Artillery; Governor General's Foot Guards, and the Metropolitan Rifle Association; 10th Royals and 2nd Queen's Own, Toronto; 13th Battalion, Hamilton; 41st Brockville; 42nd, Ramsay; Hastings Rifle Association; 73rd Battalion, Nova Scotia; 63rd Battalion, Halifax, N. S.; 5th Battalion, Quebec; Wakefield Infantry; Prince of Wales Rifles, Montreal; Garrison Artillery, Montreal; 50th and 60th Battalions, Eastern Townships 54th Battalion, Richmond, 8th Cavalry, New Brunswick.

In the All Comers' Match there were 135 entries against 115 last year, an increase which shows the increasing popularity of rifle shooting in the Dominion. While the first stage of the match was being shot, a large addition was made to the visitors, among whom were noticed the Hon. the Minister of Militia, Mr. Allan Gilmour, Mr. T. D. Harrington, Mr. J. M. Currier, M. P., Mr. John Langton, Capt. Stewart, Ottawa Field Battery; Dr. Malloch, G. G. F. G.; Dr. Bentley, Ottawa Field Battery; Capt. Grant, Major Macdonald, Mr. E. C. Barber, Major White, winner of the Elkington Cup at Toronto; Capt. Graham, Halifax Field Battery, and several others whose names our reporter was unable to ascertain. By the way, here it may be as well to remark that the very efficient staff of markers was under the charge of Captain Weatherly, who acted as range officer throughout the day, having with him Sergt Major Keating, Mr. Cawdron was the armourer, but his services in the shape of repairing damages to rifles were not required throughout the day. At noon the first stage of the All Comers' was not concluded, and the gun having announced the hour, the bugle sounded cease firing and a general dispersing was made in search of edibles. A capital luncheon, given by Lt. Col. Gzowski, President of the Association, which was spread in a spacious marquee for the entertainment of a large number of invited guests. The repast was got up by Mr. Kavanagh, of the Queen Restaurant, and it is only sufficient to mention his name as being the caterer to vouch for the excellence of the viands. Col. Walker Powell presided, having on his right the Hon. Mr. Vail, and on his left Mr. J. M. Currier, M. P. Most of the gentlemen before mentioned were present. After a due amount of attention had been paid to the comestibles Col. Walker Powell said as there were several gentlemen present who were obliged to leave in a short time he would request all present to fill their glasses and drink a toast which he felt sure all would honour most loyally. He gave them "The health of the Queen."

The toast was honoured by three most vociferous cheers.

The gallant Colonel then proposed the "Governor General," alluding to the interest His Excellency had always taken in all that pertained to the militia system of Canada.

This toast was also received with enthusiasm.

The next toast from the chair was that of "the Minister of Militia." The chairman said in proposing it, that he had always found the Hon. Mr. Vail during the intercourse he had had with him in the department of which he was the head, to be ready to do all in his power to render assistance to the militia of the Dominion. He therefore called upon them to drink his health with all the honors they could.

Those around the table immediately stated in song that the Hon. gentleman was

"a jolly good fellow," and cheered him most enthusiastically. On silence being restored.

"The Hon. Mr. Vail, rose to respond. He said when he visited the range that day he did not expect either to make a long stay, or to be called upon to speak, and had there not been so many present, whom he had not had the pleasure of having met previously, he should not have made a speech at all. He felt glad to see so many who had come from the remote parts of the Dominion, as it was a proof that those who composed the Volunteer Militia would not allow difficulties or small affairs to deter them from doing their duty to their country, at cost of their time and their means. He looked upon such meetings as the one at present in progress as being a proof of their patriotism. (cheers). In speaking of the competition for admittance to the Wimbledon team, the hon. gentleman said he was glad to see that it had been decided it should take place this year in Ottawa. He was not in the secrets of the Dominion Rifle Association, and therefore he could not say whether it was the intention to hold the competition every year in Ottawa, but he thought it would be well to hold them over the same range, so that all should compete to the same advantage, that is on the same ground and the same weather. This was a matter, of course, for the association to decide. The Canadian volunteers have now earned for themselves a world wide reputation, and he did not know whether it was wise to send the team to England each year. The money expended in that way might be applied to the uses of the various provincial associations, and he hoped that the requirements of the latter would be taken into consideration. He thought that the sending home of the team once in three years was also a matter worthy of thought, as it would effect a saving to the funds of the Association, to the benefit of those in the provinces. The Wimbledon team had done well, and the people in England knew what they can do and they could afford to forego their trip for a year or two. The hon. gentleman proceeded to say that during the nine or ten months he had been at the head of the Militia Department, he had had reason to be proud of the Canadian forces. He had taken occasion to visit one of the largest camps in the Dominion this summer, that at Niagara, and he was most gratified at what he saw there. The orderly and soldier-like conduct of the whole was most creditable to the officers, the men and the system adopted. The Dominion had reason to be proud of such a force; he also visited the camp at Halifax, N. S. where he had the pleasure of distributing the prizes to the successful competitors in the matches, and he had, in addressing them, pleasure in saying that they were quite equal to the Volunteers of Ontario. He thought those in the Lower Provinces, in a measure, lacked the enthusiasm which characterized those in the Upper. The Nova Scotians had the advantage of having Imperial troops quartered among them, and of course that gave them an opportunity of having a thoroughly well disciplined body of men to copy from. There were a class of persons who characterized the volunteers as playthings, but the very same people were the most glad to fall back upon them on the first sign of a civil disturbance (hear, hear.) He looked upon the force as being a most important one, both as a defensive measure and also as one for the prevention of commotions in the Dominion. For himself he would say that he should be most happy, either as head of the Militia office, or on the floor of Parliament, at all

times to do all in his power to further the interests of the volunteer service, and its members, more especially as officers and men devoted so much of their time and money to it, and thereby supplementing the grant made by Government to a very large extent. He concluded by again thanking them for the kind reception of his name. The hon. gentleman at the finish of his remarks was greatly applauded. He then proposed the health of the President of the Dominion Rifle Association, and they were all grateful for the great amount of trouble and expense he had gone to in bringing the association to its present state of prosperity. He made a graceful allusion also to the exertions of the gallant president in bringing to a successful issue, the scheme of sending to England a Canadian team of riflemen, and for his attention to them while there. (Hear, hear.)

Col. Powell on being called upon to respond in Col. Gzowski's absence expressed his thanks to the Hon. Minister of Militia and the gentlemen round the board for the manner in which they had honoured the toast. So far as the Association was concerned there was no person could gainsay the fact that their president whatever he took in hand, he was bound to make it successful, and had done so in that case. He had a spirit of energy which he had infused into the Association. Col. Gzowski had not allowed that spirit to lie dormant in England and to him was due much of the *credit* which the Canadians had been received in Great Britain. Anything he could do with regard to mitigating the difficulties in bringing teams from all parts of the Dominion to compete for the prizes offered by the Association, he was always ready to assist in, both by giving his time and his money. In alluding to the present competition, the speaker expressed his conviction that had the president been at it he would have been highly gratified at seeing the arrangements, both as regards the improved system of targets, butts and marking, and the system of telegraphic communication between them and the firing point. He looked upon it as being a great advantage to be able to get through in three or four days a series of matches which heretofore would take a week to complete. With respect to what the Minister of Militia had said in regard to the volunteers in the Maritime Provinces, he could vouch for the fact, that since he (the speaker) had held the office as Deputy Adjutant General and Adjutant General, he had always found the greatest *esprit* to persuade the corps in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He believed that in the course of a short time the forces of those Provinces would amalgamate with those of the Dominion. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. M. Currier, M. P., in a few brief and complimentary remarks, proposed the health of the "Adjutant General of Canada."

Colonel Walker Powell, in responding, said that when he held the position of Deputy Adjutant and General, he never expected to attain to his present position, as for so many years it had always been occupied by an officer of the English Army. However, during the 13 or 14 years he had been connected with the Militia Department he had seen great progress made in the whole system, and he felt a certain amount of pride that such had been the case in that time. He took office with the idea of doing all he could to promote the welfare of the militia service, and he was glad to see it in so efficient a state at present. Every man

who was a friend to Canada, must feel that the Dominion was now possessed of a force on which the people could depend, in the event of the arising of any civil disturbance, and also in the case of an actual invasion. It was as natural that a country should take the best means to protect itself from aggression, as a single man would—hence the maintenance of the force. As the imperial troops had been withdrawn, Canada had only her own now to look to in case of an emergency. He expressed his opinion that the money granted by Parliament was quite inadequate to the keeping up of the force, and the meeting of the demands made upon both the time and the pockets of the officers and men. Every officer commanding a battalion, and every officer commanding a company, and every man serving in the ranks, alike had to make sacrifice, and it was creditable to their patriotic feeling that such was the case. Justly might they be proud of the sentiments which caused them to act in such a manner for the protection of the Dominion! The gallant Col. again expressed his thanks for the honour they had done him, and returned his best amid cheers.

The Hon. Mr. Vail having a meeting of the Ministers to attend, then took his leave and the party soon after adjourned to the ranges after spending a most agreeable hour.

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Open to all members of this Association, whether by direct contribution or through Affiliated Associations.

1st Prize .....	\$100
2nd Prize .....	50
3rd Prize .....	40
4th Prize .....	20
15 Prizes at \$15 .....	150
Total .....	\$360

TO BE SHOT FOR IN TWO STAGES.

1st Stage Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifle; 2nd Stage, any Rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations. Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 500 yards; 2nd Stage, 800 and 1,000 yards.

In the 1st Stage, highest score to receive \$10  
 Second highest .....

Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50 cents Position—Standing at 200 yards, and any position at the other ranges.

The Second Stage to be fired for by the 60 competitors making the highest score in the First Stage. Highest score to receive \$100. Second highest, \$50.

Entrance Fee—\$1. Ranges—800 and 1,000 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Any position.

The Second Stage will be fired on Friday next.

The following is the score in the first stage:—

	Pts
Pte Newby, G.I.F.G. ....	56 40
Qr. Mastr. Cleveland, 56th Batt ..	55 20
Sergt Mitchell, 13th Batt ..	51 10
Capt Mason, " ..	51 10
Pte Little, 10th Royals ..	53 10
Pte Ross, 1st P.W.R. ....	53 10
Capt Macpherson, G.I.F.G. ....	52 10
Eus Wright, 50th Batt. ....	52 10
Lt McNaughten, C.B.A. ....	51 10
Sergt Lipssett, 71st Batt ..	51 10
Lt Col Morris, 71st Batt. ....	51 10
Pte Blacktin, 71st Batt. ....	51 10

Sergt Loggie, 71st Batt .....	51	10
Gun Farrar, M.G.A. ....	51	10
Sergt Taplo, 63rd Batt .....	51	10
Pte Marshall, M.R.A. ....	50	10
Capt Palen, N.B.A.Rt .....	50	10

The following also scored 43 points. Each will come into the sixty men eligible to shoot in the second stage of this match, viz.: Sergt Forman, "Queen's Own," Toronto, and Sergt Winter, 71st Batt.

THE SECOND DAY'S MATCHES.

About three o'clock yesterday morning the drizzling rain which commenced to fall, seemed to be a precursor of the usual dirty weather which it has been the misfortune of the Association on several occasions of their matches to be visited with. The down-pour continued with but little intermission until nearly eight o'clock, when the sun began to gleam forth from behind the dark and lowering clouds, and though its rays shed a some sort of cheering assurance of the weather clearing up, the wind rose and blew in fitful and heavy gusts from the westward, which was clean across the range. "Rude Boreas" seemed to have a particular fancy for that point of the compass for there he remained, with a persistency worthy of a better cause; all through the day, interfering considerably with the accuracy of the shooting, which was not up to the same pitch of excellence as on Tuesday. However, taking all things into consideration, some remarkably good shooting was made. The pool target was in great requisition, and was kept pretty busy the whole day, and some very fair practice was made at it. Major Ball of Brockville made four bull's eyes out of ten rounds, but Captain Thomas of Richmond, (Quebec) in five shots scored four bull's eyes. The light throughout the hours occupied in the competitions was favorable, and fortunately for the comfort of all concerned the rain kept off, and the only interruption to the shooting was the noon day sun calling every one's attention to the fact that luncheon was ready. Most of those engaged in the matches sought their various places of abode while others sought the friendly shelter of the canteen where a most capital meal was served at a moderate price. The bracing air of the range is provocative of an appetite similar in keenness to that which is popularly supposed to belong to a hunter. At half past twelve a number of the staff with some invited guests, including the members of the press, sat down to a luncheon given by Col. Gilmor in the large mess marquee erected on the hill above the six hundred yard range. The winds were as on the previous day provided by Mr. M. Kavanagh, and the spread was an excellent one. About fifty gentlemen sat down and among them were several from the Maritime Provinces. Col. Gilmor presided, having on his right Major Ritchie of Halifax, N.S., and on his left Major Morris of New Brunswick. Major Macdonald occupied the vice chair, supported by Col. Macpherson, seated near whom was the Rev. Dr. Davies of Toronto, Col. Chamberlin and Major Wicksteed. Capt. J. J. Mason, of the 13th Battalion occupied a place near the chairman, the remainder of the company being composed of those actively engaged in the management of the general affairs of the competition. After the luncheon had been heartily partaken of, the chairman said he would propose a toast which he was sure all volunteers of Quebec and Ontario would be glad to honour, and they had in Ottawa that day several of the members of the volunteer force from the Maritime Pro-

vince, and he was most heartily glad to welcome them to Ottawa. (Hear hear.) They were well known as marksmen, and all he would further say was "health to the riflemen from the Maritime Provinces." Cheers.) If they (the Maritime Provinces men) did not again visit Ontario, the Ontario men could go their, and measure their skill with those gentlemen. He called upon them to do all justice to the toast.

The company rose *en masse*, and gave three hearty cheers for their brethren in arms, after which they were proclaimed "jolly good fellows," with a *vim* which spoke volumes for the strength of the lungs of those who

Major Ritchie, on being called upon to respond to the toast, said he was glad to have the opportunity of acknowledging the manner in which the volunteers from the Maritime Provinces had been received by those of Ontario. There had been some difference with regard to the absence of the Nova Scotians from the last Wimbledon team, but he hoped that in future things would be so arranged as to make all matters in that respect satisfactory. The object was to select the best men in the Dominion, irrespective of province or branches of the service. (Hear, hear.) He made a passing allusion to the inconvenience of travelling such long distances to attend the competitions, hence he thought if the latter were carried on in the Provinces, the results would be found satisfactory. He spoke in high terms of the Brunel target and system of marking, and stated his intention of adopting it on his return to Nova Scotia. (Hear, hear.)

Major Morris on being called upon said all who were acquainted with him knew he was no speaker, so he would merely content himself with thanking them for the honor they had bestowed upon the riflemen of the Maritime Provinces in drinking their healths so heartily.

Major Ritchie asked permission to propose a toast, which was that of the "marksmen of Ontario and Quebec," and in doing so he stated that it would give him pleasure to see them in Nova Scotia, and he hoped they would take an opportunity of visiting them.

Col. Henning, of Quebec, briefly thanked the company for the compliment paid the marksmen of his Province. He had some of his men who visited the Maritime Provinces express their desire to repeat the trip. He also paid a tribute to the excellent target system and also the accurate marking.

Captain Mason, 13th Battalion, responded. After thanking them, he said with regard to the competition for admission to the Wimbledon team, the Association had endeavored to adopt the best and fairest system, it was a good method theoretically, to have the competition take place over the same range and at the same time; but the system they found was not satisfactory practically. Their object was to send the best men they could get, irrespective of Province or anything else, and it was thought at the last meeting, the system adopted this year was the best. It was, no doubt, a difficult matter to get men to expend their time and money in coming, perhaps, a distance of 1,300 miles to compete for admission to the team. Again he claimed that theoretically the present system was good, but it did not work well in practice. He intimated his opinion that there was a good chance of obtaining better men by having the competitors selected proportionately in the different Provinces, by the respective Provincial Associations. In speaking of the marking and

target system pursued on the Rideau Range he pronounced it superior to that in use at Wimbledon, and there could not be the slightest ground for complaint on the part of any one. He was glad to meet his comrades from either the Maritime Provinces or British Columbia, which latter province he hoped to see represented again on the team. He concluded by asking permission to propose a toast, that of "the health of Col. Gillmor (loud cheers)." He paid a just tribute to his liberality and energy in promoting the interests of and encouraging Rifle Associations. (Cheers.)

Col. Gillmor thanked them for the hearty welcome and the honor conferred upon him by the prize they had bestowed upon him. He was fond of the sport of shooting, and when he came out to the field that day, he felt like taking up the rifle again, and entering into the contests. (Cheers.) He could assure them that what he had done in the cause of rifle shooting in the past he would continue to do in the future, (cheers.) He regretted the absence of Col. Gzowski the President of the Association, as he would have done the matters spoken of more justice than he could; however he again thanked them for their kind reception of his name, (applause.)

It now being thirty minutes past one o'clock, a move was made for the shooting points.

Col. Gillmor went to the pool target, and showed that his "right arm had not forgotten its cunning," forthwith made a bull's eye at 200 yards.

The following are the results of the day's firing:—

THE NAMES OF THE SIXTY ELIGIBLE TO FIRE IN THE SECOND STAGE OF ALL CORNERS.

	Pts
Pte Newby, GGFG	56
Qr. Mastr. Cleveland, 56th Batt.	55
Sergt Mitchell, 13th Batt	54
Capt Mason, " "	54
Pte Little, 10th Royals	53
Pte Ross, 1st PWR	53
Capt Macpherson, GGFG	52
Ens Wright, 50th Batt.	52
Lt McNaughtan, CBA	51
Sergt Lipsett, 71st Batt.	51
Lt Col Morris, 71st Batt.	51
Pte Blacktin, 71st Batt.	51
Sergt Loggie, 71st Batt.	51
Gun Farrar, MGA	51
Sergt Taple, 63rd Batt.	51
Pte Marshall, Hastings RA	50
Capt Palen, N B Art.	50
Lt Burnhill, 88th U T	50
Capt Bailie, 10th Royals	49
Asst Surg McDonald, WFB	49
Corp Troop, Guards	49
Sergt McKenna, 41st	49
Pte Murison, 13th	49
Pte Denny, Queen's Own	49
Gun Morrison, OBG	49
Pte Symes, Guards	49
Capt Walsh, 63rd	49
Col Serg Gaburn, Guards	48
Capt DeBoucherville, MRA	48
Sergt Stuciers, 18th	48
Lt Col Henning, 54th	48
Pte G Disher, 19th	48
Pte Waldo, Guards	47
Pte A Cotton, Guards	47
S H Davis, Ramsay Regt.	47
Sergt Hancock, 13th	47
Sergt McKane, 8th	47
Sergt Hill, PWR	46
Staff Sergt Stanley, Queen's Own	46
Driver Gray, OFB	46
Lt Derick, 60th	46
Sergt Flynn, 10th Royals	46

Vet Surg Harris, OFB	46
Lt Whitman, 60th	45
Corp Reardon, Guards	45
Pte Hughes, 10th Royals	45
Sergt Bishop 63rd	45
Corp Deslauriers, Guards	45
Sergt Copping, Three Rivers	45
Sergt Sutherland, Guards	45
Capt Langstroth, 8th Cav	45
Sergt McDonald, WFB	44
Corp Boswell, Guards	44
Pte Bell, 10th Royals	44
Gun Johnston, OBG	44
Lt J McInnes, 63rd	44
Capt J R Graham, Halifax	44
Sergt Winter, Queen's Own	43
Sergt Winter, 71st	43

At nine o'clock shooting commenced for the

DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.

Open to all certified efficient members of Embodied Corps of Active Militia, and to members of the Staff and to officers of the Active Militia Force, who have retired retaining their rank, who are also members of the Association.

Efficiency to be understood as having been a *bona fide* member of the corps to which the competitor belongs previous to the 1st July, 1875, and has having performed the number of drills authorized by any general order in that behalf, for 1874-75.

Certificate to be signed by the officers commanding corps to which competitors belong.

1st prize	\$150
2nd prize	50
3rd prize	25
10 prizes at \$10	100
10 prizes at \$5	50
Silver and bronze badges, value	100
	<hr/> \$475

To be competed for in two stages.

1st Stage—Seven rounds each at 300 and 400 yards. The 10 competitors making the highest score to receive \$10 each and a silver badge; the next 10 highest to receive \$5 each and a bronze badge.

Snider Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee—1st stage, 50 cents.

2nd Stage—To be fired for by the first 30 highest scores in the first stage. The competitors making the highest score to receive \$150; the second highest, \$50; and the third highest, \$25.

Five rounds each at 500 and 600 yards, Snider Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee—\$1.

The following are the names in the 1st stage.

	300 yds	400 yds	T <sup>1</sup>
Capt Gibson, Toronto GA	27	31	58
Capt Palen, N BGA	31	27	58
Corp Troop, GGFG	26	31	57
Pte Cotton, GGFG	26	31	57
Pte Ross, PWR	26	31	57
Sergt Mitchell, 13th	26	30	56
Sergt Dancan, 54th	23	32	55
Ens Wright, 50th	23	32	55
Capt Anderson, 37th	25	30	55
Surg Aitken, 37th	23	31	54
Capt Mason, 13th	25	29	54
Staff Sergt Stucier, 18th	26	28	54
Lieut C Johnson, 71st	26	28	54
Pte Carruth (Hastings)	27	27	54
Lieut Col Morris, 71st	28	26	53
Corp Mitchell, 13th	28	26	53
Sergt Walters, OBG	25	28	53
Pte J D Perkins, 71st	25	28	53
Sergt A Lipsett, 71st	26	27	53

Pto Bell, 10th	26	27	53
Capt Baillie, 10th			52
Col Sergt Graham, GGFG			52
Lieut Walker, OBCA			52
Sergt McKane			52
Pto Murison, 13th			52
Corp Johnson, 10th			52
Sergt Hawkins, 8th			52
Pto Symes, GGFG			52
Lieut Fitch, 78th			52
Pto Gray, GGFG			52

Third Day.

THE 10TH ROYALS WINNING THE DOMINION MATCH.

The "break of day" was anything but encouraging to the marksmen, inasmuch as it was marked by a general gloominess and murky appearance, which seemed to portend a wet day. However, the croaking prophets who, up to the hour of firing, had been enacting the part of Job's comforters round the range by predicting rain, had all their prognostications cast to the wind, which later, by the way, was blowing across the range at one time from the right, and then as suddenly chopped round to the left, bothering many of the best shots on the ground. Towards eleven o'clock, however, the breeze became so light as to almost warrant the assertion that a dead calm prevailed. The light, though somewhat subdued, was much better than it was at gun fire, a stray gleam of sunshine occasionally flashing over the range rather interfered with the least steady of the shots. However, take the day altogether, it was not at all unfavourable for shooting. So soon as the bugle sounded "commence firing," the competition in the Battalion Match was resumed at the 600 yards range, and resulted in the Guards coming out behind. Indeed, some of their good fortune seemed to have deserted them, as Private Newby on Wednesday fell off most unaccountably in his score, after having done so well all along. This fact seemed to cast a damper on the expectations of the gallant Guardsmen, but they may console themselves with the fact that they have already won much *kudos* as marksmen, and that they cannot always come out at the top of the list. The 10th Royals, the winners, have lately made great improvement in their rifle practice, and they are to be congratulated upon the success they have achieved. The 49th Hastings Battalion, the winners of the second prize, have always been noted for their good shooting, and it was rather expected they would have come out the winners, as it is they have done extremely well, being only ten behind the winners. The following are the individual as well as the aggregate scores of the several battalions:

BATTALION MATCH.

To be competed for by six officers, non-commissioned officers, or men from any squadron of Cavalry, Field Battery, Brigade of Garrison Artillery, or Battalion of Active Militia, and A and B Batteries Schools of Gunnery.

1st prize to highest aggregate score	.. \$200
2nd " to Battalion or Corps making next highest aggregate score	75
3rd " highest individual score	50
4th " to second highest individual score	40
5th " next highest	25

\$390

Membership and certificates of efficiency same as in Dominion Match. Selection to

be certified by the officer commanding the Battalion, Brigade or Corps. Ranges—300 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance Fee—\$5 per Battalion or Corps. Snider-Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position. The 1st and 2nd money prizes will be paid to commanding officers of the winning corps.

54TH BATTALION.

Capt Thomas	45
Capt McKenzie	51
Capt Boyd	48
Quartermaster Cleveland	40
Sergt Duncan	39
Sergt Shaw	44

232

G. C. F. G.

Capt Macpherson	41
Capt Todd	26
Sergt Sutherland	42
Corp Throop	36
Pto Cottou	39
Pto Newby	30

214

13TH BATTALION.

Capt Mason	50
Ensign Adam	44
Sergt Mitchell	33
Sergt Hancock	27
Corp Mitchell	38
Pto Murison	41

233

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES, 2ND BATTALION.

Sergt Stanly	31
Sergt Lewis	30
Sergt Forman	29
Pto Denny	36
Pto Russell	13
Corp Robertson	5

144

MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Sergt Blackhall	29
Sergt Riddle	32
Sergt Holtly	47
Sergt Wardell	35
Bom Findlayson	39
Gunner Farrar	30

212

1ST PRINCE OF WALES RIFES.

Sergt Hill	39
Corpl Larkin	22
Pto Ross	46
Pto Turnbull	42
Pto Dade	35
Pto Brodie	26

210

63RD NOVA SCOTIA.

Capt Walsh	50
Lieut McInnes	32
Sergt Corbin	34
Sergt Bishop	46
Sergt Tople	44
Sergt Shepherd	29

235

71ST NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lieut Col Morris	23
Lieut Johnson	45
Qr Master Lipsett	37
Sergt Winter	36
Sergt Loggie	42
Pto Perkins	48

236

49TH BATTALION.

Col Sergt Cunningham	42
Pto Marshall	27

Sergt Bennett	45
Pto Carruth	50
Corp Hilton	51
Pto Burko	37

252

10TH BATTALION.

Capt Anderson	52
Capt Baillie	42
Sergt Flynn	44
Pto Bell	48
Pto Little	46
Corp Johnson	30

262

3TH BATTALION.

Capt Morgan	37
Lieut Ray	36
Sergt Hawkins	39
Sergt Baxter	39
Sergt McKane	34
Brigade Major Norris	36

221

WELLINGTON FIELD BATTERY.

Major Macdonald	36
Asst Surg Macdonald	36
Sergt Macdonald	26
Sergt Major Young	43
Bom Crowe	43
Gunner Hay	115

(N. B.—Only the three mentioned fired, and that for individual prizes.)

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY.

Vet Surg Harris	38
Lieut Savage	39
Sergt Gray	27
Driver Gray	37
Driver Martin	34
Driver Martin	40

225

42ND BATTALION.

Ensign McEwen	39
Corpl Cowden	32
Sergt Coulter	25
Sergt Cram	33
Sergt Lockhart	43
Lieut Cole	52

224

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

1st \$50 Lieut Cole, 42nd Batt	52
2nd 40 Capt Anderson, 10th Batt	52
3rd 25 Corpl Hilton, 49th Batt	51

AGGREGATE SCORES OF WINNING BATTALIONS.

1st \$200 10th Royals	252
2nd 75 49th Batt	252

The next best individual scores made were by Capt. Mason, 13th Batt., 50 points; Capt Walsh, 63rd Batt., 50 points; Private Carruth, 49th Batt., 50 points.

(To be Continued.)

Forty two deputies waited on the ministry, and are in favor of war, but a majority appears to be secured in the address, which proposes to leave the question to the wisdom of Prince Milan. The government is most active in its efforts to maintain peace, and the immediate danger of war is consequently lessened.

A special to the *Times* says that the recent successes of the insurgents render a continuance of guerrilla warfare until Spring. It is possible in such a case that it will be difficult to restrain the Servians from participating. Austria, with an eye to these contingencies has issued orders regulating a supply of horses in the event of mobilization.



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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, SEPTEMBER 21, 1875.

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

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

We republish an article entitled "Military Criticism," from *Broad Arrow* of 29th May, in which the "peace of Europe" is based on the adoption of compulsory service in England."

It is not necessary on all occasions to argue logically on facts—simply because in doing so it is necessary to combat fallacies, which have become either national, sectional, or individual crazes.

From the same issue of the same journal we have the following paragraph containing a great truth with the comment thereon:

"The *Lancet* remarks that one of the most remarkable, and from many points of view lamentable, signs of the times, is the growing necessity which imposes military service on men by instinct and tradition utterly opposed to soldiering, and to whom the phrase 'military glory' is but an empty sound. Even in peaceful England there are not wanting indications that the process of turning a nation into an army is looked upon with favour in influential quarters. Ticklish as the subject is, it cannot be doubted but that 'feelers' in this direction continue to be made from time to time in the press. It may be taken that our universities are, on most of the momentous questions of the day, unerring indices of educated public thought. It is not, therefore, without significance that at the Union Society of Cambridge University a motion, 'That, in the

opinion of this House, a system of compulsory military service is requisite, in order to sustain England's prominent position among the European Powers,' was, after a long discussion, defeated by only a majority of 14 votes, the ayes being 54, and the noes 68. Although it might cause a scow to the Peace Society, and a frantic tooting of Pandean pipes, it would not be an utterly rash prediction to hint that in ten years' time or so military service will be obligatory on the manhood of this country."

The *Lancet*, as a matter of course, states a scientific fact—it is disregarded because the set of public opinion influenced by young England and its tutors says the contrary must be the solution of the problem now afflicting the political world, and seeking an immediate solution as far as Great Britain is concerned.

It might be worth while to enquire how far class interests are concerned in giving the oblique twist to the public mind on this subject of military organization in Great Britain.

There is no need to point out in the case of compulsory service the poor man will be much worse off than the rich man.

The whole question as the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army (a very competent authority, one would think, except our contemporary prefers Lord CARDWELL) truly says is one not of men, but money.

Under present circumstances the British tax payer dreads that out in such a minute form as to give no encouragement to the soldiers of the population (for we coincide with the *Lancet* that such a class does exist) to risk life and limb for such slender encouragement.

What can a nation expect that allows her disabled soldiers to be treated in the manner described in the following paragraph he cut from the pages of *Broad Arrow*:

"Happy," says the old ballad, "is the soldier who lives on his pay, and spends half-a-crown upon sixpence a day"; and unhappy indeed is the lot of the old soldier who lives in a workhouse, and, although in receipt of a pension of a shilling a day, is not allowed to spend a penny of it even when out for a holiday. Such is, or rather was, the case of an old soldier in the Islington Workhouse, who applied to the board of guardians at their meeting the other day, to be allowed a quarter of his pension of 7s. a week (at present appropriated for the support in the workhouse of himself and his wife) as pocket money, in order that he might be able to have "refreshments" when he and his wife went out on Sunday—the aged couple having "no friends to whom they could go for dinner, or who would give them money." The applicant further urged that, "being an old soldier, he was used to a little beer and tobacco." At the previous meeting of the board a motion made by one of the guardians, that 2s. a week should be allowed to the retired warrior, was negatived, but perhaps moved by the appearance of the applicant—"a decrepit old man leaning on a stick," who said he had been in the army nearly twenty-one years—the guardians decided on Thursday, after some discussion, to allow him in future 1s. 6d. a week out of his pension for his beer and tobacco and the holiday expenses of himself and his wife. This will not add much to "local burdens,"

and, considering how many old local authorities have "refreshed" themselves without scruple at the cost of the ratepayers, it would indeed be hard to refuse the small indulgence craved by this friendless old soldier.—*Full Mall Gazette*.

*Date obolum Bellisarius* is all very well to the rich man—but when the last refuge of the British soldier is the "Union Workhouse," and the tender mercies of the Poor Law Guardians that country cannot expect to fill her ranks with volunteers or compulsory service from the mass of her population.

The last days of the gallant veterans who saved England from political annihilation are not spent in palaces like the *Hotel des Invalides* at Paris. Whig and Radical economists improved what England did possess in that way off the face of the earth, and the Union Workhouse is the last refuge of the veterans whose closing victory kept her for half a century in peace.

"There are now in the Easthamstead Union Workhouse, Bracknell, two old Waterloo men, both in receipt of pensions. They have elected of their own free will to become inmates, and repay the board for their maintenance. One is Thomas Beckford, aged 91, who has his wife with him, aged 96. He served in the 54th Regiment, and was wounded at Waterloo. The other, William Willis, aged 81 years, and formerly served in the 52nd Regiment, being present at Waterloo in the capacity of trumpeter. They are both in excellent health."

An anecdote is told of a Scotch veteran who after serving his grateful country was allowed to hobble about on crutches seeking from individual charity that support which the state withhold neutralizing the ribbon, gold lace, and eloquence of the recruiting Sergeant, by exhibiting his crutches and meal pokes and declaring "that was the end of it a'."

Now it is evident enough that when the "end of it" is mutilation and beggary none will be got to voluntarily go as soldiers, and we have no faith whatever in compulsory measures in a country where the ballot for militia training cannot be enforced. The Duke of Cambridge has announced a great truth: if an army is wanted it must be paid for.

The supposition that the mercantile and mercantile classes are opposed to the true policy which should govern the case is confirmed by this movement for compulsory service—they will not use the obvious means at hand by encouraging voluntary service for home defence and pay the proper price for their "Foreign service soldiers," but endeavour to shift the whole burden of defence on the shoulders of the labouring classes.

It may be remarked as a piece of history that the first step the "Long Parliament" took after it had succeeded in wresting the command of the militia from King CHARLES the first—was to place the burden of defence which had hitherto been borne by the great land owners and the mercantile interest on the shoulders of the people for whose welfare they entertained no tender a

regard, and that this attached the city of London the great commercial emporium to their interests throughout the contest which ensued.

The tone of the English press and the wishes of the monied class is aptly epitomized in an article on "Our Position in Europe," which appeared in *Broad Arrow* of 12th June, and which will be found in another column.

The writer assumes that a position of dignified neutrality which resulted in the contemptuous abrogation of the Treaty of Paris by Russia would be the role that England would be compelled to play in the case of hostilities on the continent of Europe—while at the same time the vulnerability of Germany, or rather Prussia of the Lower Rhine is forcibly pointed out. It might be added that she is equally vulnerable on the Upper Rhine, and it would cost less to restore the *status quo ante bellum* on that River than it did to acquire Strasbourg and Metz during the war of 1870, provided England took a hand in the next contest.

There are abundant reasons why she should do so, Wilhelmshofen on the Oker is no more than four hundred miles from Portsmouth, and if Boulogne was looked on as a standing menace in the contest at the beginning of this century the same reasons exist for looking at Prussian preparations then as nothing better.

The German Empire, so called, whose shadow like Frankenstein monster has loomed large and terrific over Europe partakes in a great measure of the characteristics of that monster. It is composed of incongruous elements held together by a mere military despotism and a shadowy enthusiasm, which latter is sure to fall before the stern logic of facts, while the former will fall to pieces when the first stout blow is struck at it.

Napoleon *le grand* was a far more able statesman than BISMARCK, and a greater soldier than von MOLTKE—yet history tells what was his fate. Prussia is vulnerable on the Rhine, and will always be so—she has not a Port inaccessible to English seamen. We know what the late Earl of Dundonald did with a frigate's crew to Du Rouss's division in the neighborhood of Wilhelmshofen in 1809, and we hope there are seamen yet in the British Navy, spite of Whig *improvements*, who could manage to compel 40,000 Germans to retreat with the same means at disposal as the gallant Dundonald had.

We cannot therefore see what is the cause of all this furor—is it not rather to be found amongst the English monied classes than amongst the people generally—and notwithstanding the bellicose articles of Prussian military journals, BISMARCK will think twice before he meddles with either France or Belgium.

The defence of Antwerp is on the Rhine; it was a mistake of Whig policy to allow the

Prussians to get possession of its left bank—it is the national boundary of France, and the corner England recognizes that fact the sooner the cobwebs which now surround Euro-politicians will be swept away, and the sooner we shall have peace.

The same issue of the *Broad Arrow* contains an article on "The French Army"—which if not written in the most friendly spirit is at least true.

Commenting on the same theme two leading Prussian papers leave England out of account altogether: the question of peace or war which so lately agitated Europe, and seem to ignore her altogether in any complications which may follow.

Yet the most casual observer must see at a glance that it is none of the so-called great powers that will determine the fate of any future contest. They have not done it in the past, there are no evidences they could do it in the future; but once England enters the field there will be an end of the question.

The *Cologne Gazette*, commenting upon an article in the *Berlin Military Weekly*, says:—  
"Our leading generals regard the French armaments as very serious; but though peace is possibly endangered by these military preparations, France can hardly be in a position to make war single-handed, with its indulgence exaggerated armaments without finding an ally she will only exhaust her resources. Under these circumstances, it is of the utmost importance to know whether France has any chance of finding allies. France has no longer reason to count upon Russia as an ally, but she seems to hope that the Austrian alliance, nipped in the bud in 1870, might be completed in the event of another war more successfully commenced than the last. Fortunately, these hopes are sure to be disappointed as long as Count Andrassy is the leading Minister of Austria, but as Austrian politics have lately passed through so many different phases, the German Chancellor, no doubt with anxious solicitude, every now and then ponders upon the contingency of the Revenge Party coming into power at Vienna. That these reflections are not foreign to him was proved by the recent remarkable article in the *Vorddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which appeared much more important to politicians than the leader in the *Berlin Post* party, contradicted by it. These alarming articles have had the beneficial result of producing a flood of pacific assurances from the French Government and press, which are, probably seriously meant, at any rate as regards the present time. The mass of the French people was anything but eager for hostilities in 1870 and the Western Provinces, which experienced the sufferings of war in the late campaign, are hardly very bellicose now. To prevent the ascendancy of revenge by politicians and generals will be the task of German and European statesmen for many a year to come. The task may not be easy, but it must not be despaired of. We need not say that in Germany every one is in favor of peace, what have we to gain by war?"

The *Berlin Military Weekly*, the official organ of the supreme military authorities, declines to believe in the correctness of the explanations recently given by the French semi-official press. It says:

"It is true that a French infantry regiment will henceforth include eighteen companies, instead of twenty one as formerly; but as the twenty-one old companies were

intended to supply cadres for three battalions of 1000 men each, while the eighteen new companies will serve as a framework for the formation of four battalions of 1000 men each, the war strength of the French infantry is by the latest measure increased by 144,000 men."

Other semi-official organs and correspondents insist that the French armaments are verging on mobilization.

Notwithstanding the self-complacent tone of those paragraphs the German Chancellor knows full well that there was no period up to the actual surrender of Paris when English interference would not have sent the German legions in headlong flight over the Rhine; of what then has England to be afraid—is it of the peace at any price party?

The experiments relating to the employment of incendiary liquids as projectiles, made by M. Barret, dockyard engineer at Marseilles, are extremely interesting, as tending to correct some of the extravagant notions entertained on this subject. Some of the experiments appear to have been made as long back as 1869, but it had been deemed undesirable to publish them. This necessity for secrecy no longer exists, and the Scientific Society of Marseilles has accordingly enabled us to lay them before our readers. The first experiments were made with force-pumps. A force pump was fitted with a jet-pipe similar to those used with fire engines, and the pipe, which could be directed by one man, was provided with a nozzle of peculiar shape to which was affixed a lighted port fire. Petroleum oil was thus projected, under a pressure of 50 kilograms per square centimetre (that is 120lb. per square inch) through a nozzle one inch in diameter, and ignited as it left the pipe. It formed a flaming jet, 250ft. long in shape like a comet's tail, with a diameter of 80 feet at the further extremity. But if the magnitude and intensity of the jet so produced caused astonishment, its very restricted range, M. Barret states, was equally surprising. According to the calculations of all hydraulic authorities, such a jet should have reached at least seven times as far. The reduction of the range was attributed to the increased atmospheric resistance produced by the combustion of the fluid. This view was confirmed by further experiments. It was shown that even with the most powerful force-pumps, say of 1000 nominal horse-power, it would not be possible to project fluids in the manner above described to a distance of even one-fifth of the effective range of these arms now in use. Taking into account the effect of currents of air upon such jets, it appears that, save under very exceptional circumstances, their employment for purposes of attack and defence would prove more dangerous to the users than to their opponents. Similar trials were then made with field-guns. The petroleum oil was lodged in shells and fired. In these cases the oil ignited, or more correctly, exploded, at the muzzle so that the incendiary effect was as brief and instantaneous, and seemed as likely to cause fracture of the shell, as a bursting charge of powder lodged in like manner. When lodged in zinc-cases, specially designed for the purpose, the furthest range obtained was about 30ft. from the muzzle the flame bursting into fan shape and very instantaneous, as in the previous experiments. When the oil was placed in the bore of the gun, with an airtight leather wad between it and the cartridge, ignition took place at the muzzle. In every case

where liquids were thus projected from guns, the effects were chiefly exerted at right angles to the line of fire, the liquid flashing into an instantaneous sheet or curtain of flame. M. Barret remarks that these experiments demonstrate conclusively how gross were the exaggerations indulged in by some of the leading papers during the late war in asserting, not once, but repeatedly, that several French strongholds, notably Strasburg, were fired upon by the Germans with shells filled with petroleum, and that the example was subsequently followed in Paris by the troops of the Commune."

The above is from *Broad Arrow* of 31st July, and is pretty conclusive proof that shot and shell are not likely to be superseded by any yet known agents, as destructive projectiles in warfare.

That mythic weapon known as Greek fire, could never have attained the dignity of an effective projectile.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

St. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 8, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—Can you inform me why it is that the rank of Ensign is still used in the Canadian Infantry Militia; as that title has been obsolete some time in the British Army, and the term of sub-Lieutenant used instead?

And also, is the new scarlet patrol jacket to be adopted by Canadian Infantry Officers instead of the blue one now in use. As in the Black Book it says the Canadian uniform is to be similar to that worn in Her Majesty's regular army?

There being no Canadian dress regulations published, Officers have very often to trust to their own judgment as to what is correct uniform.

Yours truly,  
"MILITEM."

The substitution of the rank of sub-Lieutenant for that of Ensign is under consideration.

We are not aware of any imperial regulation authorizing scarlet patrol jackets to be worn by Officers of Infantry. The proper patrol jacket is one made from blue cloth.

It is understood that dress regulations for the Militia are under consideration with a view to publication.—ED. VOL. REV.

St. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 13, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—I wish through your valuable paper to call your attention, and that of the authorities, to the disadvantage the different volunteer corps in this city are laboring under, on account of there being no military school from which to draw officers as vacancies occur.

There has not been a school held here since the winter of 1870-71, during which

time Fredericton has had the honor of supplying it with cadets for six months in each year; and when it is remembered that most of these have been collegians and school boys who only enter for the sake of the money attached to the certificate I think it will be acknowledged St. John has cause to grumble.

As regards accommodation, no city is better adapted for holding the school than St. John; the barracks being now empty and several first class instructors residing in the city. There are several young men in St. John and vicinity who wish to obtain commissions in the Active Militia, but do not care to do so with provisional rank.

Hoping this letter may have the desired effect, and that the school may be established here this winter.

I am Sir, yours truly,  
PASSED CADET.

Gun Making in America.

THE RIFLE THAT WAS MADE BY MR. A. H. LYMAN OF NEW YORK.

In 1862 the writer saw a block of solid wrought iron four and one-half inches thick, cut out of an armor plate of the frigate Roanoke, pierced through and through with a steel projectile one half inch diameter by six or seven inches long. This projectile was fired from a rifle invented by A. H. Lyman, a well known inventor of this city, and was exhibited as a specimen of what his principle could accomplish; that principle was simply to explode successive charges behind the projectile as it passed through the barrel, so that the accumulated force of the explosion was imparted to the shot in one final effort before it left the muzzle. A cannon twelve feet long by two and one-quarter inches bore was made upon this plan and rifled one turn in twenty-four inches. It was intended to pierce the walls of iron clads, and was taken somewhere out upon Long Island and fired on a long range of beach. Rumor has it that a horseman galloped ten miles before he found this long missile, so great was the range and power of flight of the sash weight like shot.

Astonishing as are these results, which, in the first instance cited, are matters of fact, they are not more so than the extraordinary perfection in the manufacture and use of the American rifle attained in these later days. If one is a skilled mathematician he may be able to use the rifle curved like a boomerang, which the Irishman employed to shoot around corners, but for most modern purposes an absolutely straight bore is preferable. Skill in the use of a gun depends upon the confidence of the marksman that the shot will go where he aims it under all circumstances, and as this is a first requisite, it is easy to see that absolute perfection of workmanship is indispensable. This has been attained. Recently we visited a prominent rifle maker and examined the guns which have been so successful, both at Creedmoor and in the international contest at Dollymount, and it is difficult to see wherein they could be improved.

The American target rifle or "Creedmoor," as it is called by the makers, designed for very long ranges, is certainly an admirable weapon. The barrel is made of decarbonized steel, forged in a solid bar and afterwards bored to suit requirements. Decarbonized

steel varies from ordinary steel in its nature by being peculiarly soft and tough, and without the quality of hardening in water. It cannot be hardened by ordinary methods. It is fine in grain, close in texture, and, when of good quality, absolutely seamless. It can be hammered out cold, like copper, without splitting; doubled over on itself, subjected to the severest tests without failing. The other metallic parts of the gun are made of Swedes iron, case-hardened. The principle upon which the guns are made is thoroughly American, as are also the tools by which the principal is practised. One general model having been adopted as in all respects satisfactory by the makers, fac-similies (templates) of each part are made, and gauges adopted which cover all parts of every piece, so that each one made is a counterpart of the other. Machine tools are then adapted to produce these parts, and on being set in motion turn out hammers, triggers, guards, breech-blocks what you will infinitely. All of these separate details are examined at every stage of the process to see if they agree with the models, and are then delivered to the workmen in charge of departments. The skill of an individual in charge of any machine has nothing to do with the process; the result is certain, whether he be an expert in machinery or not, he must, of course, know what he is doing in attending his work, but give the machine iron, as a loom is given yarn, and it will accomplish the end marked out for it. It is only by such means that it is possible to produce rifles of almost impeachable accuracy at anything like a popular price. A weapon so made can be obtained for \$30; certainly very moderate when its durability and reliability are considered. The weight of a long-range rifle is regulated by the association at ten pounds and the amount of trigger pull at various points to suit the person using it; it varies from three to ten pounds. The phrase "trigger pull" means the actual weight or force required to explode the charge; in sporting guns it is much less than in military, the latter being purposely set hard so that in the excitement of battle the soldier will be compelled to consider what he is doing in fingering the trigger, and not explode the piece prematurely. The barrel is thirty-two inches long and forty-four calibre, and is fitted with peep rear sight with Vernier scale, by which means a register may be kept of the elevation required for a given distance under varying circumstances; it has further a wind gauge, with interchangeable globe and split-bar front sight. No telescope sights are permitted. It has also a spirit level attached at right angles to the bore and just under the front sight. The object of this, which may appear inexplicable to the reader, is that it serves to indicate when the barrel is held absolutely on the target; it might appear to be so by the sights only, but at such immense distances as 3,000 feet and upward, any twisting of the barrel, so that the stock is turned sidewise, would give a great deviation from the bull's-eye.

The elevation of the barrel necessary for long ranges is obtained by the rear sliding sight. Of course experts know this; but all are not experts, and some fancy, doubtless, that the marksman holds his rifle point black on the object aimed at; but this is wide of the fact. At one thousand yards the casual observer, seeing a rifleman shoot for the first time, would fancy the shot would go far over the mark, so great is the angle at which the barrel is pointed. As a matter of fact the projectile begins to fall so soon as it leaves the muzzle; and it is easy to see that long before it had gone two thousand feet it

would fall to the ground if held point blank. The elevation, at 1,100 yards is 1.73 inches or nearly an inch and three-quarters; so that in order to strike the bull's-eye the marksman shoots in reality over it, and makes his ball fall on it.

The rifling of the barrel is one turn in twenty inches, and consists of six grooves, varying in depth from one and one-half one thousandths of an inch to six one-thousandths. Long range rifles have very shallow grooves. The rifle in the hands of Mr Yalo last year with which he made such a fine score, had only one and one-half one-thousandths part of an inch depth of groove: a measurement inappreciable by unprofessional persons. Some idea of this almost invisible space may be obtained from the fact that the threads of Wamsatta muslin are about one hundred to the inch; divide these threads into ten again and we have thousandths, three of them indicating the depth of a modern rifle groove. Fine as this appears the ball, or projectile rather, follows them accurately, and never leads or fouls the bore. For heavy work in rough countries the grooves are made deeper, for the reason that long ranges are seldom used, and also that sand and grit getting in would soon destroy the shallow rifling used in target rifles.

The cartridge is a brass shell, centro fire, and contains for the .41 calibre 95 grains of powder, much coarser than is generally supposed. It was a revelation to the writer, for the general opinion is that rifle powder, of all others, is extremely fine. The powder for long range rifles is like fine gravel used in bird cages, and it was remarked by the manufacturers that it was a question whether it was still as coarse as desirable. The weight of the ball is 515 grains patched, and together with the powder is in length 3½ inches. After each discharge the shell is ejected in the act of reloading, and the same can be used over and over without injury for a long time.

Take it as a whole it is difficult to see in what respect the standard American rifle could be improved. The writer has certainly never had any intention of competing for a membership in the American team, but since his recent experience has become convinced that it is now a foregone conclusion. At one hundred yards a circle no larger than 2½ inches diameter was struck centre every time, and all that he did was to look through the sights and pull the trigger.

"I never saw such a gun" said Mr. Winkle, as his charge went skimming along the ground for the third time close to the tall gamekeeper's legs. "It will do it. It goes off itself;" and so it may be said of the American rifle, that if the marksman only holds it somewhere in the direction of the spot he wishes the ball to go, it will do it; it will "shoot centre," as the plainmen say, every time.—*New York Sun.*

The British empire contains a larger population than the empires of Russia, Austria, Italy, France and Germany combined. The total population of these is only 223,000,000, while that of Great Britain is 290,000,000.

St Peter's at Rome holds 51,000 people, the Milan cathedral holds 37,000, St Paul's at London holds 25,000, St Sophia at Constantinople holds 23,000, Notre Dame at Paris holds 21,000, the cathedral at Pisa holds 13,000, and San Marco at Venice holds 7,000.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 17th September, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS (24).

No. 1.

MILITIA STAFF.

The Head Quarters of Major the Honorable Matthew Aylmer, Brigade Major No. 2 Brigade Division, Province of Quebec, and performing duty of No. 3 Brigade Division, are hereby changed from St. John's to Richmond, Province of Quebec, until further orders.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 5 Company, Bothwell.

To be Captain, provisionally:

John Robinson, Esquire, vice Holland resigned.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Vienna.

To be Ensign provisionally:

John Brasber, Gentleman, vice James T. Wright deceased.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

79th "Shefford" Battalion of Infantry or "Highlanders."

Ensign and Adjutant James D. Bulman, V. B., to have rank of Lieutenant, from 6th September 1875.

St. Hyacinthe Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

To be Major Commanding, provisionally and specially:

Captain Henry Joseph Doherty, M. S., 2nd Class, from No. 1 Company, vice St. Jaques retired.

No. 1 Company, St. Hyacinthe.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Narcisse Joseph Chaput, M. S., vice Doherty promoted.

To be Lieutenant:

Sergeant Major Napoleon J. Baptiste Martel, M. S., vice Chaput promoted.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery

The resignation of Surgeon John Berryman is hereby accepted.

No. 2 Battery, Carleton.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:

Thomas William Lander, Gentleman, vice James Carleton whose resignation is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

66th "Halifax" Battalion of Infantry.

Erratum in No. 1 of General Orders (19) 9th July, 1875, read, To Assign: "Byron A. Weston," instead of "Bernard A. Weston."

No. 2.

RESERVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF THE WEST RIDING OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

To be Major, from 9th April, 1874:

Captain William Henry Weller, from No. 2 Company Division, vice A. A. Burnham, deceased.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia Canada.

It is proposed to establish a colonial museum in London at a cost in the first instance of £30,000. The proposal has the support of Mr. Disraeli's Government and is likely to meet with speedy accomplishment.

## GOING OUT WITH THE TIDE.

Raise me up in my bed, wife,  
There's the sound of the sea in my ear,  
And it sings to my soul in a mumble  
That ear it is not blessed to hear.  
Open the little window, wife,  
Then come and sit by my side;  
We'll wait God's sweet flood-water  
To take me out with the tide.

I see the harbour-bar, wife,  
And my dear little boat in the bay;  
But who shall be able to guide her  
When her Master hath passed away?  
I know that her helm, so trusty,  
Will answer no other hand  
As it answered me when I knew, wife,  
You were waiting for me on the strand.

Our boys are all before us, wife,  
Wee Jack 't' beneath the wave,  
And blue-eyed Freddie sleeps, wife,  
In yonder yew bowered grave,  
Where the early daisies cumber  
Around his baby bed,  
And the thrush sits chanting softer,  
In yon tree that shades the dead.

There's a chill runs through our hearts, wife,  
When the harbour-bar doth mean;  
But a darker grief will be yours, wife,  
When your're 'eft in the cot alone;  
But a few more flows of the sea, wife,  
And a few more ebbs of the tide,  
Then God's sweet flood shall bring you  
Again to your old man's side!

The red sun is low in the west, wife,  
And the tide slinks down with the sun;  
We will part with each other in love, wife;  
For sweetly our lives have run,  
Give me your hand, my own love,  
As you gave it in the days of yore;  
We will clasp them ne'er to be sundered,  
When we meet in the far-off shore!

—Chambers' Journal.

## Military Criticism.

"The time was at it," as Carlyle would say, is remarkable for many things, but for few things more than the inordinate amount of its military criticism. Few living persons can remember anything like it. There were no cheap papers during the continental struggles at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century; and if there had been, we very much doubt whether writers or readers would have cared very much for the military details which are now found so fascinating, in spite of the campaigning of the Peace Society and the preachments of an increasing legion of divines. During more recent periods of military fervour, in our struggles in India and China, in the Allied efforts in the Crimea, during the American Civil War, and in several other instances if there was political excitement, with constant discussion, there was nothing exhibited approaching our present passion for details, or our present facility for understanding them. We had big pamphlets now and then, warm debates in either Houses of Parliament, and capital letters from the seat of war, but no complete popular comprehension of all the points at issue, no detailed criticism of armies and systems, and no disposition to regard war from a purely scientific point of view. This deafness was mistaken for disgust, and for everything but what it was. Dreams of a new era became natural. Our modern apostles of Arbitration imagine they are teachers of novel doctrines, whereas they are merely developing and reducing into rigid formulas the notions and feelings of an age which has passed away. Instead of being before the age, they are behind it, and they know it not. Mr Richard was born out of due time. He should have been contemporary with Cobden, and with Cobden as he was in the zenith of his powers.

What has occurred to make all this difference? Simply, the very things we were told not to expect. Peace was prophesied, and we have had great wars, affecting the

map of Europe, changing its nationalities, and shifting the political centre of gravity. The dormant military feelings which are part and parcel of the nature of Englishmen, have been aroused. The imagination has been fixed. War has been lifted into the region of romance, in becoming something that it never was before—an art, a mystery, a science. The war between Austria and Prussia began the work, and the war between France and Prussia finished it, so far as it is finished. We may reduce it down by sublimation to the introduction of weapons of precision, and corresponding improvements in strategy and tactics. But improvements have been made aforesaid that never led to such a rage of military criticism, to such a passion for military history, and to such an intelligent study, by civilians, of all military matters. Two things seem to have joined—an age of conflict such as Europe has not seen during the past sixty years, and an age of discussion, which is entirely novel. Men begin to see what their remote ancestors always saw, that a nation's destiny may have to be decided in the battle field, and decided beyond anything like immediate hope of recovery, except as the nation becomes more military. To many persons, nursed on the thin pip of the Peace Society in their intellectual nonage, this simple fact has come with all the force and freshness of a revelation. The Battle of Dorking was only an innocent bit of fiction, but it drove right home the iron into the soul of many an earnest Christian patriot. Just in proportion to the previous belief in the humbling mission of Great Britain in the world, was the dread lest any power, or combination of powers, should destroy its separate and sovereign vitality as a nation. A nation is something higher than an individual sufferer than a sect, and its annihilation, by conquest, whenever it was worthy of continued existence, would be an universal calamity. It is not arbitration that would save it, whenever it was threatened; it is not "the pulpit drum-ecclesiastic" that would try our enemies as in a mortar. War is now so sudden, so tragic, so swift in its approach and its ending, that we can tolerate the dullest imagination by a portrayal of its incidents and horrors.

Let us not forget the controversial aspect of the question. Look at our military literature—how it grows, how it gathers to itself attractions in style, and what an immense range it covers! Napier's "Peninsular War" was the first of a series of highly-wrought historical narratives. This romanticism of the battle field has reached its present highest development in Kinglake's narratives, which are read by the least warlike, and read as our forefathers read novels. The attempt to paint war in the vivid style occasionally leads to inaccuracies, to unwarrantable inferences, and to an unduly affectionate regard for what is personal and striking. Bare matters of fact never excite half the controversy these historical narratives do. It is impossible to sufficiently interest readers in details as details. But when you have once presented to the imagination a bold panorama, it is astonishing what attractions are created for the controversies that spring out of them. Germany has added to this stock of military literature, and added books of immense importance. Some of them are sober narratives that cut the very ground from under the feet of hasty, sensational writers. Others make admissions of difficulty where none were supposed to exist. A third class are purely controversial, and deal with changes in

tactics, not yet accepted as a whole, or passing, by visible stages, out of scientific theory into hard matter of fact practice. The necessities of modern journalism, which must needs make its readers ubiquitous, have increased this controversial tone. Marches, battles, and sieges have been described day by day, alongside religious celebrations, Parliamentary discussions, and fashionable gatherings. The greater battles are familiar to most persons, and can be succinctly described by even the uneducated. The farmer-labourer has as good an idea as to why the French were beaten as the town demagogue, if he is unable to be quite as fluent in conversation about it. Civilians and soldiers compare notes and the result cannot help being an increase in the sum total of military criticism.

These are the more general causes. But there are others more especially domestic. This peace-breathing nation of ours is very military when it is really touched. Scratch the Russian, said Napoleon, and you find the Tartar. Scratch an Englishman, a peace man, and you find the soldier, the hero. Our fondness for litigation is only another and more subdued form of our innate fighting propensity. What did all this turmoil on the Continent do for us? Did it make us amoulet, complacent, ready to disarm, and turn the other cheek also? The questions answer themselves. The nation was moved to begin a military revolution—a revolution as yet incomplete. Panics we have had before, but this was something deeper and more reasonable. We abolished Purchase. It was no slight matter, and we cannot look back upon it now without wondering how anybody had the courage to do it. A little collapse and exhaustion, after such a tremendous effort, is not at all extraordinary. We had, before this abolition, been quietly concentrating troops at home, and Mr Disraeli only repeated one of the obsolete political fallacies of all parties, when, at Manchester, he referred to this increase of the home army as unconstitutional. No one had thought it so, and the "Conservative working man" certainly did not. The army localization scheme came next in importance, followed by alterations in terms of service, in enlistment, and in the Reserves. New weapons, summer camps, and a hundred other minor things, have all in their kind and degree testified to the complete disappearance of the old military apathy, best illustrated by the picture of a veteran who has fallen asleep in reading Alison's "History of Europe." It is not easy to find a well conducted newspaper that has not a military as well as a Parliamentary and political policy. A New Zealander, dropping down upon us from a balloon, and cultivated enough to read our newspapers, would think we were the most military nation under the sun; and if he chanced to come across one of Lord Elio's speeches he might be innocent enough to imagine that he was the author of the "Battle of Inkerman," or one of the generals who commanded on that terrible day, minus that pious use of expletives which, somehow, helps Englishmen to win battles. Matters seem to go worse. We are always discussing recruiting and recruits, breech loaders and muzzle loaders, long service and short service, pensions and pay, promotion and exchange, the Militia and the Volunteers; to say nothing of small controversies about fighting to maintain the independence of Belgium, the French Cadres Law, foreign cavalry tactics, ballooning, and pigeon services.

It is emphatically an age of military criti-

cism. If this were all, we should have said nothing more, perhaps, than what everybody knows. We have explained the growth of this new spirit, and we have now to ask, what it means for us, as a nation? Ages of criticism are not ages of faith, and it is just because the nation has lost confidence in its old army organization, in its old system of things military, that we have this immense disorder of particular opinions, this anarchy, if we may so call it, of rival schemes, this immense circumstantial criticism, in Parliament, in the press, and in private circles. The old has vanished, or is vanishing, and the new has not yet been formed, or is only just appearing. "I should tremble to make other changes which were not absolutely necessary," says Mr. Hardy. Of course he would; but criticism will continue, all the same, until some other changes are made, and rather large ones too, unless we are mistaken. Ideas are being dropped that will fructify in fruitful soil. Shortcomings are being exposed that will leave us no peace until they are wholly and heroically rectified. Peddling reforms will not satisfy a critical age, which has worn away the old system, and will never rest until there is some newer and more permanent one in its place, built on the only basis that meets our modern requirements, that ensures, at all hazards, the preservation of our nationality, that makes us secure in India as well as in the colonies, and that makes us feel we are an empire, and not a commercial sect, singing about "a silver streak," whilst the tramp of national armies shakes the opposing Continent. It is this, as yet almost inarticulate, yearning that gives strength to the often trivial particularism of Lord Elexo, that makes Mr. Holms find a circle for his ideas, that makes continental Army movements so fascinating for journalists and readers of newspapers, and that lends vigour to the demand for more spirit in our foreign policy. Disarmament is the fashionable cry of the weak. But it is no security, where nations are armed, and armies can be mobilized in a fortnight. The best and noblest security for the peace of Europe is never mentioned in these discussions—it is the adoption of compulsory service in England. When we have this, the rage for military criticism which prevails will have exhausted itself, or turned into more sober channels. A disposable Army of 150,000 men would make Great Britain a real and not a nominal artiller in Europe. We should no longer be the victim of periodical furies. We should have organized the present floating forming masses of military opinion. We should be a nation and an empire in the old heroic sense. Mr. Hardy may tremble, and we respect his trembling; but we cannot blind ourselves to facts and to the ordinary laws of philosophy and history.

Our Position in Europe.

Now the war cloud has been blown away, and peace felicitations are the rule, it is as well to understand our position in Europe, and to perceive its peculiarities and perils. We are not amongst those whose fears and fancies are affected by changes of Government. In no sense do we claim to be a party, and in all senses do we desire to be an imperial organ. Our compliments can be equally divided between Lord Granville and Lord Derby; and we care not which is in power as long as the honour, the dignity, and the power of Great Britain are maintained. It is not an article of our creed that there can be, or

ought to be, a radical distinction in the foreign policy of either. A non-intervention which is not isolation is far more agreeable to us than a spirited policy, which is all meddle and muddle. We had much rather see an officer of meditation in the interests of peace, than a threat of war, which was never intended to be carried out. Sooner than give a guarantee, which meant nothing, we had rather give no guarantee at all. We should candidly and distinctly call that a sham policy which encouraged expectations we meant to disappoint, as we should style that a risky policy which involved us in every trivial disturbance on the surface of the current of European politics. A wise man, who wishes his advice to be valued, will not be always tendering it unasked; and a nation, desiring to have moral weight when and where it can have no other, should be careful, in the selection of opportunities, instruments, and recommendations.

It appears to be generally admitted that, after all we have not been seriously depressed by two events which are deserving of note—the abrogation of portions of the Black Sea Treaty, and the assumption by Germany of the supreme position formerly claimed, if not held, by France. Both, perhaps, obscured us for a time. We had fought for the former, and we could not help the latter. What, then, has happened to turn the scale in our favour—a change of policy, or a judicious use of an opportunity? Unhesitatingly, we say the latter. Lord Derby is remarkable for a certain shrewd, cold natured, yet robust good sense. He has told us what he has done, and what he has not done. He has not complicated and embarrassed situation, nor entered into pledges which his successors may find it difficult to redeem. His main object was to preserve the peace of Europe, for the moment threatened by mutual misunderstandings. Without the simultaneous assistance of Russia he would hardly have succeeded. Indeed, it is doubtful whether Russia did not, through its despotic head, the Czar, say the word which arrested the war party in Germany. Frenchmen, at first, mistook our friendly offer for an intention of armed mediation. They had brilliant but altogether fanciful pictures offered them by the journals of the "leopard of England" arousing from its slumber. We may trace a good deal of the extra-official annoyance of Germany to this exaggerated estimate of what had occurred. But, at bottom, our interference, if it merit that name, was rather annoying to the officials at Berlin. There was so little that was tangible to deal with, that our good offices seemed to be proffered, not on the strength of a document, or an actual disagreement, but on the strength of certain newspaper articles. The check was slight, a mere feather's weight, but it was real. Previous events had given to it a certain indication of resolution, a real moral tone. We refer to the Brussels Conference, at which we stood out against regulations that would have given immense advantages to armed nations in a war against minor states. Strictly defined our position was then that of a first class Power, heading all the smaller States in Europe, and heading them against the three great military Powers. This position we still hold. The Conference proposed for the autumn will not be a success unless we join it, and there is no hesitation in saying as much on the part of the most interested States. Germany is coquetting with Sweden, but Sweden will have nothing to do with the Conference whilst Lord Derby holds aloof. This check to the move of Russia is an equivalent, even

if it be a sorry one, for the check she gave us when she withdrew from the Black Sea Treaty. We are quits. These are surface imperial facts, open to the inspection of everybody, and denied by none. But our French neighbours have begun to ask themselves questions which we may as well ask ourselves. Could Great Britain be relied upon to join in a military alliance against Germany or against France? The conclusion arrived at in France is that we intend to confine our action purely to diplomatic intervention. The irritated tone of the German nation and newspapers is hardly evidence of the same feeling, and a careless observer might be at a loss to account for it. Those, however, who remember what Mr. Disraeli said about our intention to defend the independence of Belgium, as in treaty duty bound, and who can understand why the dictatorial attitude of Berlin should be maintained towards Belgium will feel no difficulty in understanding why extra-official Germany, acting on significant hints dealt out from the Berlin Foreign Office, should be angry, and complain of this "everlasting officiousness on the part of England." There is only one point upon which Germany is still vulnerable, and that is the Lower Rhine. Belgium guards this as effectually as Cologne, but Cologne passed, or masked, and the road to Berlin is opened to an adventurous enemy, who would not mind risking a great battle, or leaving France, for the moment, at the mercy of over-running enemies. To know that England would defend the existence of Belgium is to know that this vulnerable point would be exposed whenever a war with Belgium should be provoked in order the better to get at France, as France would certainly seize the opportunity to join in the fray, and to recover her lost provinces. Two points of defence and attack would emerge, as even Von Moltke, who could do little or a defeat in Belgium as in France. Belgian territory is neutral, at present, but the moment Germany entered it, France could do the same, and would take care to be first in entering in event of war. Or, to put it in another form, if Belgium and England were united in resisting Germany in the north, there would be a diversion from France, and France would be freer to act. Or, assuming a third plan, if the two defending Powers were to stake everything on the defence of Antwerp, France would sail free, and the English fleet, acting in the Baltic, would prolong the line of operations. But at this point the question is asked, what force could we throw into Antwerp, or put into the field against Germany? To answer this question, we must return to the debate in the House of Lords on the last day of last month. Quoting from a pamphlet by Sir John Burgoyne, with a Preface written in 1870, Lord Cardwell endeavored to contrast our position in 1854 and our position now. Then we could only, or barely, maintain in the field an effective force of 25,000 men; now in Sir John Burgoyne's words, "we ought to be able, even with our small standing Army, to produce an effective force, available for general service, of 100,000 men of all arms and 300 guns," which might, if no fear of invasion threatened, and within a few weeks of war being declared, be at our disposal to enable this country "to take an effective part in any continental operations into which it may be forced for the protection of its interests." This, it will at once be admitted, is a more sanguine view than is generally taken. It may be doubted whether we could put more than 40,000 men at the disposal of Belgium, in an emergency, and whether so small a number

could play the part of the "great head," as some of our lay contemporaries imagine. But, in the event of such a war, as would draw us from our usual pacific attitude, would not other Powers have a hand in it? Is Germany to have her own way, in war as well as in peace? Has Austria no voice in the matter? Her statesmen are just now complaining that no mention was made of the pacific counsels of Francis Joseph in the late imbroglia, and if this means anything, it means that Austria is as little inclined to be frowned out of place and power as Great Britain. A war against a small State, threatening its very existence, would have an interest for all the other minor States in Europe, and we should then probably see that alliance for war which Earl Russell thinks would be advantageous in the cause of peace. In fine, Germany and France have had their duel, and the latter has been worsted. The duel may be renewed at any time, but if it be renewed, except upon similar conditions, rendering the participation of other Powers impossible, it will not be a duel, but a *mêlée*. Beyond this point we cannot and need not carry our speculations on this head.

But there is another point that should be the lost sight of. When our pacific policy is interrupted, we shall not have the old choice between voting subsidies and sending an army. It has been well remarked that "the great value of our subsidies in all former wars depended mainly on the length to which hostilities were prolonged," and in part, also, to the extent of ground they covered. In modern war operations are more rapid and more concentrated. We could not ease our national conscience, if it were really pricked into extreme sensibility, by voting a subsidy that others might have the means of action where we declined to act ourselves. We should either have to act promptly and boldly or we should have to stand aside; and if we resolved to act, it might be that defending a fortress would hardly seem compatible with the retention of our position. If we had substantial allies we might do ourselves justice with a small army, say of 50,000 men but it would have to be maintained at that effective strength, or it would be practically useless. In other words, we should have to draw upon our Reserves, in some form or other. Here, again, we touch the same point as was opened out on a previous occasion. Our army is not what it ought to be, in numbers, no less than in other things. It is not strong enough to keep us from shaking in our shoes at the bare mention of the word "invasion"; and if it be not strong enough for that, it is certainly too weak to enable us properly to fulfil, if called upon, our treaty obligations. Our position in Europe, viewed from the military standpoint, is simply a reflex of our position at home. We cannot be strong abroad if we are weak at home. Lord Derby prides himself upon having intervened, in a friendly manner, without laying any burden upon his successors. It was well that he should do so. But there are other duties remaining, and we look to Mr. Hardy for their fulfilment. He must do his best to remove the prevailing discontent respecting the army. He must show us some sign of vigour, where any sign would be an undoubted advantage. We cannot be gaining ground in diplomacy, and hope to hold it, whilst we are daily losing confidence in that upon which diplomacy relies, in the last resort. What would enable us to resist a panic, would also enable us to defend Belgium, and defend it well. What would secure us against the fear of

invasion, would add a ton to every word we utter when we speak in the interest of European peace. Of war, for the sake of war, for mere Chauvinism, Englishmen have no love whatever. They bear until the very last straw, and bear meekly. But there is a point at which meekness passes into imbecility, and national existence is lost in the cry for peace. Our Army is the force of our vital power in any European struggle, and if we neglect it, it is of no use shouting psalms about our recovered moral weight in Europe, and the new age of English intervention.—*Broad Arrow*.

### The French Army.

When late Emperor of the French, after the first series of defeats in his army, telegraphed to Paris encouragingly that "all might re-establish itself," he did not probably mean that it might be five years before the "re-establishment" would be effected. He did not foresee the disasters of Sedan and Metz, and the overthrow of the Imperial *regime*. Still less can he at that time have regained as possible such events as the siege and fall of Paris, in the disgraceful excesses of the Communists. His words of encouragement were indeed premature; but nevertheless he was justified in making use of them. Things were bad at the time they were spoken, but they came to be twenty times worse afterwards. Time has elapsed, however, since the French disasters. The soil is free, the indemnity is paid, and France has retaken her place, not only as one of the first nations of Europe, but as one of the most powerful. She has had the advantage, moreover, of having bought experience very dearly. No experience is worth having unless it is paid for, and the higher the price that is given for it the greater is its value. If Paris is no longer France, as according to Imperial tradition it used to be, yet Paris so far represents the nation, that it is easy to obtain a very fair notion of the feelings and condition of the country generally from an observance of the feeling and condition of the metropolis. So far as first appearances go, Paris has entirely regained its old aspect of splendour and extravagance. The ravages of the siege and the Commune have been almost entirely obliterated. Even the Palace of the Tuileries is being rebuilt with all despatch, and the Vendôme Column is once more erect, waiting only for the statue of the "Little Corporal" to be replaced on its summit. But, although the aspect of the city is the same as it used to be in Imperial times, the aspect of the people has visibly altered. There is an absence of that abandon and frivolity which had become especially Parisian: and the people have assumed an earnestness and sobriety which are entirely new phases in the French character. The French have, in fact, learnt their lesson, and they have not yet forgotten it. The people have had to be educated, as Mr. Disraeli would say, but they have had no such genial task master as our Premier. It has been the Germans who have brought the French to their senses; and it is with a view of putting themselves out of Germany's debt that Frenchmen, one and all, are now combining to "re-establish themselves."

It is, however, in the appearance of the Army that this reaction is more distinctly visible. We all know what French soldiers were before the war. How the officers, in their insolent self confidence, thought a great deal more of amusing themselves than of learning their duty, and how the men followed suit, and believed French soldiers

to be invincible because the Great Emperor had led their grandfathers to victory. The French war office was, moreover, organized on a system as cumbersome as it was impure and inefficient. Official secrecy was an article of the faith of imperial *employés*, and under its shadow, jobbery and corruption reigned supreme. But all this retrogression was due to a leading cause—which was conceit. The French honestly believed themselves to be invincible, and their self reliance led them into the error for which they have had so dearly to pay. But the French have learnt their lesson. They have seen their folly, and like sensible and earnest people as they are, they are striving to replace themselves in their old position of military supremacy. Paris is therefore now deprived of much of the glitter which show-soldiering gave it. There is much less of that military display—which was merely display and nothing more. Sentries are fewer, uniforms simpler, and there is infinitely less drum-beating and band playing than of yore. The *cafés* do not now number the officers of the Imperial Guards amongst their regular *habités* and most influential supporters, and private soldiers no longer parade the streets in cocked hats. But if the military element is not seen so much it is not because it does not exist in its accustomed strength. On the contrary, at the present time the establishment of the French Army is numerically greater than it was before the war. The men, however, are devoting themselves, not to pretending to be good soldiers, but to that hard work which is the only way of attaining to real efficiency. The system of exemptions has been virtually abolished, and the consequence is that the ranks now contain young men of education and intelligence, who exert the best influence on their humbler comrades. Indeed, but one spirit pervades the French Army of to-day. The men feel that the inheritance of military supremacy, which Frenchmen regard as their birthright, has been filched from them, and that it rests with them to regain it. That they will have an opportunity of renewing the glorious military traditions of their country, is a question which it would be difficult to answer. But if France should be now called to take the field, there can be no doubt that she could produce a force in every way superior to that which left Paris amidst cries of "A Berlin" five years ago. As the late Emperor wrote, "all may re-establish itself." The Army is already placed on an efficient footing. Who knows whether or not it will again become Imperial? The Eagle is a talisman which French soldiers, recent events notwithstanding, still hold in reverence.—*Broad Arrow*.



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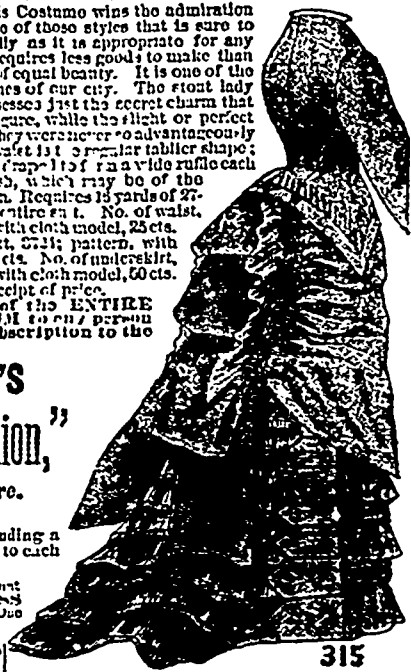
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