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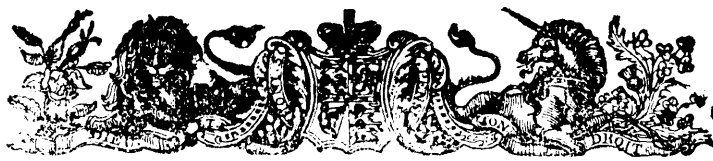
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# The Volunteer Review

## 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, MAY 11, 1875.

No. 19.

### The Volunteer Review

is 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.

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

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

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

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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, MAY 11, 1875.

No. 19.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

His Excellency the Governor General, who was to have left Ottawa on Saturday the 2nd inst. for Quebec, is still detained in Ottawa in consequence of the non-arrival of the *Polynesian*. It is probable he will leave some time this week, taking passage per the steamer *Polynesian*. Lieut. General O'Grady Italy, will administer the Government during Lord Dufferin's absence.

Captain Hugh Wylie of the *Manitoba* the first steam ship of the Allan line, which arrived at Quebec this season, reports having passed through one hundred miles of field ice, extending from thirty miles below the Bird Rocks to seventy miles above. The *Polynesian* and several other vessels have also been delayed in that dangerous locality by the ice floe.

A despatch from Montreal, 7th May, states that a steamer, supposed to be the *Polynesian*, passed Fox River this morning at 7 a. m. This place is on the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the County of Gaspé. Another despatch from Father Point, N. F., received this morning, says: The steamship *Phœnician* arrived at 1:40 a. m., with 11 cabin and 62 steerage passengers, at midnight. She got into the ice thirty miles west of St. Paul. On Tuesday, the 4th inst, she spoke the Company's ship *Gleniffer*, ten days beset in the ice, and saw twenty sailing vessels and five steamers, all beset in the ice. At 4 o'clock p. m., on the 5th inst she got clear of the ice, thirty miles north west of Bird Rocks. All well.

It is not true that Sir Hugh Allan has failed in his financial mission to England. Latest reports from him were encouraging.

Mr. J. M. Machar, of Kingston, and Mr. Mathew Ryan, of Montreal, have been appointed Commissioners to settle half-breed claims in Manitoba, in accordance with the terms of the Act passed during last session for that purpose.

Hon. Mr. Huntington tendered his resignation of the position he holds in the Cabinet some days ago to the Government in order to avoid the possibility of embarrassment arising to the Government from the charges made against him in connection with pending suits. Mr. Mackenzie has declined to accept his resignation, however, as he sees no grounds to doubt Mr. Huntington's probity in connection with the affairs in which his conduct has been called in question.

It is stated by the *St. John Globe* that the cost of changing the gauge of the Intercolonial Railway to the American modern width, will be about \$1,000,000.

The Mennonites of Waterloo County have entered into the emigration agency business, having collected \$24,000 to aid their brethren in Russia to migrate to Manitoba. Two thousand dollars of the amount is a gift, the remainder to be repaid by annual instalments. The Mennonites are proving very valuable settlers, and evidently the \$100,000 advanced by the Dominion Government has been well invested and will be returned to the country a hundred fold.

The steamship *Alhambra* from Boston for Halifax, is reported by a telegraph from Halifax ashore at Cape Sable, probably a total loss. All hands were reported saved.

There are many, both in Quebec and Ontario, who will be glad to learn that a committee, with the Duke of Cambridge at its head, has been formed in England to erect a suitable memorial to the memory of the late Lieut. General Sir James Lindsay. The gentlemen comprising the committee have felt that some of the distinguished General's old friends in this country, once they know that such a movement is on foot, will desire to participate in it. It is therefore notified that subscriptions will be received from any persons residing in Ottawa desirous of contributing, by Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson, who on several occasions served on the late General's staff during the Fenian disturbances in 1866 and 1870.

About thirty of the Russian Mennonites, who remained in the Township of Markham, with their Canadian Brethren, to get a better knowledge of the English language and the system of Canadian farming, left there on the 3rd inst, en route to Manitoba. They will proceed by way of Berlin, where they will be joined by some seventy others, who also remained in Canada for a similar purpose. They took with them from Markham two car loads of seed grain, and three waggons. Those leaving Berlin have also purchased more seed and sixteen additional waggons.

The *London Morning Post* says that China has engaged the Confederate General Ripley to construct works on an extensive scale for defence of the coast and the main Rivers. The General sails for the East in a few days.

A gun factory in Upper Austria (according to a Vienna telegram to the *London Daily News*) is said to be making 250,000 rifles for Germany. It has delivered 180,000, and has received a further order for 75,000. A Vienna firm is reported to be executing a German order for 30,000,000 cartridges for delivery in June.

The Government of Turkey and Montenegro have agreed to refer the matter of the frontier question to the decision of a Joint Commission.

Six thousand German families are getting ready to emigrate from Prussia on account of oppression and conscription.

The American team has been selected for the coming International rifle test, to be held in Ireland. The successful candidates are: Mayor Henry Fulton, Col. Bodine, Col. Gildersleeve, General Dakin G. W. Hale, and L. L. Hepburn. Reserves being Colman, Canareld and Jewel.

It has been definitely decided that the great rifle match shall take place on June the 29th, at Dollmount. A deputation has been named to meet the American team at Queenstown. The advent of the American Riflemen will be marked with many courtesies. A banquet in their honor will be given by the Mayor of London, by the Fellows of Trinity College, and by many private citizens. There will also be others of a like character including a *fete* at Chauser Castle.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the fresh note from Germany has arrived in Brussels. This note, the *Gazette* says, is in connection with the pastoral recently issued by the Bishop of Namur, which is extremely violent in its reference to the German Government.

Haytien advices to April 24th report there has been some disturbances at Port au Paris on the north side, and the British Consul was assaulted and wounded. The commander of a British gunboat wished to bombard the place immediately, but was prevented by the Consul, who has since arrived in Kingston on the gunboat *Swallow*. Commodore Lyons has sent a steamer of war to Port au Prince to demand an explanation and indemnity for the outrage, under penalty of immediate retaliation upon the town of Port au Paris for the outrage on the British flag.

The British gunboat *Dryad* Commodore Domville from St. Jago De Cuba, brings news that the Insurgents are reported successful in one or two engagements, and were burning estates.

The *Times* fully endorses Mr. Gladstone's letter, and says it would be melancholy if the first great attempt to complete independence should result in social anarchy, although there is nothing at present to justify such fears. Grave evils exist in some American institutions which must be remedied if progress is to be kept up.

Some of the Belgian journals say that secret societies, rivaling the organization of the Carbonari, exist in the Prussian provinces which have a large Roman Catholic population. They are composed of groups of ten persons each, of whom nine are not informed as to the other members of the society, but know only the tenth, their chief. The ten chiefs of ten such groups know only the chief of the hundred.

Annual Report on the State of the Militia for 1874.

(Continued from Page 216.)

APPENDIX NO. 1.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. 8.

"CAMP DUFFERIN," ST. JOHN.

A brigade composed as follows assembled in camp at St. John, on the 23rd July:—

Brigadier Lieut. Col. Maunsell, Deputy Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. Otty, Brigade Major; Ensign Smith, 62nd Battalion, Supply Officer.

New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery Lieut. Col. Foster; 62nd Battalion Infantry, Lieut. Col. MacShane.

The authorities at head quarters are well aware of the difficulties attending the performance of the annual drill of city corps in general, and those of St. John in particular; they are clearly pointed out by the Acting Adjutant General in the Report for 1873, page 8—and it is there stated, besides, that a "preference is shown for drill on different days during the year as circumstances may permit." However, to carry this out successfully the erection of a suitable drill shed is the needful thing, and the question of a site therefor in a central locality has to be decided. It is the more necessary, moreover, at the present time, as the premises in the Custom House at St. John; heretofore at the disposal of the Active Militia, being required by the Customs Department, have to be delivered over to the Collector of Customs at an early date. I may add that Captain Perley, New Brunswick Engineers, has recently submitted a valuable plan for the erection of a drill shed at St. John, and memorandum relating thereto, all of which may, I hope, be favorably considered by the authorities at head quarters, and terminate in a satisfactory solution of the matter.

The camp of the Brigade of Garrison Artillery, formed on the barrack grounds at St. John in 1872, (having proved most satisfactory in every particular, on general orders for the annual drill this year being published, the officers commanding both artillery and infantry grasped the opportunity to assemble at the same place, and the 23rd July was decided upon as the time of assembly. In compliance with orders issued, the respective corps assembled on that date, and drill was duly commenced.

Being unwilling to withdraw the garrison artillery from their legitimate duties—shot and shell practice—and the infantry having, necessarily, to occupy much time at rifle practice, the range being about four miles from camp, there were but few opportunities for brigade drill. On one of these occasions (on the 30th July) His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was present.

After inspection in line troops marched past in quick time, in column and quarter column, and afterwards in quarter column at the double.

Some simple brigade movements were then performed as satisfactorily as could be expected under the circumstances. The artillery subsequently proceeded to shot practice, and the infantry to battalion drill, with all of which the Lieutenant Governor expressed himself much pleased.

On the 1st August the brigade marched from camp, in column of route a distance of three or four miles, rain preventing a longer march. The different denominations of the brigade were marched to their respective places of worship on the 25th July, and 1st August, respectively, the Church of England

party attending divine service at St. Paul's Church on the former date, and Trinity on the latter.

Lieut. Col. Foster, in his report hereto appended, referring to the manner in which duties were performed in the artillery, &c., in which I concur, states: "During the whole period of its existence the objects for which the camp was formed were carried out in the most systematic manner, and I believe with highly satisfactory results.

"The shot and shell practice extended over a period of six days, and, as the accompanying report will show, as highly creditable to the corps.

"Several handsome prizes for the annual competition were presented, a list of which, with the names of the donors, is annexed:

Colonel Foster adds: "from the commencement of the camp to its close, every officer, non commissioned officer and gunner did his duty."

The following is the Brigade Order on the breaking up of the camp:

"CAMP DUFFERIN."  
ST. JOHN, 2nd Aug. 1874

Brigade Orders by Lt. Col. Maunsell, Deputy Adjutant General Commanding.

(No. 1.)—The St. John Brigade Camp will break up to-morrow, at the conclusion of annual drill and target practice of the different corps.

The Deputy Adjutant General Commanding desires to express his satisfaction with the manner in which duties have been performed, and discipline has been maintained, as well as with the steadiness on parade of the troops, considering the brief period allotted for drill.

That the Active Militia of St. John should assemble in camp but little below its full numerical strength (in one instance, that of the artillery, the full strength is present) at this busy season is proof of the desire existing, on the part of the members of the force, for information in the knowledge and practice, not of drill alone, but of those various camp duties, the correct performance of which is of the greatest importance to the soldier in the field.

The target practice of the 62nd Battalion has been carried out by captains of companies with good results; that of the artillery, at all times remarkable for its accuracy, has been excellent, and it is only to be regretted that Lieut. Colonel Jago, who has done much for the efficiency of the brigade, is prevented from witnessing it.

It is due to that officer to say that, so strong was his desire to attend this camp, he expressed his willingness to forego his leave of absence, at no small personal sacrifice to enable him to do so.

In conclusion, Lieut. Colonel Maunsell offers his cordial thanks to Lieut. Colonels Foster and MacShane, for the way in which they have discharged the responsible duties of their respective commands, and to the staff, particularly to the Brigade Major, Lt. Colonel Otty, for a continuance of his valuable assistance and support.

By Order.  
A. C. OTTY, Lieut. Col.  
Brigade Major.

I cannot close this report without stating my conviction that the barrack field at St. John, being so near the worst part of the city (morally) is not a desirable place for the assembly of a camp. It was, however, as already shown, impracticable this year to form a camp for the St. John corps at any other place.

But, as a general rule, it is of great adv

antage troops to be encamped at some distance from a city or large town; at such places commanding officers are not troubled with applications for "passes" from parades or roll calls, and crime is conspicuous by its absence.

New Brunswick Engineer Corps.—Captain Perley.

Inspected by Lieut. Colonel Otty, Brigade Major, on the 13th November, during my temporary absence on leave. That officer reports favorably respecting the efficiency of this corps. The manual and firing exercises and company drill executed fairly."

On the retirement of Major Parks, who has done much for the efficiency of this corps, Captain Perley has succeeded to the command. A practical engineer by profession, energetic in whatever he takes in hand, qualified for the post in other respects, the Engineers, will, I trust, continue to improve under this officer:

3RD BRIGADE DIVISION.—Brigade Major, Lt. Colonel McCulley.

"CAMP TEDDERS."

Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery.—Brevet Major Call.

This battery was inspected by Lieut. Col. Foster and myself on the 21st August, and is referred to in the following terms, by that officer:—

"As this was the first time he had seen the battery, and having been informed that a large number of its present members were recruits, and that nearly all the horses were new at the guns, he was quite unprepared for such an exhibition of proficiency in drill as he saw presented. The various field movements were executed in splendid style, and would have been highly creditable to officers and men of much greater experience."

Lieut. Colonel Foster states, in which I entirely concur, that "Major Call is an excellent officer, and with the aid of such competent subalterns as Lieutenants Mitchell, Smith and Ramsay, with Surgeon Benson, and such a superior class of non commissioned officers and men, the battery must hold a high position in the Active Militia of the Dominion."

"Accompanied by Brigade Major McCulley he attended the shot and shell practice at a point about two miles above Newcastle. The practice was very good, as will be seen by the accompanying report. Several handsome prizes given by the officers and friends of the battery were competed for, and the Brigade Major and himself were permitted to add to the list."

"He made a careful inspection of the guns, limbers, wagons, and stores, and found all in sound condition; but the gun carriages, limbers and wagons, are in want of two good coats of paint."

Lieut. Colonel Foster in conclusion, offers some excellent suggestions with respect to the erection of a drill shed at Newcastle, &c., all of which I beg to support.

It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to that of Lieut. Col. Foster in stating that I consider this was the most satisfactory inspection of this battery since its first organization.

Besides having a zealous and efficient officer at its head, and being fortunate in securing the services of the senior captain of the 3rd (on his retirement from the battalion) as a subaltern officer. The non commissioned officers of this corps belong to a superior class, and, as a result, discipline is maintained, and the drills are systematically performed.

In connection with this camp it is also a pleasure to record the increased interest manifested by the citizens of Newcastle, in the welfare of the corps. From the Collector of Customs downward, they seemed to vie with each other in their liberality in giving prizes for good shooting, &c.

**No. 7. Battery Garrison Artillery.**—Brevet Major Gillespie.

This corps proceeded, its full authorized strength, to the Brigade camp at St. John, and performed the prescribed drill and practice at that place.

**73rd Battalion.**—Major Shirriff.

This corps performed its annual drill at "Camp Scoudouc," except Nos. 2 and 3 companies which, as a special case, were permitted to drill at local head quarters, and were subsequently inspected by Lieut. Col. Otty, during my temporary absence on leave, and pronounced efficient.

In the retirement of Lieut. Col. Ferguson, the corps has lost the services of a thoroughly practical and energetic commanding officer, one who was ever ready to carry out the "regulations" to the letter, while not neglecting the interests of the battalion. Major Shirriff succeeds to the command.

**Dalhousie Infantry Company.**—Captain Barrie.

Inspected by the Brigade Major, Lt. Col. McCulley, on the 13th August, and is referred to by that officer, in the tabular report enclosed herewith.

**Artillery.**

(1.) In submitting the accompanying report from Lieut. Col. Jago, of the Artillery, I desire especially to point out the following subjects, adverted to by that officer, who states—

I cannot help expressing regret that the only two field batteries in this district are both armed with the smooth bore nine pounder gun, a weapon long ago considered unsuited for the support of infantry armed with the Snider Rifle.

(2.) Lieut. Colonel Jago anticipates pernicious effects from the General Orders of August 15, 1874, directing that all uniforms, &c., of volunteers should be returned into their armories after the inspection of the annual drill.

With regard to the working of this order on the country battalions of infantry he does not venture to offer an opinion; but he wishes to call the attention of the Major General Commanding to the fact that a body of artillerymen can never hope to be made effective by 12 days' annual drill in camp only.

For teaching practically the lessons learned by weekly drills in their drill rooms, he considers the time sufficient or as nearly so as can be obtained without a great increase of expense. Further returns of the shot and shell practice forwarded with Col. Foster's report, and with which he has every reason to feel gratified, are the result of the patient weekly drilling of recruits at standing gun drill, pointing drill, fuse and shell instruction, &c., equally with the twelve days in camp.

The men of the different battalions appear also to like the weekly drills, and they were usually fairly attended.

When it is considered drills are all voluntary (the 12 days having been performed,) it appears to him a pity that obstacles should be thrown in the way of the men receiving instructions which cannot fail of at least some good.

Lieut. Col. Jago adds:—"I hardly like to bring again before you the desirability in my opinion of arming the Garrison Artillery with revolvers. With the utter state of defencelessness of the Garrison Artilleryman in case his position is attempted to be carried by storm, we are all aware.

"Whether a battery would not be likely to fight the guns longer when the men had the consciousness of possessing a handy and reliable weapon about their persons admits, I think, of no question, and it appears to me in view of the rapid increase of population in our cities, there might unfortunately come a day when the magistrates would gladly avail themselves of the services of a trained body of men armed with revolvers."

**Target Practice.**

The annual course of target practice was carried out with good results, under regulations somewhat similar to those published in General Orders (14), 1872; 200, 400 and 600 yards being the ranges, and the targets being the same size as usual, with square bulls eye and centre.

The question as to the desirableness of adopting Wimbledon targets at the annual target practice of the Active Militia is, I think deserving consideration. These targets have been adopted with advantage by our New Brunswick Rifle Association.

It is to be regretted that it is impracticable during the limited period of the annual drill, to have sufficient position and aiming drills to warrant a high "figure of merit" in each corps.

It is also to be regretted that the battalion and company money prizes for the best shots have not been granted this year. As stated in my last report, 1873, the amounts though small, \$10 and \$5 respectively, had been granted for two years in succession, except in the case of the artillery, who received money prizes for shot and shell practice during many years past, and the prizes were closely contested, and when won were much valued, accompanied as they were with badges. I am happy to be enabled to report that no accident has occurred during any course of target practice in my district, the rules framed for the guidance of officers commanding corps to prevent accident having been strictly observed. The accompanying return shows the "figure of merit" and names of best shots in the district.

**School of Military Instruction.**

The attendance at the Military School, at Fredericton, has been very good, 66 cadets having obtained 2nd class certificates. Of these, 39 belonged to the Active Militia at the time of their admission to the school; some of the others have since joined the force; but five, however, are officers in it.

It is true the majority of the officers of this district are already in possession of certificates of fitness, and the Brigade Major and myself have done all in our power to ensure the attendance at the school of the remainder, pointing out to them the superior advantages of Military School training to that obtained by other means to qualify them for certificates granted by Boards of Examiners.

In the command of the school I have been ably assisted by Lieut. Colonel Otty, Brigade Major, and the quickness with which intelligent and educated cadets mastered what they had to learn is worthy of note, reflecting credit upon themselves and the instructors. I may add that a few cadets remained the full time—90 days—before being enabled to qualify, and one cadet failed to secure the required certificate.

**Rifle Associations.**

There is but little to add to the remarks submitted in my report for 1873 on this subject.

Lieut. Colonel Beer has been re-elected President of the New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association, and he is assisted in his duties as such by the same efficient secretary, Capt. and Adjutant O. R. Arnold.

The annual match of this association, held at Sussex during the first week in September last, was as successful as usual.

The county associations continue to improve.

The only thing to be regretted, I conceive, is that in all rifle matches the number of competitors is not, as a rule, in fair proportion to the number of active militiamen in the district.

In fact that but few except "crack shots" consider it worth their while competing.

The following associations held competitions this year, the returns of which will shortly be transmitted:—

New Brunswick Pro. Rifle Association.	
Charlotte County	do
St. John	do
Carleton	do
York	do
Northumberland County	do

I have the honor to be,  
Your most obedt. servant,  
G. J. MAUNSELL, Lt. Col.  
Deputy Adjt. Gen. Com.  
Military District, No. 8.

Lt. Colonel W. POWELL,  
Deputy Adjt. Gen. Headquarters.

(A)

SAINT JOHN, N.B.  
Dec. 22nd, 1874.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward to you the report of Lieut. Col. S. K. Foster, commanding New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery, on the inspections of the different batteries in the Province for this year.

I have to thank this officer for kindly undertaking this duty for me, and thereby enabling me to enjoy my leave of absence in England.

From the report I gather that the whole of the batteries in the district are in an effective condition, and that the different camps were conducted in a manner that must prove beneficial to officers and men.

I cannot, however, help expressing my regret that the only two field batteries in your district are armed with the smooth bore nine pounder gun, a weapon long ago considered unsuited for the support of infantry armed with the Snider Rifle.

I agree most thoroughly with Col. Foster in the necessity of the gun carriage being painted at stated periods, in order to ensure the preservation of the wood, and I beg to recommend that all gun carriages, which are kept under cover, be painted every two years, and also that carriages exposed to the weather be painted annually.

I cannot, however, omit in this letter, advertent to the pernicious effects I anticipated from the General Orders of August 15, 1874, directing that all uniforms &c., of volunteers, should be returned into their armories after the expiration of the annual drill.

With regard to the working of this order on country battalions of infantry, I do not venture to offer an opinion, but I should wish most, respectfully to call the attention of the Major General Commanding to the fact that a body of artillerymen can never hope

to be made effective by 12 days' annual drill in camp only.

For teaching practically the lessons learned by weekly drills in their drill room, I consider the time sufficient, or as nearly as can be obtained without a great increase of expense, but the returns of the shot and shell practice, forwarded with Col. Foster's report, and with which he has every reason to feel gratified, are the result of the patient weekly drilling of recruits at standing gun drill pointing drill, fuso and shell instructions, &c., equally with the twelve days in camp.

The men of the different batteries appear also to like the weekly drills, and they were usually fairly attended.

When it is considered that these drills are all voluntary (the 12 days having been performed), it appears to me a pity that obstacles should be thrown in the way of the men receiving instruction, which cannot fail of at least doing some good.

I hardly likely to bring again before you the desirability, in my opinion, of arming the Garrison Artillery with revolvers. With the utter state of defencelessness of the Garrison Artillery man, in case his position is attempted to be carried by storm, we are all aware.

Weather a battery would not be likely to fight the guns longer when the men had the consciousness of possessing a handy and reliable weapon about their persons admits, I think of no question, and it appears to me in view of the rapid increase of population in our cities, there might unfortunately come a day when the magistrates would gladly avail themselves of the services of a trained body of men armed with revolvers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DARELL R. JAGO.

Lieut. Col. G. J. Maunsell,  
Deputy Adjutant General.

(B)

SAINT JOHN, N. B.,  
Dec. 17th 1874.

SIR,—On the 9th day of September last, in accordance with instructions from your office, I made inspection of the Field Battery of Artillery under the command of Captain Donnell, in camp at Woodstock, for its annual drill.

After I had made a careful inspection of the battery, it was put through a variety of field movements, all of which were executed in a style highly creditable to the officers, non commissioned officers, and men; and the progress made in such a short time, was far in advance of what I had expected to have seen.

I attended the ball practice on the afternoon of the 9th, and morning of the 10th, at a place about two miles above Woodstock, and had an opportunity of seeing some good exhibitions of standing gun drill. The ball practice, as the accompanying report will show, was good, but the locality would not admit of shell practice.

The battery is composed of an excellent class of young men, belonging to the town of Woodstock and its surroundings. At the inspection were Captain Donnell, Lieutenants Dibbles and Kearney, Surgeon Smith, 75 non commissioned officers and men, and 40 horses (of a superior quality), for which the County of Carleton is celebrated.

Several very handsome presents were given by friends of the battery, to be competed for at the target practice, one of which an elegant pitcher, was given by Mr. Appleby, M.P., for the County. At its presentation to the winner, Mr. Appleby expressed his intention of making a similar gift annually.

I would urgently recommend the appointment of a Quarter Master to each of the Field Batteries.

Respectfully submitted,

S. K. FOSTER, Lieut. Col.  
Com. N. B. B. G. A.

The Deputy Adjt General of Militia,  
Military District No 8,

(C)

SAINT JOHN, N. B.,  
Dec. 17th 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders Batteries Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, and 10, of the New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery performed their annual drill on the Barrack Square in this city, for the current year.

During the whole period of existence, the objects for which the camps was formed were carried out in the most systematic manner, and, I believe, with highly satisfactory results.

The daily routine of duty, subject to such alterations as the changes of the weather might necessitate, was as follows:—

Morning from 6 to 8 A. M. Marching Drill.  
" " 10 to 12 " Gun Drill.  
Afternoon " 3 to 5 P. M. Gun Drill.

The shot and shell practice extended over a period of six days, and as the accompanying report will show, was highly creditable to the corps.

Several handsome prizes for the annual competition were presented, a list of which, with the names of the donors, is annexed.

From the commencement of the camp to its close, every officer, non commissioned officer, and gunner did his duty.

Respectfully submitted,

S. K. FOSTER, Lt. Col.  
Commanding N. B.,  
Brigade Gar. Artillery.

The Deputy Adjt. General,  
Military District No. 8.  
(To be Continued.)

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HEAD QUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 30th April, 1875.

#### GENERAL ORDERS (8).

##### No. 1.

#### MILITIA STAFF.

The appointments are hereby notified, of Major General Edward Selby Smyth, of Her Majesty's Army, to command the Militia of the Dominion; and of

Lieutenant Colonel Walker Powell, Deputy Adjutant General, to be Adjutant General of Militia, at Head Quarters, with the rank of Colonel in the Militia, (the rank of Colonel to date from 22nd August, 1873,) the same having appeared in the *Canada Gazette* of the 24th instant.

#### No. 2.

#### ACTIVE MILITIA.

#### *Regulations for the Annual Drill of 1875-76. Drill and Target Practice.*

Referring to the detail of instruction recommended, in G. O. (7) 23rd April, 1875, to be practised during training, it will be understood that Commanding Officers are expected to use their discretion in taking opportunities for giving as much instruction in skirmishing and out post duties as they may find possible.

#### *Equipment, &c., to be in Armouries at inspection.*

Referring to No. 1 of General Orders (22) 14th August, 1874, District Staff Officers are not to sign the usual certificate for "care of arms," except in those cases where all the arms, accoutrements and stores of the Corps to be accounted for by the Commanding Officer, are actually present in the Armoury on the occasion of each inspection.

#### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

#### *Provisional Regiments of Cavalry.*

The formation of two Provisional Regiments of Cavalry in Military District No. 3, is hereby authorized, to be designated respectively, 3rd and 4th Provisional Regiments of Cavalry.

#### *3rd Provisional Regiment of Cavalry.*

Composed as follows, with Head Quarters at Cobourg:—

No. 1 Troop (Cobourg) Northumberland and Durham Squadron, to be No. 1 Troop.  
No. 2 Troop (Port Hope) Northumberland and Durham Squadron, to be No. 2 Troop.  
Peterborough Troop, to be No. 3 Troop.

To be Major Commanding:

Brevet Lieut. Colonel D'Arcy Edward Boutton, C. C., from Northumberland and Durham Squadron.

#### *4th Provincial Regiment of Cavalry.*

Composed as follows, with Head Quarters at Kingston.

No. 1 Troop (Kingston) Frontenac Squadron, to be No. 1 Troop.  
Napanea Troop, to be No. 2 Troop.  
No. 2 Troop (Loughborough) Frontenac Squadron to be No. 3 Troop.  
Picton Troop, to be No. 4 Troop.

To be Major Commanding:

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Duff, C. C., from Frontenac Squadron.

#### *38th "Brant" Battalion of "Dufferin Rifles."*

To be Major:

Ensign and Adjutant Edward Stewart Jones, V. B., vice Dickie, retired.

No. 1 Company, Paris.  
To be Captain.  
Lieutenant Peter Hunter Cox, M. S., vice De Hammet.

No. 2 Company, Brantford.  
To be Captain, provisionally:  
Frederick Van Norman, Esquire, vice Curtila.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:  
George Robinson Van Norman, Gentleman, vice Henry McAllister, failed to attend last annual Drill in Camp.

No. 3 Company, Brantford.  
To be Captain:  
Arthur John Wilkes, Esquire, M. S., vice Spence, retired.

No. 4 Company, Brantford.  
To be Captain:  
Lieutenant John Ballachey, M. S., vice Lemmon.

To be Lieutenant:  
James F. T. Jenkins, Gentleman, M. S., vice Ballachey, promoted.

## BREVET.

To be Major:  
Captain and Adjutant Henry Cooke, V.B., 33rd Battalion, from 10th September, 1874.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

65th Battalion or "Mount Royal Rifles."  
The resignation of Paymaster Alexandre Desève, junior, is hereby accepted.

No. 1 Company, Montreal.  
The resignation of Ensign S. Emery Ste. Marie, is hereby accepted.

## BREVET.

To be Major:  
Captain Louis Genest, M.S., No. 3. Co., Quebec Provisional Battalion, from 7th May, 1874.

## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 1 Company of Rifles, New Westminster.

To be Captain:  
Lieutenant Joseph Burr, (formerly of Her Majesty's 52nd Regiment) vice Henry Valentine Edmonds, who is hereby permitted to retire with the rank of Lieutenant.

To be Lieutenant, specially and provisionally:  
Ensign Adolphus Peele, vice Burr, promoted.

To be Ensign:  
Louis Francis Bonson, Gentleman, (formerly Sergeant Royal Engineers) vice Peele, promoted.  
By Command,  
WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 7th May, 1875.

## GENERAL ORDERS (9).

No. 1.

## ACTIVE MILITIA.

## Strength of Officers.

Adverting to No. 1 of G. O. (15) 12th June, 1874, reducing the strength of officers to two for each Troop of Cavalry, Garrison Battery of Artillery, Company of Rifles, Infantry and Engineers, it is hereby authorized that the strength of Officers of Corps therein referred to may be increased to three, being the strength allowed previous to the issue of that order, but drill pay for only two officers for each of such Corps will be allowed, as fixed for the Annual Drill of 1875 76 in No. 1 of G. O. (7) 23rd April, 1875.

## ARTILLERY.

With a view to a more compact uniformity of system in the Artillery Branch of the Service, the Assistant Inspectors of Artillery and Warlike Stores in the Provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, will act in concert with directions from Lieut. Colonel Strange, Inspector of Artillery, who is the senior officer, and, as far as may be consistent with prompt action, will make all reports and returns to Head Quarters through that officer, whose observations will be appended.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

12th Battalion of Infantry, or 'York Rangers.'  
No. 4 Company, Newmarket.

The resignation of Ensign John Albert Botsford is hereby accepted.

14th Battalion, or "Princess of Wales' Own Rifles."

Erratum in No. 3 of G. O. (16) 19th June, 1874, read: "To be Lieutenant: Andrew Walter Morton, Gentleman, M.S., instead of "Andrew William Morton."

37th "Halaimand" Battalion of Rifles.  
No. 1 Company, York.

To be Captain:  
Lieutenant Andrew Williamson, M.S., vice William Davis, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant:  
Ensign Robert R. Cranston, M.S., vice Williamson promoted.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 3 Company, Chippawa.

To be Captain:  
Lieutenant Morris J. Beam, M.S., from No. 7 Company, vice James Stiff retired.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:  
John A. Greenwood, Gentleman, vice Thomas, resigned.  
The resignation of Ensign Horace Elon Tupper, is hereby accepted.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

6th Battalion "Hochelaga" Light Infantry.  
Adverting to No. 3 of G. O. of 12th March, 1875, Lieutenant William Smith Gardner, stands in seniority next above Lieutenant John Henry Gerrard Goodwin, instead of below that officer.

Portneuf Provisional Battalion of Infantry.  
No. 5 Company, Ecureuils.

To be Captain:  
Ensign Leonidas Praxède Barnard, M. S., vice Joseph Eugène Dusault, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

Lieutenant Louis Dussault is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

Three Rivers Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

Ensign and Adjutant Jean Baptiste Emond to have the rank of Lieutenant.

## BREVET.

To be Major:  
Captain Louis Napoléon Labrecque, V.B., No. 1 Company, 23rd Battalion, from 9th April, 1875.

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

66th "Halifax" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Captain:  
Lieutenant John Herbin, V.B., vice J. W. Watt, resigned.

To be Lieutenants:  
Ensign Henry St. George Twining, M. S., vice Herbin, promoted.  
Ensign Walter S. Salter, Q. F. O., vice Ackhurst, resigned.  
Ensign Arthur Francklyn Salter, M. S., vice John S. D. Thomson, whose resignation is hereby accepted.  
Ensign Henry M. Hamilton, M.S., vice John A. Waugh, left limits.  
Ensign John Naldor, M. S.

72nd or 2nd Annapolis Battalion of Infantry.  
To be Adjutant:  
Lieutenant Caleb Willoughby Shaffer, M. S., from No. 5 Company.

By Command of his Excellency the Governor General.

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



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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, MAY 11, 1875.

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

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

The *Gazette* of the 24th April will mark an important era in the future history of the Canadian Army—it announces the appointment of Major-General E. SELBY SMITH, of Her Majesty's regular army, to be Major-General Commanding, and Colonel WALKER POWELL to be Adjutant-General of the Canadian militia.

It is, however, about the latter officer that the chief interest attached to this event will centre; his long and valuable services as Deputy Adjutant-General at head quarters, dating back to the period of the first inception of our military organisation, and to the fact that the present effective Militia Law was in a great measure due to his experience and knowledge of the social condition and wants of his countrymen, established an undoubted claim to the rank he has attained; but the fact that he is the first Canadian officer to whom the statesmen of the country has entrusted such an important command, proves that the value of the organisation in which he has borne a most important part is making itself felt, and in future Canadian officers may look to the higher commands in their own service as within their reach.

We are well assured that Colonel POWELL's promotion is a thoroughly popular one with the militia force generally, his intimate knowledge of the country and people is invaluable in a man holding his official position, and his personal popularity is not his least recommendation in a country as yet untrammelled by official routine.

This event will doubtless lead to that fuller development of our organisation, the want of which has prevented the attainment of complete efficiency hitherto, and it will add additional impetus to the military instincts of our people which have previously suffered from the effects of Legislative repression.

We congratulate Colonel POWELL on his promotion, the militia force and the country on the important social and political aspects which it presents.

We have to thank the courtesy of the Assistant Librarian of the Royal United Service Institution for a copy of Major BRACKENBURY's lecture on "The Intelligence duties of the Staff abroad and at home," which we have republished for the benefit of our readers.

The duties which the Staff of the Prussian army have to perform in peace time are simply the collection of statistics by which in the event of war—the Prussian war office would be prepared to weigh accurately the amount of resistance to be encountered under certain given conditions without taking into account contingencies probable or possible.

It will be easily seen that such knowledge is as much a matter of necessity as it is that the Engineer in peaceful commercial operations should have a thorough and exact knowledge of all the agents and elements with which he would have to contend to insure the adaptation of his work to the end in view and their successful pecuniary application for that purpose.

Now what has been done in Canada to supply the valuable statistical knowledge requisite for the development of our military power? We have not even the rudiments of a staff corps—and yet the knowledge which could be obtained by a well devised systematic application of the means at hand would give the country a mass of information which would save it at least 50 per cent. in outlay of the very partial, superficial and unsatisfactory information it now acquires by isolated effort, and fully 25 per cent. in the cost of the various public works undertaken—too often at the instance of selfish speculators.

We commend a careful perusal of this lecture to those desirous of having our military organisation properly developed.

The system of competition examination which "Military Reformers" has forced on the aspirants to commissions in the British Army is not giving the supreme satisfaction

its authors and admirers so confidently predicted. *Broad Arrow* of 27th February has an article entitled, "Classics versus Mathematics," in which a strong case is made out against the *dead* languages as necessary qualifications for a commission, but like all other defenders of a theory which in practical application is a complete failure; the gist of the whole is in the last paragraphs, and goes to show the utter fallacy of the whole system of competitive examination—a result by the way which we anticipated on its introduction.

It would appear that Lord MONTAGU asked "whether the marks to be allotted at examinations for classics were to exceed those given for mathematics and all other subjects—the reply to this inquiry was to the effect that the value to be given to classics was to be reduced, and that mathematics were to have a considerable preponderance." On this our contemporary remarks:

"It is often very difficult to ascertain the true reason for any system being adopted, and we are certainly not much enlightened by that assigned by the Earl of Pembroke for giving such great weight as was formerly given to classics. In his reply to Lord Montagu in the House, he states that the reason for allowing so much weight to classics was, 'that boys who had the advantage of a public school education might proceed straight to Woolwich without the intervention of professional crammers.'

"But there is yet another question brought prominently before us by the Earl of Pembroke's reply, viz., the apparent acknowledgment on his part, and also on the part of Lord Cardwell, of an inability to oppose the effects of what is termed 'cramming.'

"There is no doubt that cramming is very extensively practised by a large body of schoolmasters and others, who prepare boys for examinations; but in what does this cramming consist? It consists in a cunning watchfulness on the part of the 'coach' of the style of questions put by the examiner, and the order in which these come. Certain catch questions are put at various times, and the skill of the crammer is shown by his cunning in training his pupils for some particular examination, during which he fairly anticipates that a certain class of questions will be put.

"The examiner again employs his ingenuity in endeavouring to frame questions so as to defeat the crammers' preparations, and too often submits a whole paper of catches, finding out what the candidates do not know, but failing to discover what they really are acquainted with.

"Other examiners have a peculiar 'fad,' and make no secret of this, consequently they are soon found out and their weakness traded on.

"As an example of such men, we once heard of a cadet who was an excellent draughtsman, but who had yet obtained full marks in drawing at his entrance examination. On his being asked how such a result had been obtained he stated that he was good at 'cockles,' and further inquiry revealed the fact that at every third examination, as the examiner had discovered, a cockle shell was put before each candidate to copy. So this individual had devoted a week to cockles, but could draw nothing else. He had, however, obtained full marks on account of being good at cockles.

"This is a fair example of cramming and crammers; but if it be hoped that any special subject, such as classics, is to be introduced and allowed to have a preponderance of marks allotted to it, as a remedy for cramming, such a conclusion is a mistake. The remedy for cramming is much more simple, and we will treat of this in another article.

"The preponderance lately given to classics is due to a much more simple cause. It is due to the fact, that in our Universities classics are largely taught. Consequently, thousands of individuals are well acquainted with classics, and have employed their time in acquiring this stock knowledge. To teach classics is to them bread, and its value is to them essential. Thus a large influence is brought to bear, and the supposed importance of this subject is backed up by a considerable number, and thus many men earn their daily living by teaching classics. Good mathematicians are more rare, and men capable of teaching mathematics well, are rarer still, therefore, they are in the minority; but the mistake formerly committed is, we are glad to see, now partially remedied, and we trust will soon be more fully acknowledged.

"We must not close our remarks without expressing surprise that in every discussion which arises on this question the disputants, as if by tacit agreement, keep steadily out of view the fact that classical learning is essentially the training of a past age. It is not the Greek language or the Latin which is dead so much as the mode of thought and the principles of action. The fables of ancient learning have, in their old form, had their day; and if it is still essential for Churchmen, Roman and English alike, to be imbued with the lore which dead theories, classically embalmed, can alone supply them with, it is no less requisite than those who are to command the naval and military forces of England shall be schooled mainly in plain facts and simple scientific truth, instead of learned fables."

From the foregoing it is easy to perceive that the tendency is to overlook the manifest qualities which would make a good officer in the eagerness to obtain those qualifications which go to make a good school master—and this is about the relative value the higher education of the day has with reference to military aptitude and attainments.

The following report of the annual meeting of "The Royal United Service Institution is taken from *Broad Arrow* of 13th March"—and Captain Burgess, the efficient Secretary, may be congratulated on the very satisfactory condition of the affairs of the Institution, which is in a great measure, due to his indefatigable exertions aided by the care and attention of the Librarian:

"The forty-fourth anniversary meeting of this institution was held in the Theatre, Whitehall Yard, on Saturday afternoon, under the presidency of the Earl of Pembroke, who took the place of the Secretary for War, who had been summoned to attend a Privy Council. Captain B. Burgess, the secretary, read the report, which stated that during the past year thirty-seven life and 179 annual subscribers, making a total of 216 new members, joined the institution. The losses by death (which were more than usual) amounted to 107, and by withdrawal to forty-nine, whilst names of six members had been struck off the list in consequence

of the non payment of their subscriptions after repeated applications. The net increase, therefore, amounted to fifty-four. Life subscriptions to the amount of £538 19s., including £148 10s. not invested last year, had been invested in three per cent. consols. The funded property of the institution on the 1st January, 1875, was £10,189 2s. 8d., as compared with £9465 2s. 4d. on the 1st January, 1874. The council had reason to believe that when the new street through the Northumberland estate had been made an appropriation of building sites on the Crown property in the neighbourhood would take place. The council, therefore, hoped some definite and satisfactory arrangement might be made with the Government so as to secure a permanent and suitable position for the institution. The council thanked those gentlemen who during the past year had contributed much valuable information on professional subjects. Twelve lectures were delivered and thirteen papers read in the theatre, and seven additional papers were in course of publication in the journal. Three hundred and ninety-seven volumes were added to the library during the past year; of these, 213 were purchased and 184 presented. The Secretary of State for War had presented photographs and lithographs of guns, casemates, shields, targets, &c., and copies of the works published by the War Office. The Institution had also received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty charts, sailing directions, &c. The Secretary of State for India had presented the "Account of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India," together with a selection of maps. After mentioning the additions to the museum and library, the council recorded their regret at the death of one of the vice-patrons of the institution—the Right Hon. the Earl of Panmure, K.T., G.C.B. The late earl became a member of the institution in 1845, and was elected a vice patron in 1851. It was during his tenure of office as Secretary of State for War that the first Government grant was given to the institution. It was also with deep regret that the council recorded the death of three vice-presidents of the institution—viz., Colonel Philip J. Yorke, F.R.S., Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Lindsay, K.C. M.G., and Captain Edmund Packe. The council had elected Sir S. W. Baker an honorary member of the institution. The subject for the gold medal essay, as announced at the last anniversary meeting, was 'The Best Mode of providing Recruits and forming Reserves for the British Army, taking into consideration its varied duties in Peace and War.' In response to the circulars which were widely distributed at home and abroad, seventy-nine essays had been received. The three referees chosen by the council were General Sir William Codrington, Lieutenant-General Sir John St. George, and Major-General Shute, M.P. The result of their adjudication would be made known, and the medal presented at the meeting. In conclusion, the council congratulated the members on the satisfactory state of the finances and on the general efficiency of the institution.

"Sir Alexander Milne, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the meeting on the continued success of the institution. Valuable as it was in the information which it gave, it was still more valuable to officers who were in its neighbourhood, and had provided for them the means of study and an excellent library. The institution also enabled officers to read papers to their brethren on important subjects connected with the profession. These papers, and the discussions upon them, were printed in the

journal and sent to our officers abroad and to foreign States, and all were thus kept aware of the improvements that were taking place. The report referred to the gifts of books, maps, and charts from foreign Governments. This showed the estimation of those Governments of the value of the institution to their own Services. But they wanted more room for their library, and he hoped their noble chairman and the council would do all in their power with Her Majesty's Government to obtain a new site for the institution. Having expressed his regret at the deaths of Lord Panmure, Sir James Lindsay, and Captain Packe, the gallant gentleman concluded by expressing his satisfaction at the efficiency of the institution in its different departments.

"The motion was seconded by Major-General Sir J. Adie, and carried unanimously. On the motion of Major-General Sir F. Chapman, K.C.B., the following eight members were elected on the council, the first three being re-elected from the eight retiring by rotation:—Lieutenant Colonel F. R. Aikman, V.C., Captain A. C. Tupper, Vice-Admiral Ommanney, Major Crossman, R.E., Captain the Right Hon. Lord Gifford, R.N., Captain J. C. Wilson, R.N., Rear-Admiral Willes, C.B., and Captain R. A. E. Scott, R.N. The auditors having been elected on the motion of Lord Waveney, seconded by Major-General Hodge, the chairman announced that he held in his hand an envelope containing the name of the successful competitor for the gold medal given for the best essay on the subject of recruiting. Captain Burgess said that the referees appointed by the council to decide on the claims of the essays sent in had decided in favour of the one bearing the motto, 'On trouve encore des officiers vraiment volontaires, mais plus un trop peu de soldats.—Corporal Trim.' The sealed envelope corresponding to this essay being opened, the name of Captain H. W. Hime, R.A., was announced, amid the cheers of the meeting. Captain Hime was not present, being on duty with his battery at Sheerness; and the medal was, on the suggestion of Admiral Sir Frederick Nicholson, handed to an officer of the Royal Artillery, who was present, for transmission to the winner.

"Admiral Sir F. Nicholson, in proposing a vote of thanks to the referees, spoke of the advantage of inducing officers, and especially young officers, to direct their attention to the improvement of matters connected with the two Services. The first subject last chosen by the council was an extremely important one to the army; while the subject for the ensuing year would be 'The best type of ships for the Royal Navy.' The reading of the seventy-nine essays was a task of no small difficulty, while deciding who ought to have the prize was an even more difficult task. He was therefore sure they would join with him in awarding thanks to the three referees, whose names were a guarantee that they had performed their duties with care and discrimination. The motion was seconded by Major-General Stephens and carried. General Sir William Codrington responded, and proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Admiral Ommanney.

"Lord Pembroke, who was most cordially greeted, said that no one was more disappointed at the absence of Mr. Hardy than that right hon. gentleman himself. He was summoned at the last moment to attend a Cabinet Council, and found it impossible to be present. He thoroughly concurred in all that had been said as to the immense service which the institution rendered to the Government. No one could fail to see the

great capabilities it possessed for acquiring and diffusing information. He wished to call particular attention to one point, namely, the subject of the proposed medals. He thought the amount of good which might be done, and the help which might be afforded to the Government by picking the brains of the whole army on such a subject as that which had been chosen this year could hardly be exaggerated. This subject of recruiting was one the difficulty of which could not be exaggerated, and if those who had proposed the subject would pardon him he would venture to add a few words to the title they gave. They gave as the subject, 'The best mode of providing recruits and forming reserves for the British Army, taking into consideration its varied duties in peace and war.' He thought they should have added, 'And the necessity of buying them as cheaply as possible.' Those words not being added some ambitious and clever candidate might have written, 'Pay more for them,' and been certain of getting the prize. It was impossible for anyone, in office or out of it, to shut his eyes to the fact that we had two masters, one being efficiency and the other economy, and that the line had to be drawn between the two. The line having to be drawn between them, with a proper consideration for both, was a reason why the subject would always be one of great difficulty and great anxiety. He hoped that in making these few remarks he might not be precipitating the cry which was always raised on the part of economists of, 'Here is a Conservative Government that has only been in for a year, and bang goes sixpence.' For their kind expressions as regarded himself he begged to return his very best thanks. "The proceedings then terminated."

We are pleased to see that an effort will at last be made to enlighten the public on the merits of the system under which the British Navy has been reconstructed by Mr. REED.

In the British House of Commons on the 15th March last, Captain PIR asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether it was a fact that, besides the *Active*, built on the same plan as the *Volage*, there were about thirty armoured and about the same number of unarmoured ships of war built according to the design furnished by the late Chief-Constructor of the Navy; whether the seagoing qualities of the greater number, if not of all, of these sixty ships had formed a serious ground of complaint by many of our most distinguished officers in Her Majesty's Service, besides that of Captain FAIRFAX, commanding Her Majesty's ship *Volage*, just published; and whether he would consent to the appointment of a committee to inquire and report whether the ships designed by the late Chief Constructor of the Navy could be considered as safe and efficient seagoing men of war, worth a place on the "Navy List" of Great Britain. Mr. HUNT: The subject of the hon. and gallant member's questions cannot, in my opinion, be properly dealt with by a simple categorical answer. They involve much controversial matter, and are in effect an attack upon the professional ability of a gentleman who for some years held a responsible post at the Admiralty, and now occupies a seat in this House.

I would suggest to my hon. friend, if he thinks that the matter requires the attention of the House, that he should bring it forward in a way that would allow of his giving the grounds for the opinions he appears to entertain, and that would afford the hon. member for Pembroke an opportunity of taking part in the discussion. Captain PIR thereupon gave notice that he would to-morrow move for a committee to inquire into the seagoing and other qualities of the vessels designed by the late Chief Constructor of the Navy, Mr. E. J. REED, C.B.

The effect of the above will be to institute a searching investigation into the heroic treatment "the Navy has met with at the hands of Messrs. CHILDERS, GOSCHEN and their colleagues. It will most probably establish the principle that Naval architects in the future will have to acquire their practical knowledge at sea.

In another column will be found an article from *Broad Arrow* of 20th March on a cognate subject, "the administration of the army"—in which our contemporary appears to be exercised in mind because the present Secretary of State for War has not been able as yet to restore order in the elaborate system of disorder bequeathed to the British people by that ornament of the nobility of England—Lord CARDWELL.

There was a time when malfassance of office was visited with impeachment and its consequences, and it is to be regretted that modern sentimentalism is too favorable to modern egotism, impudence, and presumption to permit it to be applied to the authors of heroic treatment and political charlatans, whose ignorance has placed the best interests of the Empire in danger, and whose despotic efforts only succeeded in filling the ranks of her army with JOHN BRIGGS'S *residuum*, the sweepings of the streets and her gull birds.

If the capabilities of the authors of any revolution is to be judged by the total collapse of the whole system they established, then Lord CARDWELL was deserving of the Dukedom of Presumption and his coadjutors Marquis and Earl of Incompetence and Ignorance. Such would be the fitting titles of men whose measures are the laughing stock of the military authorities of the civilised world, and who can fairly lay claim to the distinction of disarming England and leaving her naked in the face of her enemies.

Under the caption of "Torpedo Experiments" *Broad Arrow* of 27th February has the following paragraph:

"A torpedo experiment, totally different in character to previous operations, took place on Wednesday afternoon at Spithead against the hull of the *Oberon*. One of Whitehead's fish torpedoes, containing 200 lbs. of gun cotton, was employed, and on the port side of the vessel a wire netting, about twenty feet wide and forty feet long, was sunk vertically, the object of the experiment being to test the resisting properties of this material. The torpedo was discharged at about 100 yds. from the vessel,

and exploded, it is supposed, on coming in contact with the netting, throwing up a spiral column of water to a height of two hundred feet. One of the tugs in attendance had on board a steam fire-engine capable of throwing one thousand gallons of water per minute. But on boarding the *Oberon*, it was found that neither the services of the engine nor those of the pumps on board were required, as beyond the displacing of some moveable gear, the *Oberon* remained uninjured. The netting, however, was much torn and twisted where the torpedo had struck. The *Oberon* was afterwards towed into harbour."

We think this shows very clearly the full value of the weapon as well as the part it is likely to play in future Naval operations.

We understand that General SELBY SMYTH will proceed by Quebec to Prince Edward Island about the latter end of this month, to inquire into the reconstruction of the Island Militia. After visiting the various camps in Ontario in June, it is believed the General proposes proceeding to Manitoba and thence through the North-West Territories to British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, to inspect the condition of the Militia in those Districts, and possibly may have an opportunity of acquiring some knowledge of the Mounted Police force enroute.

It is believed the General will be accompanied by Captain the Hon. M. STAPLETON, A.D.C., and by Captain F. WARD, A.D.C., to His Excellency the Governor General.

The *London Gazette*, April 9, contains the following official memorandum which is of interest to Canadian readers:

War Office, Pall Mall, April 9—Memorandum—The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the 100 (or Prince of Wales Royal Canadian) Regiment of Foot having inscribed on its regimental colour the word "Niagara," as formerly granted to the old 100th, the Prince Regent's County of Dublin Regiment, in commemoration of its distinguished conduct at the capture of Fort Niagara by assault on Dec. 13, 1813.

#### Canada and its Railways.

The following communication, addressed to the Editor, has been published in the *London Times* :—

SIR,—As the remarks which have appeared in the Money Article of several recent issues of the *Times* have relation to the general interest of the Canadian Government and people far more wide than those therein directly adverted to, I must ask you in all fairness to permit me, as the representative of Canada, to offer a few words in remonstrance against the tone and bearing of those remarks. I should have asked this opportunity at an earlier date but that I have been seriously indisposed.

As my concern with the subject is only in relation to its general bearings, I am sure that your courtesy will permit me to withdraw it from the financial corner of your newspaper into your other columns.

The immediate subject or cause of the animadversions which the writer of the money article has made upon Canada was, I believe, the prospect of an appeal to the British public for funds on behalf of the railway

to connect Montreal and Ottawa, which, as it was alleged, would simply be a fatuous rival of the Grand Trunk Railway.

It is not my business, nor am I personally interested; to enter into that controversy; but I desire to point out to you that what has been virtually laid down in the *Times*, and required to be either explicitly defended or withdrawn, is in effect this—that because the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways have not paid and are not paying anything like proper interest or dividends on their immense capital, any other schemes which may be held or proved to compete with them, however superior their advantages, ought to be discarded by British investors. And I also understand that a second principle of a far more perilous and general character is insisted upon by you—viz., that it is an immoral thing for the Government of the Dominion or for any of the Provincial Governments to sanction or to aid any schemes which are likely to be injurious to the interests of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways.

If these principles are not to be deduced from the words of your Money Article, I am in serious error, and I shall be very glad if it should turn out that I have placed a wrong interpretation upon them. In the meantime, on behalf of the Government and people of Canada, whose good faith, honor, and responsibility have been deliberately attacked in your columns, I have to ask the public to inquire for itself on behalf of what enterprises and on what responsibility they are asked to visit Canada with this drastic punishment.

The injured tone adopted in your journal would justify ignorant persons in supposing that the people and Government of Canada had concocted gigantic railway schemes which they had presented to the British public, and that now, indifferent to the interests of those who had been half ruined by these schemes, they were preparing to establish other enterprises which would throw them into the background!

But, sir, I ask that the public will first inquire—Where these vast schemes originated? Who built and equipped these railways? Who were the contractors and engineers? How much per mile did these railways cost? And, at the same time, let the question be asked and answered, How much per mile were railways managed and financed in Canada, and now paying large dividends, cost per mile, in comparison? Let the question also be asked, How much of all the vast sums of money expended on these enterprises has reached and benefited Canada, and how much has remained in England? And, again, how much from first to last has the Government of Canada itself advanced and expended in the effort to make these railways' property equally advantageous to Canadian and English interests? When these questions have been answered, if it should prove that the unfortunate shareholders, in whose interests I have no doubt you are conscientiously writing, have less to complain of Canadian Governments and Canadian people than of other persons—to be unknown—it will at least be only just that the responsibility for the misfortunes attending these schemes should rest upon the proper persons.

As regards the uncalled-for attack upon the honour of the Canadian Government contained in this direct charge published in your article of the 6th of April, I am obliged to give it an unqualified contradiction. You say, with reference to locality and necessity, "No amount of argument can, we should hope, lead sensible people in this country to put more money into railway pro-

jects in the Canadian Dominion, for, not only is there no traffic for such railways, but, supposing there were, their owners are exposed to the constant danger that a Dominion Parliament may grant a subsidy for a competitive railway to run half a mile off. In this way the Canada Southern has been built to the ruin of the proprietors of the Canada Great Western." With all respect, I am obliged to say that this charge is as ridiculous as it is unfounded. The geography of the Dominion is open to any schoolboy, and though they run parallel and near each other, it would be interesting to know at what point the Canada Southern and the Great Western come within half a mile of each other. In the second place the Canada Southern never received any subsidy from either Dominion or Provincial Governments.

In conclusion, I have but one question to ask. I appeal to you to know whether you are prepared deliberately to insist that all other enterprises in the Dominion of Canada, developing, as it now is, with unparalleled rapidity, are to rest in abeyance, are to be discountenanced by the people and Government of Canada, are not, however promising, to be aided by the capitalists of England, until the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways are paying interest on their bonds and dividends on their capital.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD JENKINS,

Agent Gen'l. for Canada.

Canada Government Building, King st.,  
Westminster, April 9.

#### Volunteer Rank.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette, April 10.)

A "Lieut.-Col. of Rifle Volunteers" writes: "As a volunteer of now fifteen years service, I do most heartily agree with the writers in your last week's paper as to the bad taste of volunteer officers calling themselves by their regimental rank when off parade, and I beg those who have the best interests of the force at heart to do their utmost to stop it. There are actually now two highly respectable commercial gentlemen sitting on the government, side of the House of Commons calling themselves Colonels, and habitually described as the honorable and gallant members, and I cannot be surprised at officers of the regular army being annoyed at it. I believe it to be the main, if not the only reason why the *entente cordiale* between the regular and auxiliary forces is not as thorough as it should be."

AN OLD RESIDENT GONE.—It is with regret that we this morning chronicle the death of an old and respected citizen of Ottawa in the person of Mr. John Lang, who departed this life yesterday evening, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. The deceased was born in Killala, Ireland, in the year 1797 and came to Canada as a drummer boy in the 103rd regiment. He took part in the American war of 1812-14 and recounted often the daring deeds of the British army in that memorable struggle. He returned to England at the close of the war, but returned again to Canada in 1820 as a Sergeant of the staff corps. He settled in Bytown in 1841, since which date he has resided in the city. He has been identified with the growth of the city, and was well known to the older inhabitants. The deceased leaves a grown up family to mourn his loss, and a large circle of friends will doubtless pay the last tribute of respect to his memory by attending his obsequies.—*Times*, 8th inst.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

HALIFAX, N.S., 3rd May, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—As it is evident "Fixed Bayonet's" is not in possession of a copy of Queen's Regulations, it would have been better if Tompion in answering the former's sixth query had quoted Sec. 3. par. 4. which is as follows: "A Field Marshal is to be received with the lowered regimental colours of all the force," &c. &c.

The drill season for the City corps may now be said to have fairly begun. The 63rd Rifles had their first muster on Friday evening last, but owing to rain were compelled to defer their march out. On Thursday next the 66th Battalion will parade. The 1st Garrison Artillery will also meet on Thursday for drill. The City Brigade has not taken part in the celebration of the Queen's birthday for four years, but it is intended to parade them this year with the regular troops.

The keeping open of the Military School so late in the season greatly interferes with the efficiency of the different corps, at least as regards keeping the ranks full. Men are dismissed from Annual drill in November and Captains of Companies have no chance of seeing their men again till May. In former years when the School was under the control of a commandant from the regular army, the School was open during the day only, but under the new system the drill shed being used exclusively at night, there is no place for corps to drill. A great saving of the public money might be effected if the school were opened every alternate year, and for four months instead of six. The number of cadets should be limited to forty, and none but officers provisionally appointed or non commissioned officers should be allowed to enter for 2nd class certificates. It is the opinion of the greater number of those who have lately passed, as well as of others, that the benefits derived are not commensurate with the money expended on the institution. It is true a cadet for the short or long time he may be at the School, may at least pass a sort of examination in drill but that is about all he is able to do, and it is safe to say that if the majority of those who receive certificates were allowed to enter the school the following year, they would be found nearly as ignorant as new beginners. The eight Nova Scotia members of the Wimbledon squad have been furnished with Martini Henry rifles, and one hundred rounds of ammunition each which will be expended in practicing at the 800, 900 and 1000 yards ranges at Bedford during the month. While so much has been said about the distinctions between riflemen and other troops, it is worth while remembering that the only difference in the arms will now be not in the rifle, but in the bayonet, both branches of the service having rifles of the same length and pattern.

Yours truly,

PASSED CADET.

## THE SHORE OF THE RIVER.

Through the gray willows the bleak winds are  
 aving,  
 Here on the shore with its driftwood and sand;  
 Over the river the lilies are waving,  
 Bathed in the sunshine of Orient lands;  
 Over the river, the wide, dark river,  
 Spring time and summer are blooming fore-  
 ever.

Here, all alone on the rocks, I am sitting,  
 Sitting and waiting—my comrades all gone—  
 Shadows of mystery drearily flitting  
 Over the surf with its sorrowful moan,  
 Over the river, the strange, cold river,  
 Ah! must I wait for the boatman forever?

Wife and children and friends were around me  
 Labor and rest were as wings to my soul;  
 Honor and love were the laurels that crowned  
 me;  
 Little I recked how the dark waters roll,  
 But the deep river, the gray, misty river;  
 All that I lived for has taken forever!

Silently came a boat over the billows;  
 Stealthily grated the keel on the sand;  
 Rustling footsteps were heard through the wil-  
 lows;  
 There the dark boatman stood, waving his  
 hand,  
 Whispering, "I come, o'er the shadowy  
 river;  
 She who is dearest must leave thee forever."

Suns that were brightest and skies that were  
 bluest  
 Darkened and pale in the message he bore.  
 Year after year went the foulest, the truest,  
 Following that beckoning hand to the shore.  
 Down the river, the cold, grim river  
 Voices of spirits are whispering forever.

Yet not in vision of grief have I wandered;  
 Still have I toiled though my ardors have  
 flown.  
 Labor is manhood; and life is but squandered  
 Dreaming vague dreams of the future alone.  
 Yet from the tides of the mystical river  
 Voices of spirits are whispering ever.

Lonely and old, in the dusk I am waiting,  
 Till the dark boatman, with soft, muffled oar,  
 Guides o'er the waves, and I hear the keel grat-  
 ing,  
 See the dim, beckoning hand on the shore,  
 Waving me over the welcoming river  
 To gardens and homes that are shining fore-  
 ever.

The Intelligence Duties of the Staff  
 Abroad and at Home.

By Major C. B. BRACKENBURY, R.A.,  
 D.A.Q.M.G.

Before entering on the main subject of the lecture which the Council of this Institution has called upon me to deliver to day, it appears necessary to define the meaning of the term "Intelligence duties of the Staff," and to shew why attention to them has of late become especially necessary. That "Intelligence" is not used in the sense of quick understanding, but in that of information, as I believe sufficiently understood; but the character of the information is not yet entirely plain to all minds. For instance, letters occasionally arrive from anxious persons who desire to know why John Smith or Thomas Atkinson has ceased to write to his affectionate but afflicted relatives. To take no notice of such communications would be simple but cruel, and valuable time is spent in referring the questions to commanding officers, who alone can deal with them properly.

Again, a paragraph appeared a few weeks ago in the morning paper, speaking of a class having been formed at Woolwich by the Intelligence Branch, for the instruction of officers in reconnaissance duties. Really the Intelligence Branch must not be supposed to be in competition with the able departments for military education.

By the "Intelligence duties of the Staff" are to be understood:—

First, the collection, shifting, and arrangement of all information required by Governments and military authorities to enable them to take such measures in peace as will

insure the rapid commencement and vigorous prosecution of any war whether at home or abroad.

Second, the diffusion of necessary or useful military information through the army and the country during peace or war.

Now, in proportion to the advancement of civilization, the machinery of war becomes more complicated, more costly, and swifter in its work. The necessity for readiness becomes every day more absolute, while the means for obtaining the latest information grow with the growth of armies and with those helps to swift action, roads, railways, telegraphs. Let us spare a moment to compare the wars of ancient and modern times.

Herodotus relates that Croesus, desiring to check the growing power of Persia, set about preparing for war. First of all, with laudable caution, he put no less than seven oracles in different places, through a competitive examination, by asking them what he himself was doing on a certain day. Having selected the Pythian Apollo at Delphi and another, he offered as a propitiatory sacrifice three thousand victims, together with much gold and silver, on one flaming pile. Out of the metal so melted he made certain images, amongst them a lion of pure gold. These and other offerings he sent to the temples, and asked whether he might attack Persia, and, if so, whether he should seek the help of allies. Both oracles said that if he marched against Persia he would "overthrow a mighty empire," and they concurred in the practical advice that he should form alliances with the strongest States in Greece. Upon this he made presents to all the inhabitants of Delphi, and sent a third time to ask if his power would be perpetual. The answer was, yes, till a mule should reign over the Medes. Then he had to find out which were the most powerful States in Greece. Satisfied on this point, he sought their alliance, gained it, gained an army, and at last marched—to his ruin. When he, a prisoner in the hands of Cyrus, sent to reproach the oracle which had lured him to his destruction, he was told that he had been in too great a hurry, for if he had further asked what empire it was that he would destroy, he might have learnt that it was his own. Such was the Intelligence Department consulted in the old days, and such the leisurely preparation for war.

As for the speed of carrying out a campaign in ancient times, we will take only one instance also from Herodotus. Cyrus, advancing on Babylon, came to a river. In crossing it, one of the sacred white horses was drowned. The enraged warrior swore that he would make the river so insignificant that women should be able to cross it without wetting their knees. He carried out his purpose by diverting the stream into 180 trenches, but he spent a whole summer in the operation. Fancy the Germans stopping to bully the Saar of Mozelle in 1870, because the then King of Prussia had lost a favourite horse, or even a clergyman, in the passage.

In the middle ages war was a chronic disease, never ceasing, never entirely exhausting. There was no general staff, no maps nor statistics to be studied. Later on came the Thirty Years' War, slow and barbarous. An idle and oppressive soldiery lived luxuriously on the fruits of the people's industry, and were, in truth, little better than organized robbers. The Seven Years' War was more scientific, but still slow, and as much of a king's game as a reality.

The French Revolution produced enthu-

siastic soldiers and brilliant commanders, but it was reserved for Napoleon I. to show what could be done by a man of genius, aided by a staff trained under his own eye. It was a grand achievement when, in 1805, he marched a large army from Boulogne to the Rhine in 26 days; but that army had been long in forming, and had been worked as an army for a considerable period. The same military genius arrived in Paris on the 19th March, 1815, found an army of 155,000 men ready to his hand, and by the 1st of June had raised it to 250,000 of whom 128,000 were on the Belgian frontier. The constitution of the French Army of Italy, in 1859, was commenced early in February, war was declared on 23rd April, and, 37 days after, 164,000 French soldiers were collected on the river Po, with 12,000 more in Italy, but behind them. At no time did the French Army of Italy exceed 130,000 men and 432 guns, and this army bore but a small proportion to the force France was supposed to possess on paper. We see here, however, an extraordinary advance in the possible rapidity of making war. But what is this to 1866 and 1870? In 1866, Prussian armies numbering 220,000 men were placed on the frontiers of Saxony and Silesia in a fortnight; and in 1870, Germany, taken by surprise, mobilized her enormous forces in nine days, and had on the French frontier in eight days more, about 400,000 fighting men and 1,200 guns. The labours of the German Staff have since been directed towards arriving at still greater rapidity; and it may be confidently expected that a future campaign would see the mobilization and concentration performed in a period shorter by some days. The French are aiming at the same mark, and it is no extravagant supposition to conceive the face of Europe signally changed within a month from the outbreak of another war. For, in future, not armies, but nations, will meet in the first shock of battle.

It is vain for us to quote the experience of Wellington's Peninsular campaigns or the Crimean war; for, in the former, there were no railways nor telegraphs, and, in the latter Russia had none that were of any use to her. Now she has many, and they are all designed with a view to military requirements. Surely this extraordinary development of speed in making war demands some further preparation than used to be sufficient. Surely it demands we should watch more carefully, and prepare ourselves more assiduously than has been the custom heretofore.

Let it not be supposed that there is some occult means by which neglect in peace could be atoned for in war. If the required information be not ready, it cannot be suddenly obtained.

Kinglake quotes Lord Raglan's despatch to the Duke of Newcastle, announcing his and Marshal St. Arnaud's acquiescence in the wish of the Home Governments that the Crimea should be invaded. In the despatch the English General says, "The fact must not be concealed, that neither the English nor French Admirals have been able to obtain any intelligence on which they can rely with respect to the army which the Russians may destine for operations in the field, or to the number of troops allotted for the defence of Sebastopol; and Marshal St. Arnaud and myself are equally deficient in information upon these all important questions, and there would seem to be no chance of our acquiring it."

At the time when this despatch was written, the Prussian organization, presently to be described, had been in existence for nearly forty years.

Supposing it granted that previous knowledge and preparation are growing more and more necessary for success in war, let us see what sort of knowledge is required by any country; for instance, our own.

First of all we ought to know our resources in men, arms, horses, and money. We ought to know, exactly, what troops, reserve or otherwise, must be retained at home for the defence of the country, and such troops should be always assigned to the places they are to occupy. They should be definitely organized, as they must be in war, for why should we leave such simple, but tedious questions, to a time when all our energies should be free? Next, we must know the military features of our own country, and have thought over them so much, and turned them over in our minds so often in connection with the disposable force, that there can be no difficulty in deciding upon the plan of the defence; no hurry or indecision at the last moment. Garrisons having already been told off to their places, the great bulk of the remaining troops will form a field army. Its strength, organization, and means of supply may all be arranged at leisure during peace; and finally, we must know what expeditionary force is available for a counter stroke against the enemy's territory.

This expeditionary force should be told off now in time of peace, so that nothing will remain to be done but the periodical substitution of regiments, as they relieve each other in the ordinary course. The force should be definitely organized on paper with all its material and transport. The railways or roads by which it will move to concentrate on the coast should be specified, and the exact number of trains or days marches should be settled. The amount of tonnage required for its sea transport should be calculated, and the character of the various ships decided while there is plenty of time to think the subject out quietly. Even the boats required for embarking and disembarking should not be forgotten, nor the means of supply for the first few days. In short, the Staff ought always to be prepared with a definite answer to the questions—"How many troops are available for a movement on such a country (perhaps to the assistance of one of the colonies), and how soon can they be landed at the point of disembarkation, ready to commence a campaign?" This is no more and no less than all continental nations are prepared to do. They call the work, so far, "Mobilization" and "Concentration."

Arrived on the enemy's territory, or our own colony which is to be defended—the commander of the expeditionary force should not be like a stranger in a forest, nor as our gallant comrades were when they arrived on the Gold Coast. The information required for the successful and economical prosecution of war is obtained with comparatively little difficulty during peace, and should be ready in a concentrated form when war breaks out. It is of exactly the same character as that needed at home for home defence; only we must have knowledge of the enemy's preparations, and such information is obtained more easily by the invader than the invaded, because the invader chooses his own time. This is one great advantage of the offensive in war. Finally, the commander should have his plan of campaign in readiness, so that his first blows may be struck at once. All these preparations may be so made at leisure, in peace, as to await only the last touch according to circumstances when war is imminent. The Army should be well supplied with maps, and carefully compiled

military handbooks of the country. In Prussia, Austria, France, the minor States of Germany, and, I believe, in almost all other European countries, the work above sketched is done by the "General Staff," and I now proceed to describe how they do it.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian "Great General Staff" is the first to engage our attention, both because it has existed almost in its present form since the beginning of the great peace, having been organized in 1816, and because those of other countries have been formed on its model though with slight modification.

The principles on which its founders and successive chiefs have acted, are that the Officers composing it, must be the very cream of the Army in talent, conduct, education and physical as well as mental power, and that all arms must be represented. There is an excellent school for the development of the higher qualifications of Officers called the War Academy, which is, in many respects, like our Staff College; but neither does it furnish the whole of the candidates for Staff employment, nor is the successful accomplishment of its course considered to give any claim whatever to appointment. It is true that some of the best scholars of the War Academy, are annually chosen to work under Count Moltke, but with them there are always other Officers recommended by Colonels of regiments. No pupil, leaving the War Academy, knows whether he will be one of the chosen. All return to their regiments, and those selected are afterwards summoned to Berlin, where, together with the Officers sent up from regiments by their Colonels, they are placed for a year under the immediate eye of Count Moltke, who tests their abilities by giving them tasks to perform such as are the usual work of the Great General Staff. After the year they all return to their regiments. A few months elapse and then the best of them receive the rank of Captain on the Staff, putting on staff uniform for the first time. Some of them are allotted to the corps or divisions, others to the Great General Staff at Berlin. In all cases the chosen ones are employed on real Staff duties, and the greatest care is taken, in the case of all Staff Officers, *not to cloud their faculties by too much routine labour at the desk.* Such routine work as is necessary is performed by a class of Officers called Adjutants, who form a corps distinct from that of the Staff though recruited to a great extent from the Officers who have passed through the Staff course. Bear in mind, if you please, this question of Adjutants for office work. We shall meet with it again hereafter.

The Staff Captains, whether attached to the Great General Staff at Berlin, or to corps and divisions, are kept perpetually engaged either in surveying, reconnaissance, acquisition and arrangement of information, or in duties having direct reference to the conduct of troops in the field.

After four or five years of Staff service they return to regimental duty; and, later on, part of them only are selected as Majors on the Staff. These fortunate ones have, by this time, gained some seven or eight years' promotion above their regimental comrades. But there is little or no jealousy, for their tests have been severe, and every one has confidence in Count Moltke.

Promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel goes in the Staff, and the successful Staff Officer thus reaches the command of a regiment some years before he would have done so if he had remained

what is, by a strange misnomer, sometimes called amongst us "at his duty." Surely a hard working Staff Officer is as much "at his duty" as he is who has remained with his regiment. The latter has doubtless done his duty in his sphere of action. So has the former, and his sphere has been a wider one, his work more severe.

Thus it may be said that the only passport to the Prussian Staff is hard work, the only admitted claim to remain in it is that of approved power. The system has found such favour in the eyes of other nations that it is likely to be adopted with very little alteration by both France and Austria.

Having thus watched the accumulation of a large body of highly qualified Staff Officers, let us now see how they are employed in peace. The first great fact is that their labours are directed to one end—preparation for war—and that so thoroughly that there is nothing left unprepared when the time of trial comes. Prussia, and therefore, Germany, can never be caught unawares. She is always and absolutely ready. It has been said that when war is declared, Count Moltke has only to touch a bell and the machine is set in motion. If for Count Moltke's name we substitute that of the War Minister, and for the bell a few telegraphic messages, the metaphor becomes a simple fact. Nor is there anything secret or incomprehensible about the means. The only wonder is that all nations did not know the fact and prepare themselves in like manner long ago. You know that each detail of mobilization is arranged beforehand so that the Army Corps are immediately raised to their war strength by their Commanders. The rest of the preparation is worked out by the Great General Staff at Berlin. What are its organization and action?

Great General Staff at Berlin,

At its head is Count Moltke, whose name will shine the brighter as history grows older. He and his subordinates have nothing to do with the War Office, except to supply it with any information it may require. Nor have they anything to do with the troops except the Railway battalion, a sort of nucleus for railway studies in peace. Of this battalion Count Moltke is Inspector. The celebrated chief and his hand of workers occupy a magnificent palace lately built outside the Brandenburg Gate, at Berlin. Bearing in mind that Bavaria and other German States have similar establishments, it is not a little remarkable that Count Moltke has under his hand, exclusive of all Staff Officers doing duty with the troops; exclusive of Officers permanently employed on the survey of the country; exclusive also of the establishment of the Minister of War,—no less than from 91 to 101 trained Officers always at work on the studies considered necessary as preparation for war. The number is made up by 61 chiefs of sections, Field Officers and Captains actually on the Staff, and 30 to 40 Officers who have been trained at the War Academy or recommended by their Colonels. There are, besides, 115 employes such as registrars, draughtsman, printers, &c., but I think that for the purposes of the lecture, we had better confine ourselves to the Officers.

The 61 Staff Officers belong to the classes:—

1st The Active Staff liable to service with corps and divisions in their turn.

2nd. The *Neben Etat*, or necessary establishment, consisting of Officers noted for special scientific acquirements who are con-

tent to relinquish the chances of distinction in the field for the solid advantage of permanent employment at Berlin.

During the peace the Great German Staff is thus divided:—

- Central Bureau, and
- A. The Three Sections.
- B. " Railway Section.
- C. " Section for Military History.
- D. " Geographical Statistical Section.
- E. " Topographical Section ) about to
- F. " Office of Land Triangu- ) be amal-  
  ) gation ) ganated
- G. " Intelligence Office.
- H. " The Map Room.

(To be Continued.)

### The Administration of the Army.

It is impossible to look back upon the Parliamentary staff of the War Office, as it existed at the commencement of last year, and to compare it with the Parliamentary staff of the Department as it exists to-day, without feeling that, so far as the interests of the Army is concerned, Conservative reaction is an episode in the political history of our time much to be deplored. It was, of course, an advantage to a public office to have at its head a Minister who was not only an accomplished statesman but also one who, from his long connection with the Department, had become conversant with its business not only in principle, but in detail, and in short, who possessed the knowledge and experience of a permanent departmental official. Such was Lord Cardwell. On his first advent in Pall Mall, he brought with him the military traditions associated with the office of Colonial Secretary, who at one time was War Minister *ex officio*, and the first great change he effected on becoming Secretary of State for War had reference to the position of our military forces in the colonies. The question was one which Lord Cardwell could immediately deal with; but he allowed some time to elapse before he undertook the greater measures of military reform, which are so honourably associated with his name. Opinions have differed as to the advisability of some of the schemes to which Lord Cardwell stood sponsor; but even those whose Conservative instincts have been the most roughly shocked by Lord Cardwell's reactionary policy, are in accord in admitting him to have been at once the most conscientious and indefatigable administrator who had ever occupied the position of War Minister. The secret, however, of Lord Cardwell's success did not rest only in the fact that he possessed great abilities, and had opportunity of gaining extensive experience, although, of course, without ability and experience his administration could not have commanded success; but it was that the organization of the Army on a thoroughly efficient basis was the ambition nearest his heart, and that he worked with all the earnestness of his character to fulfil the mission he felt to be imposed upon him. He was, moreover, ably supported by his Parliamentary subordinates. Lord Northbrook was in himself an official fully capable of assuming the chief authority in Pall Mall, and in the late Sir Henry Sorks Lord Cardwell had an assistant who possessed, in addition to considerable military knowledge, an amount of administrative experience, which was specially valuable in the reorganization of the Supply and Transport Departments. Even in the selection of his Parliamentary recruits, Lord Cardwell showed a wise discrimination. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was

not called to the office of Financial Secretary through any family influence, but because his chief saw in him in a clear-headed and intelligent man of business, in whom he expected to find, as he did find, a loyal assistant. But with such an able staff around him as he had, Lord Cardwell's position was ever one of difficulty and anxiety, and it was only by his reverting industry and devotion to duty that he was able to effect the great changes in our military organization for which his countrymen have to thank him.

In Mr. Gathorne Hardy the War Office has a principal in almost every respect different from his predecessor. He possesses no special administrative ability, and as yet he has gained no departmental experience. His former position as Home Secretary in no way prepared him for the office he at present holds, and beyond the possession of a certain amount of legal knowledge, of which however, as yet he has made no use, any other of Mr. Disraeli's former supporters would have been equally qualified for the position of Secretary of State for War. But beyond the absence of these qualifications, he lacks the special attribute which stood his predecessor in such good stead. Mr. Hardy takes no real interest in the duties that have been entrusted to him. He is a member of the Government, but as a representative man he has no individuality, and he uses the office he holds simply as a qualification for a seat in the Cabinet. Nor are his assistants of the same type as those of his predecessor. The position in which Sir Henry Sorks was only partially successful is now held by Lord Salisbury's younger brother, Lord Eustace Cecil who is neither a soldier, an administrator, nor a statesman. Lords Northbrook and Lansdowne have a successor in Lord Pembroke, who is liberal and malleable to a degree, rejecting even his father's errors, but has yet to prove himself fit for employment in a Government office; while another younger brother of a Cabinet Minister in the person of Mr. Frederick Stanly, is accommodated with an official position as Financial Secretary of the War Office. Worn, however, the chief has no heart in his work, it is a matter of small importance whether his assistants are men of ability or not, and perhaps Mr. Hardy made a deliberate choice when he selected for his subordinates men who would be unlikely to disturb him by any exuberant display of zeal or individuality. But the change, although it may suit the policy of the Government, and even please some of the permanent officials in Pall Mall, is unfortunate for the Army, the interests of which must, sooner or later, be affected by the present Government.

When the change of Government took place although we regretted Lord Cardwell's departure, there was something to be said on the other side. The service had need of repose; it needed time to recover from the shock of the radical reforms of which it had been made the subject. But at the same time we could only suppose that the new Minister would devote his energies to completing, in his own way and according to his own light, the work which his predecessor had left unfinished. Hitherto, however, it is impossible to reject the conclusion that Mr. Hardy's policy has been a policy of neglect. The small questions which Lord Cardwell left undecided, and which required only a little attention and money (the latter, he it noted, has been very much at Mr. Hardy's command) to settle satisfactorily, are still left open, and matters are fast drifting at Pall Mall into

that state of confusion which too surely arises from a weak and listless administration. Of reform and reorganization of the radical type, we have had for the present enough, and under any circumstances we would not seek them at a Conservative Minister's hands; but the office of Secretary of State for War is no sine-cure, and its routine duties should not be neglected, while from a Conservative point of view it is greatly to be regretted that during the period to elapse before weakness, negligence, and error shall begin to work the quick decay of the Conservative Administration, some bold and definite policy for the national defence should not be promulgated. The Liberals, in spite of their professed faith in the people, have winced at the necessity of an armed nation, then as the nation must be armed if it is to continue to exist, how is it that Mr. Hardy cannot seize the opportunity for organizing the armament according to Conservative instincts? Under one form or another every man may be, in the not distant future, required to stand in line for the defence of our existence as a nation, and it would manifestly be far easier and better for a Conservative Government to extend and improve the Militia by enforcing the ballot, to increase and consolidate the Volunteers by the ballot exemption, and to recruit the Army from a redundant Militia force, than for a Radical Ministry in time of crisis to decree universal compulsory service, and thus not only effect a dangerous revolution in our Army, but a complete disorganization of our social system.—*Broad Arrow.*

FROM MOOREHEAD TO FORT GARRY.—A correspondent in Moorehead, Minn., under date April 12, sends us the following:—"The steamer Minnesota, the second boat of the Merchants' International Line, which has been established to run between Moorehead and Fort Garry, was successfully launched at Moorehead yesterday. Her sister ship, the Manitoba, which was launched a few days before, has her engines and boilers in position, and her steeple and upper works nearly completed, so that it is expected she will be ready to leave for Fort Garry (Winnipeg) in ten days should the river be free of ice. The Minnesota will be completed by the 1st of May. The value of this line to Canadian commerce and passenger travel into the North West can scarcely be estimated and does not seem to be fully understood by the Canadian public. The discrimination shown by the old line monopoly in favour of American goods was such that it excluded heavy Canadian goods from the American market. The rate from St. Paul on goods bought there was \$1.25 and even less by special contract, while bonded goods paid \$3 per 100 lbs. The price of freight from St. Paul this year by the new line on all goods, bonded or otherwise, is \$2; second class, \$1.50; third class, \$1.25; fourth class, \$1; special car load of fourth class goods, 70 cents per 100 lbs. From the above it will be seen that it will save to the Province of Manitoba between one and two hundred thousand dollars for this year alone. The passengers who took the Red River route in previous years will remember the vexatious and expensive delays to which they were subjected at Moorehead, but which will be obviated this year by competition and increased facilities, as the boats of the new line will be run on a time table, leaving every fourth day, which will be duly advertised in Canadian papers."

Rifle Match at Hampton.

A very exciting rifle match took place at Hampton, Wednesday, between members of Nos. 1 and 4 Troops of Cavalry, eight men from each troop. The distance fired was 200 and 300 yards, five rounds at each range. The match was brilliantly contested, and resulted in a victory of thirteen points for No. 1 Troop, Commanded by Captain Ouy. The scores made were not very high, on account of the high wind and very bright sunshine. After the match was completed, the competitors adjourned to Mr. Noah Barnes', where a dinner was served up in excellent style.

The following toasts were then given, and duly honored: "The Queen, God Bless Her." The Governor General; Col. Main-sell; D.A.G.; Col. Saunders, 8th Regt. Cav.; No. 4 Troop of Cavalry, responded to by Capt. Langstroth; No. 1 Troop, responded to by Cornet Wood. "Capt. Langstroth's health" was proposed by Mr. Fred M. Sproul, who, in a short speech, set forth that gentleman's good qualities, and the toast was drunk amid great cheering and with great enthusiasm. After considerable speech making the party dispersed, singing "God Save the Queen." Arrangements have been made for another match between the same parties on the 24th of May.—*St. John Telegraph.*

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Rifle Association on the 6th inst., it was decided to postpone the annual Matches until August 1st.

The number of models in the model room of the patent office at Ottawa has increased from 2,000, in 1862, to 8,000 at present.



Department of Militia and Defence.

TENDERS will be received until noon on the 15th day of June, 1875, for the supply of such Cloth of Canadian Manufacture as may be required for Uniform Clothing for the Militia, during the current year, the cloth to be regulation colours, viz: Oxford Mixture, Scarlet, Green and Blue; and to be furnished in such proportions as may be required.

Patterns may be seen, and further information will be given on application.

The department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant-General.

Ottawa, April 30th, 1875. 18



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, 6th April, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency, the Governor-General, by an Order in Council bearing date the 3rd inst., and under the authority vested in him by the 4th section of the Act Victoria, Cap. 6, has been pleased to order and direct that the following article be transferred to the list of goods, which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz:—

"Ground Gypsum for agricultural purposes."

By command,  
J. JOHNSON,  
Commissioner of Customs.

April 15, 1875. 16-3

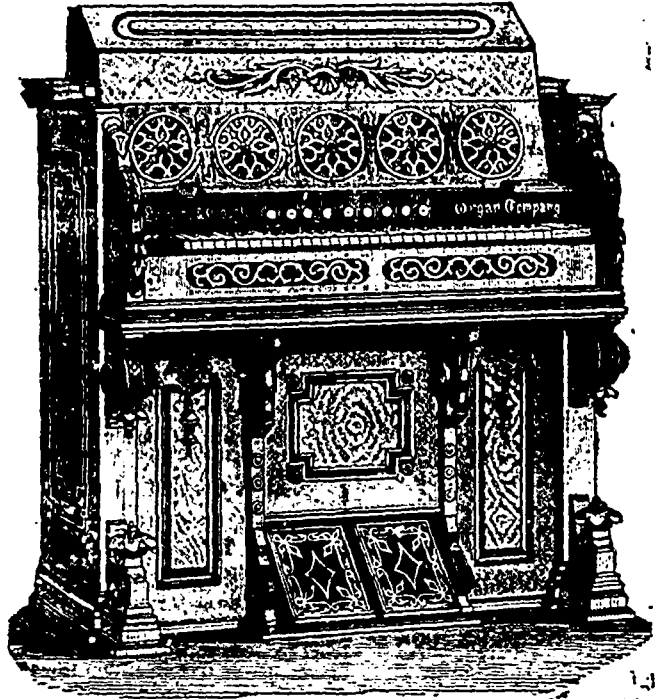
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