



# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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VOL. IX.

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No. 21.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Yesterday being the Queen's birthday, it was observed with great eclat in Ottawa, and in all the cities and towns throughout the vast Dominion of Canada.

The Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Postmaster General, has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario in the place of the Hon. John Crawford, deceased. The office was offered to the Hon. George Brown, but he declined it.

The acceptance of the Lieutenant Governorship of Ontario, by the Hon Mr. Macdonald, necessitated certain changes in the *personale* of the Dominion Government. The Hon. Edward Blake has entered the Government as Minister of Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Fournier takes Mr. Macdonald's place as Postmaster General, but Mr. Fournier continues to discharge the duties of Minister of Justice till after Mr. Blake's re-election, which will take place immediately. Mr. Holton is also spoken of as likely to enter the Ministry, but to what portfolio he is to take the oversight of is merely conjectural.

On Thursday His Excellency the Administrator of the Government commuted the death sentence passed upon the Brockville abortionists to imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary for life.

Lt. Col. H. Richardson has been appointed temporarily Deputy Minister of Justice, in the absence of Lt. Col. Bernard, who goes to Europe to recuperate his health. Col. Richardson is an able and painstaking officer.

The Ontario Government gave the late Lieutenant Governor a public funeral, on the 18th inst. The procession started from Government House at two o'clock for St. James' Cathedral, where services were held by Dean Grassett, His Honor's pastor, and his attendant during his last illness, assisted by the Rev. Can Baldwin. After the procession passed along King to Parliament street, thence to the cemetery. No traffic of any kind was permitted on King street from John to Parliament streets, from two o'clock until the procession passed. All places of business were closed punctually at twelve o'clock. The following is the order of the procession,—Marshals, Lieut. Col. R. Denison and Lieut. Col. Otter; band of the 10th Royal Escort of Cavalry, volunteer officers, Collegiate Institute, Upper Canada College and Normal School, officers and members of council of public instruction and education department, officers and members of universities and colleges, the medical profession,

the Bar, the Clergy, the hearse, attending Clergy and Physicians. Pall bearers. Sir John Macdonald, Chief Justice Hagarty, Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. Oliver Mowat, Hon. W. H. Howland, C. B., Mr. E. Crombie. Chief mourners, Members of Executive Council of Ontario, Members of Legislative of Ontario, Officers of Government and Assembly, Members of the Privy Council, Officers and Members of the Dominion Parliament. Officers and members of the Dominion Civil Service, chief justices, chancellors and judges, the sheriff and other officers of the court, the mayor and council of the city of Toronto, the mayor and council of the city of Hamilton, other municipal bodies, officers of the municipal council, boards of trade, literary and scientific societies, national societies, mechanics' institute, other public bodies and societies, citizens in carriages, citizens on foot. The attendance of citizens was very large, testifying to the very high esteem in which the deceased was held by all classes in the community.

The *Polynesia* which left on Saturday 15th for Liverpool grounded on a mud bank near St. Thomas, during the thick fog and snow storm of the same evening. The steamer, however, was not in any way damaged or incommoded beyond the momentary stoppage to her voyage. She floated on the morning of the 17th, and proceeded on her journey.

The water in the Ottawa river has risen to a great height since the recent rains. This will greatly facilitate the lumber drive on that stream.

The Government have awarded contracts to Ald. Bangs, of Ottawa, for the manufacture of 4,000 caps for the active militia, and to Thomas Taylor for a similar number of pairs of boots.

We deeply regret to learn of the sudden death of Mr. James O'Reilly, Q. C., which event took place on Saturday evening 15th at his residence in Kingston. He retired to bed about 9:30, but had not been long there when he complained to Mrs. O'Reilly of a pain in his head, and asked for a drink of water. Mrs. O'Reilly went down stairs to get the water, but on her return, to her great astonishment, she found her husband dead. Drs. Lavell and Yates were called in, but their services were of no avail, the vital spark had fled. The cause of Mr. O'Reilly's death is supposed to have been apoplexy. The Kingston Bar on learning of the death of their brother barrister, immediately meet and passed resolutions of condolence to the widow and family.

Active preparations are in progress for changing the gauge of the Intercolonial Railroad, which will be carried out, on the 18th and 17th June.

It has been decided to hold the next annual meeting of the Reformed Episcopal Council at Ottawa, in May, 1876.

The body of the Rev. Joel Briggs, of Toronto, who disappeared on the 1st of May, was found in the bay at that place on the 17th. Deceased had been an inmate of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, having been temporarily insane. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict of "found drowned" was returned.

The Hon. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, died at Louisville yesterday. At the election of 1856 he was elected Vice President, with Mr. Buchanan President. After the outbreak of the war Mr. Breckenridge denounced President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers, and recommended Kentucky to join the cause of the South. The deceased was appointed a Major General in the Confederate army, and he became Secretary of War of the Confederacy in February, 1866. In June of the same year he escaped to England, where he lived in exile for some years.

The Hon. Mr. Letellier De St. Just, and Mr. Perrault, Secretary of the Centennial Commission, left Ottawa on Saturday the 15th en route for Philadelphia to make arrangements with the General Committee for the representation of Canadian industries at the Centennial Exhibition. They intend visiting the maritime provinces before returning for the purpose of establishing branch committees at St. John and Halifax.

Another Vatican Council is to be summoned, with a view to discuss proposed ecclesiastical reforms.

Missouri is threatened with a plague of grasshoppers, and the Governor of the State has appointed a day for humiliation and prayer that the impending calamity may be averted.

Buffalo gnats are making terrible havoc among the horses and mules near Memphis. Hundreds of animals have already been killed by the little pests.

The grasshoppers have been discovered in Nemaha and Richardson Counties, whose sprouting fields of grain have been eaten clear throughout. Their line of march is from there in an easterly direction. Grain eaten fields are quickly renewing and the damage is slight. With increased acreage present indications are good for crops of small grain.

The largest number of immigrants that ever entered the United States in any one year was four hundred thousand. Last year the number did not equal one-half of that. Besides this, thousands returned to Europe on account of dull times.

### Annual Report on the State of the Militia for 1874.

(Continued from Page 233.)

APPENDIX NO. 1.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. 11.

HEADQUARTERS, VICTORIA, B.C.

December 24th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith my report of the annual inspection of the corps in this Military District, from which you will perceive that I commenced with the inspection of the corps at New Westminster on the 30th of November.

This company was five short of its establishment through men having left the district recently, but Captain Edmonds reported that there would be no difficulty in replacing them, which I have requested him to do without delay.

The arms, clothing, and accoutrements were in good order, and the men presented a very smart and soldier-like appearance on parade.

The weather being most unfavourable I was obliged to hold my inspection in the drill shed, which being small, afforded me but slight opportunity of judging of their improvement in company's drill since my last inspection, and prevented me from seeing them skirmish. This I much regretted, as I am given to understand they have been chiefly practised in this drill during the past season. Such movements as were practicable, however were well performed, and I was much pleased with the progress they had made in the manual and firing exercises which reflected a good deal of credit both on the men and officers, by whom they were instructed.

I was unable to get back from New Westminster so as to hold my inspection of the Victoria corps at an earlier date than the 5th of December, the steamer having ceased to make semi weekly trips, thereby necessitating a delay of an entire week at that place.

This is always the case during the winter months, and may be urged as an additional reason for the expediency of altering the inspection season in this Province, as recommended in my letter of the 12th October last on this subject.

On the 15th December, I paraded the two Victoria companies on Beacon Hill, on which occasion, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was present and having accompanied me through my inspection, expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the men, and the manner in which the various movements were subsequently executed.

The clothing and accoutrements were in good order, and the arms (with a few slight exceptions to which attention was called) were clean and well taken care of.

After having marched past His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, which was very creditably performed, the two companies were put through the manual and firing exercises by Capt. Pooley, and subsequently drilled as a battalion by Captain Roscoe, in both of which the officers and men acquitted themselves most satisfactorily.

No. 1 company then skirmished with No. 2 in support, and after executing several movements in a highly creditable manner and expending ten rounds of blank ammunition per man, they retired on the supports and were marched home to the drill shed by

the senior officer, Captain Roscoe, presented a very soldier like appearance while marching through the city, headed by their band of ten performers, who have also made considerable progress since last inspection.

On the 8th December, I proceeded to Nanaimo and held my inspection there on the 10th instant.

The weather being also unfavourable there for an open air parade, I was obliged to assemble them in the Mechanic's Hall, which was kindly lent for the occasion, and has in fact been temporarily placed at their service as a drill hall pending other arrangements.

This company had only had the advantage of an instructor's service for six weeks previous to the inspection, and I was agreeably surprised at the state of efficiency to which they had attained in so short a period.

Their arms, clothing and accoutrements were in excellent order, and they presented quite a smart appearance on parade.

I had them sized, told off and proved by Ensign Harvey, and the arms piled and unpiled, which was very well done.

They were then put through the manual and firing exercises by Captain Bryden, and the bayonet exercise by Lieutenant Prior, all of which were well executed.

The hall being very small I was unable to see much marching or company drill performed by them.

What little was done however gave me much satisfaction under the circumstances.

The instructor—Gunner's Mate Samuel Gill, of Her Majesty's Ship *Myndon*,—was not present, he having been obliged to return to his ship a week previous to my arrival at Nanaimo, but I have much pleasure in testifying to his ability as a drill instructor, and the pains, I am warranted by the result in concluding, he must have bestowed on the company to have brought them so quickly to such efficiency.

It also shows that great attention must have been bestowed by both the officers and men of this corps for which I must accord them their full share of credit.

This company is as yet provided with no rifle range beyond two hundred yards, so, although many of them have completed their annual practice by firing forty rounds at this distance, I have not thought it necessary to send in their practice returns or show their figure of merit.

They have an admirable site for a six hundred yard range which only requires some clearing, and I have requested Captain Bryden to make an estimate of the cost, which when completed will be forwarded for your information, and the sanction of the Hon. Minister of Militia and Defence.

I would also strongly and respectfully recommend that a sum of money be granted to this corps for assistance in the matter of the erection of a suitable drill shed, the Mechanic's Hall being entirely too small for the purpose, even were it possible to obtain the use of it at all times.

The board and wages of the drill instructor, Gill, amounted to somewhat more than I anticipated, but as his services were only available six weeks instead of two months as anticipated in my letter of the 13th June, it still comes within the sum therein recommended by me or the full drill allowance as sanctioned by a letter from the Acting Adjutant General, dated Ottawa, June 1st, 1874.

I state the amount (cost of drill instruction at Nanaimo:—Instructor's pay at \$5 per month; board at \$27 per month 1½ month's pay \$37.50; 1½ month's board \$40.50: Total \$78) for your information, and beg to recommend that he be again employ-

ed for at least a month in the ensuing summer in order that the corps may have an opportunity of learning skirmishing drill which Gunner's Mate Gill had not time to teach them in so short a period as the term of his last engagement. This will of course require an additional appropriation, as the entire drill instruction pay for the current year has already been all but expended.

The number of men who mustered for inspection in the different localities was necessarily very small, owing to the inconvenient season selected for this purpose, to which I drew attention in my letter of the 12th October, before referred to, and for the same reason a considerable proportion of the men have been unable to complete their annual drill or firing practice for the current year, as they were absent from their company's head quarters the greater portion of the time.

The drill shed at Victoria will, I expect, be completed by the end of this month, and I shall remove my office into it as soon as possible and have the stores which are now in possession of the Hudson Bay Company and Messrs. Sprout & Co., also transferred there immediately, so as to save the expense of rent and storage, and enable the storekeeper to make the proper returns, which up to the present has been quite impracticable, as a great portion of them are inaccessible without the expenditure of an immense amount of labor, which will be unnecessary once they are in the new building.

I look with much interest, however, for a reply to my letter of the 20th November on the subject of stoves and fuel for the building, as I think they will be most essential to the stores and armories particularly, the climate here, in winter, being exceedingly damp.

I regret that the letter from the Deputy Adjutant General at headquarters, dated the 14th November, authorizing me to proceed with the organization and enrolment of the Seymour Artillery at New Westminster, did not reach me until after my return from making my annual inspection there, as it will now necessitate by making another trip for that special purpose.

This however I intend doing next steamer and have notified Lieut. Scott to that effect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. F. HUGHES, Lt. Col.

Deputy Adjutant General,

Military District, No. 11.

The Deputy Adjutant General,  
Headquarters, Ottawa.

### REPORT OF THE ARTILLERY OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

KINGSTON ONTARIO,

December, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with instructions received, I inspected the following Batteries of Artillery in this Province, viz:

Hamilton Field Battery	
Welland Canal	"
Ottawa	"
Kingston	"
Durham	"
Wellington	"
Gananoque	"
London	"
Toronto	"
Napanee Garrison Battery	
Toronto	"
Cobourg	"

My inspection had special reference to the actual efficiency of the batteries, their nu-

merical strength of men and horses appearing in the returns sent in by the Deputy Adjutant Generals of Districts, whose inspection was simultaneous, or within a day or so of mine.

With this end in view, after a minute inspection of men, horses, harnessing, &c., each Field Battery was called upon to march past at a walk and trot, and to perform a few simple field manoeuvres under its own officers.

The non commissioned officers and men were then examined individually and collectively in gun drill and a knowledge of ammunition, and the driving tested in limbering up and coming into action.

I regret not having had an opportunity of inspecting the batteries at their annual gun practice, and my report is necessarily deficient in this respect.

The only opportunity I had, viz: in the case of the London Field Battery at Port Stanley, was frustrated by unavoidable circumstances.

The Toronto Field Battery whom I had also hoped to have inspected at this exercise, performed their practice before going into camp, a custom which I hope will in future be discontinued, having in view the number of recruits to whom for want of sufficient preliminary drill such practice must be almost worthless.

I have now the honor to submit the following detailed report on the several batteries above mentioned:—

*Hamilton Field Battery.*

Inspected at Niagara Camp, 27th June, 1874, Captain Smith and Lieut. MacMahon. Guns and carriages kept in very good order, but latter require painting. Horses very good. Harness iron work rather rusty, with a good many straps deficient, principally side reins. Driving generally very good, but the drivers required instruction in fitting harness, and in many cases were unable to work their horses on the bit.

The marching past and field manoeuvres under Captain Smith were very well executed.

The non commissioned officers and men appear to have been carefully instructed, and are well up in gun drill but are somewhat deficient in knowledge of ammunition. On the whole the present efficient state of this battery reflects great credit on its commanding officer, and it is to be hoped that his efforts may soon be seconded by properly qualified officers.

*Welland Canal Field Battery.*

Inspected in Niagara Camp, 27th June, 1874, Lieutenants King and McCracken. Guns and carriages in good condition; required repainting and slight repairs. Horses—a good many appeared to be too small for their work, but as they had two days before inspection performed the arduous task of marching 26 miles to camp on the hot day without any casualties, exception can hardly be taken in this particular.

Harness—not so clean as it might have been, with several deficiencies.

This battery has not drilled since 1872 and there were a large number of recruits in the ranks and among the drivers, in consequence the gun drill was badly performed, and very little could be done in field manoeuvring.

Marching past was, however, very well performed, and I have great hopes that with the increased facility for drilling afforded by a drill shed about to be built for this battery at Port Robinson, their turnout next year will leave little to be desired, as the greatest zeal appears to animate all ranks, and both officers are well up in their duties.

*Ottawa Field Battery.*

Inspected at Camp, Ottawa, 30th June, 1874, Captain Stewart, Lieuts. Billings and Savage. Guns and carriages in good condition, but require repairs and painting. Horses very good. Harness clean and well fitted, and in consequence the battery looked very well on parade. Driving good. Marching past and field manoeuvres under Captain Stewart very well performed, but the subaltern officers and sergeants did not appear to know their positions or duties.

The non commissioned officers and men were well up in gun drill, but deficient in a knowledge of ammunition.

It would appear greatly conducive to the efficiency of this battery, were promotion among its non commissioned officers to be regulated by efficiency and not altogether by seniority.

*Kingston Field Battery.*

Inspected at Camp, Kingston, 1st July, 1874, Major Kirkpatrick, Captains Graham and Wilson. Guns and carriages in good condition, but require painting. Horses with a few exceptions very good. Harness not so clean as it ought to have been, with several deficiencies. Marching past and field manoeuvres were well executed, and the non commissioned officers and men were well up in gun drill.

This battery had the advantage of a Sergeant Instructor from the School of Gunnery, and a number of the men had been attached to "A" Battery, but I noticed the battery subaltern officers and sergeants appeared to be unable to instruct their men, and in consequence the latter appeared at a disadvantage.

*Durham Field Battery.*

Inspected at Camp, Cobourg, July 2nd, 1874, Captain Graham and Lieut. McLean. This battery had only just received its equipment. Guns and carriages require repairs and painting. They have no ammunition wagons, and the equipment was very deficient. The horses were very good. The harness was new and well fitted.

Considering it was their first appearance with guns, this battery presented a very creditable appearance on parade.

All ranks seem to have exerted themselves to the utmost, and in consequence marching past, and field manoeuvres, were efficiently performed. Great progress has been made in gun drill which is to be hoped will be perfected during the winter.

Both officers have received Gunnery School Certificates, and are competent to instruct.

A Sergeant Instructor from the School of Gunnery was attached to this battery during the drill.

*Wellington Field Battery.*

Inspected at Camp Guelph, 3rd July, 1874, Captain Macdonald, Lieutenants Nicholl and McRae. Guns and carriages in good condition. Harness nearly all new and well fitted. Horses with one or two exceptions very good.

Marching past and field manoeuvres under Captain Macdonald and the subaltern officers, very well performed. Non commissioned officers and men very well up in gun drill.

Two of the officers, and nearly all the non commissioned officers, have obtained Gunnery School Certificates, and are able to instruct their men, so that, as might be expected, this battery is in a very efficient state.

I noticed, however, as in all the other batteries, a want of knowledge among the gunners of the ammunition and stores they are required to use, and it is to be regretted that this battery was not afforded any opportunity of performing its annual practice.

There appears to be no proper gun sheds where the equipment can be kept, or an opportunity afforded for the instruction of the men during winter months.

*Gananoque Field Battery.*

Inspected at Camp, Gananoque, 11th September, 1874, Captain McKenzie, Lieuts. Mitchell, Britton and McCammon. The first time this battery has turned out with guns, having received the latter from Ottawa Field Battery, but without wagons. Gun carriages require painting and repairs, and the equipment is very deficient. Harness new and generally well fitted, but was not so clean as it ought to have been. Horses rather undersized, but apparently active and fit for work. Marching past well executed, and considerable progress has been made in field manoeuvres. Gun drill well performed, and both officers and men appeared to have paid much attention to this particular. Captain McKenzie and Lieutenant Britton, have obtained Gunnery Certificates, and are competent to instruct.

It is to be hoped that this battery will continue to improve its efficiency by occasional drills during the winter months, and I should recommend that next year it should join a brigade camp for annual drill.

A Sergeant Instructor and two drivers were attached to this battery from the School of Gunnery, and contributed much to its efficiency by their instruction.

*London Field Battery.*

Inspected at Camp, Port Stanley, 18th September, 1874, Lieut. Colonel Shanty, Lieuts. Peters and Williams. Guns and carriages and equipment in good condition, but the latter is deficient in some particulars. Horses very good. Harness in good condition, but deficient of side reins, and no curb bits are used; harness well fitted.

Field manoeuvres under Lieuts. Peters and Williams, fairly well performed considering the nature of the ground which was limited in extent. Gun drill good, both non commissioned officers and men appearing to understand their duties.

The subaltern officers are able to instruct their men.

This battery marched from Camp London, the day before inspection, 33 miles, for the purpose of performing their annual gun practice at Port Stanley.

I would hope that a similar opportunity may be afforded to all the Field Batteries in this Province, as the value of such practical training is indisputable.

*Toronto Field Battery.*

Inspected at Camp Holland, Landing Street, October, 1874, Captain Gray, Lieutenants Denison, Wright, and Green. Guns, carriages, and equipments in good condition.

Horses generally undersized and not very good, owing to the time of year reported to be unfavorable for obtaining good horses, latter being much required for farming work.

Harness very clean and bright considering incessant wet weather while in camp, and generally well fitted, but no bits or side reins were used.

Marching past and field manoeuvres under Capt. Gray and subaltern officers very good, but the driving was indifferent.

Non commissioned officers and men efficient in gun drill with a good knowledge of ammunition.

Officers and non commissioned officers able to instruct their men.

The Battery marched to camp from Toronto, 38 miles, in about 14 hours, with a halt of two hours, and returned in about the same time.

I have been informed that no injury to the horses or casualty occurred, but the distance seems excessive for untrained horses with strange and perhaps ill fitting harness.

#### Napanee Garrison Battery.

Inspected at Napanee, 12th September, 1874. Captain Hooper, Lieuts. Henery and Abaron.

This battery is composed of men of good physique and well uniformed.

I inspected them in the manual exercise which was well performed; the firing exercise not so good; company drill indifferent.

The non commissioned officers and men were fairly up in gun drill, but owing to their having only one 32 pound gun on a standing carriage with a few handspikes and no equipment of drill stores or means of mounting and dismounting, no extended drills could be carried on, and there was little knowledge shown of ammunition.

Had this battery performed its annual drill in barracks at Kingston, with the advantage of drill stores and instructors, and a possibility of actual gun practice, a different and much more satisfactory result might be looked for, and I would strongly recommend that such may be arranged for next year.

The officers were able to instruct in gun drill.

#### Toronto Garrison Battery.

Inspected at Toronto, 9th October, 1874. Captain Gibson.

This battery paraded without arms so that I was unable to inspect them in manual and firing exercise.

They had not been instructed in company drill and their squad drill was very indifferent.

At standing gun drill, however, the battery appeared very efficient, and the non commissioned officers were able to instruct their men.

Owing principally to the want of actual gun practice, there appeared to be little knowledge of ammunition or stores, and for want of proper material no instruction in mounting or dismounting ordnance, or in fact, in anything but gun drill had been attempted.

As in the case of the Napanee Battery I should recommend that this battery perform its annual drill in barracks, either in Kingston or in Toronto.

#### Cobourg Garrison Battery.

Inspected at Cobourg, 20th November, 1874, Captain Dumble. Appearance of battery on parade very good, uniforms being in good order and men of good physique.

Manual exercise very good; firing exercise indifferent; no opportunity of seeing the battery at company or squad drill, weather being unfavorable.

Standing gun drill very good. The Sergeants are able to instruct; no knowledge of ammunition or stores.

Like the other Garrison Batteries, no means of learning any other drills (except mortar drill) or of performing annual practice, recommendations as to annual drill the

same as far the Napanee and Toronto Batteries.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

##### Practice.

The general deficiency previously noted in knowledge of ammunition and stores can hardly be overcome by instruction during the limited time allowed for the annual training when both officers and men have other and more pressing duties to perform.

Such knowledge is only to be acquired by careful training supplemented by deliberate and systematic target practice.

This very important part of the annual training of Batteries of Artillery does not seem to have had proper attention paid to it, and I am not aware of any orders, excepting those for annual drill of 1872-73, relating to the proper number of rounds to be fired, nor of any rules regarding the time of such expenditure.

I would strongly recommend that three days at least at the conclusion of the ordinary drill be set apart for gun practice, exclusive of the time required to march to and from the practice ground.

I trust that next year this subject may receive increased attention, for it must be borne in mind that excellence in this particular, joined with capability of movement is the only true criterion of efficiency.

##### Clothing.

The clothing has generally appeared to be complete and in good order, but I would strongly urge the issue of one pair of cloth trousers with straps, or of booted overalls, to each driver and mounted non commissioned officer. The present issue of serge trousers without straps being quite unsuited to mounted duties. In many batteries I noticed drivers without either whip or spurs. The latter do not appear to be issued by Government. They are very essential and I would strongly recommend their issue.

##### Painting, Repairs, &c.

I should recommend immediate steps being taken for the repairing of carriages, &c., of such batteries as may require it, for the execution of necessary repairs, and for the completion of the proper equipment of small stores, &c.

##### Harnessing, Driving, &c.

Careful instruction seems to be much needed in the minor details of harnessing, driving, riding, &c. These, though very essential, are apt to be overlooked, and I can only propose as a remedy for these and other similar defects, that greater inducements be held out to officers and non commissioned officers to attend the School of Gunnery, where, alone, such details can receive the attention they require. The issue of pay according to rank while at the School of Gunnery, would, I think, be greatly conducive towards the desired result.

##### Garrison Batteries.

From my inspection of the three Garrison Batteries, previously mentioned, I am quite able to concur in the opinion expressed by Lieut. Col. French in his last report, as to the expediency of bringing all garrison batteries into forts for proper instruction in artillery exercises and for discipline.

Should, however, that not be found practicable, the efficiency of these batteries would be greatly increased by issuing to each of them two 18 pounder siege guns on travelling carriages. They could then join a Brigade Camp and perform annual gun practice.

In concluding my report on the inspection of the above mentioned batteries, I have the honor to inform you that, from what I have observed, I am led to thoroughly endorse the recommendations made by Lieut. Col. French in his last report, pages 38 and 39, Annual Report for 1873, relative to this subject.

I would also beg to state my unqualified satisfaction with the general appearance and efficiency of these batteries, and with the zeal and *esprit de corps*, which appears to animate all ranks, leading them to great exertions in endeavoring to perfect themselves in their sometimes arduous duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. T. IRWIN, Major.

Com. School of Gunnery,  
& Asst. Insp. of Art'y  
for Province of Ontario.

The Deputy Adjutant General,  
Headquarters, Ottawa.

(To be Continued.)

#### Cable Iron.

The efforts just now in Congress to abolish the Washington Navy-yard are calling forth all that can be said *pro* and *con* in regard to it. Without desiring to go into a general discussion of all the important reasons why it should be continued and its operations enlarged by appropriations, there are some facts which are not generally known, either to members of Congress or to citizens of Washington, which, in a national point of view as well as a local interest, should be laid before the readers of the *Republic* in a just light. Chief among the considerations of a national interest, and which are destined to accomplish very important results in the Navy Department, are a series of experiments now being made under the superintendence of Commander Beardslee involving the strength and durability of iron. These experiments are thoroughly practical, the results of years of study into the nature and uses of iron in the Navy, and have been rendered necessary, in the opinion of Commander Beardslee, from the existence of certain serious defects in the laws and practices of the Department, among which is the practice of purchasing iron under contracts awarded to the lowest bidder.

These contracts allow a great deal of inferior iron to be supplied, and the tests made use of for ascertaining the strength of the material fail to prevent the use of these inferior qualities of iron. Commander Beardslee has succeeded in combining scrap iron, old boiler plate and other comparatively worthless material by a process of his own so as to produce iron of the very best quality. He has succeeded, also, in improving the quality of inferior iron, and reducing the various qualities to a uniform strength. He has invented several useful experiments for testing the strength of iron. In conducting these experiments and tests he has practiced mostly upon chain cable, as in cable the greatest and most uniform strength is required.

The standard adopted throughout the world as the strength of chain cables is the so called British Admiralty breaking strain, being a steady, uniform strain in the direction of the fibres of the metal. The test is found to be defective. Experience proves that an iron that will stand this severe strain without breaking—when subjected to sudden shocks breaks readily. It is also shown

by experience that it is these sudden shocks, such as that produced in paying out and hauling in cables, and the pitching of the vessels when at anchor, and the shaking of bridges of iron, and especially the shock to guns in the repeated discharges, which breaks it. Commander Beardslee's experiments are directed more especially to the producing a quality of iron which will resist these shock tests. To accomplish this, he has invented and is using a very simple and accurate machine. Some of the results of his experiments are as follows:

A cable constructed of one and a half inch iron sustains the British Admiralty breaking strain of 135,000 pounds. A link made of this improved iron withstands a strain of 160,000 pounds. For a cable of two inch iron the British Admiralty test is 257,000 pounds. A link of this iron was carried to a strain of 266,000 pounds, breaking the machine, with no apparent effect upon the iron. The experiments with the machine for the shock tests are remarkable. This machine is something like a pile driver, rising a weight of 90 pounds to a height indicated by a scale of feet, and letting it fall upon the bar of iron. Some of these tests as witnessed are as follows: A bar of two and three sixteenths inches of iron, such as has been furnished and used under a contract for cable, broke short off with one five feet blow of this machine. Another bar received a blow of three feet fall, with no sign of injury. A second blow of three feet broke it like glass.

This same iron after going through this new process of mixing and subject to the shock test was as follows: A 2 inch bar stood four 30 foot blows; another bar, same diameter, broke off at the fifth 30 foot blow.

The extremes shown are from one 5 foot blow to five 30 foot blows upon the same diameter of iron. This new process can be made to show greater success than this, even to withstanding eight or ten 30 foot blows, but this quality would require so much labor in making as to render it too expensive for use.

The effects of these experiments are to produce iron from comparatively worthless metal of a good quality and as cheap as the best; and being much stronger than ordinary iron, great reduction can be made in the weight of armament and other uses for which iron is applied.

An item of local interest, in this connection is that under the operations of Commander Beardslee, and by his system of employing mechanics, he is making four fathoms of cable per day at each forge, at a cost of labor of \$3 per fathom, whereas, under the old system of labor, making two and a half fathoms per day cost \$4.80 per fathom. This officer asserts that if suitable appropriations be made he can employ large numbers of men now out of employment, returning to the Government a dollar's worth of work for every dollar thus paid out, and can manufacture cables and other materials of this improved iron at rates far below those now paid for such material, thus saving expense to the Government and supplying work and means of subsistence to many families now destitute and suffering.—*Washington Republican*.

A *Herald* cable despatch from London says a box containing valuable property, marked E. Hooke, belonging to Mrs. Sophie Hooke, of Williamsburg, has been recovered from the wreck of the *Schiller* and landed safely near the scene of the disaster.

### Woolwich Arsenal.

Forty 38 ton guns, completed or in progress, and fifteen 35 ton "Woolwich Infants," represent the total of the large guns, which have been ordered to be manufactured at the Royal Gun Factories in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, since the introduction of muzzle loading ordnance on the new system; but a greater number of 18 and 25 ton guns little less powerful than those of the maximum size, have been made, and are now in the Service; while reckoning all the guns, large and small, which have been finished on this plan, the total comes up to something like 5500. One of the first four 35 ton guns sent away from the Royal Arsenal for service afloat has just been returned, having been landed at the wharf on Thursday afternoon, January 28, from the War Department steam transport *Lord Panmure*, Captain Spriddle, which brought the gun from Portsmouth. The four guns in question were sent to that port for the armament of Her Majesty's turret ship *Thunderer*, but have never been put on board, the advantage of the 3ft. in length added to the 35 ton guns having been fully recognised, and one of the turrets of this ironclad, which were originally constructed, like the *Devastation*, for the 35ton (the short) guns, has consequently been altered in order to enable her to take the 38 ton or long guns. The *Thunderer* is, therefore, to be armed with two 38 ton guns and two 35 ton guns, and one of the latter has been sent back to Woolwich to be used, probably, for land service. The total length of the 38 ton gun is about 19ft., the calibre is 12ft 5in. The 35 ton gun, with a charge of 110lb. of powder, is capable of imparting to a projectile weighing 700lb. a velocity of 1300ft. a second; whereas the 38 ton gun, with 130lb. of powder, imparts to a 800lb. projectile a velocity of 1400ft. a second, with less strain upon the gun. The increase of 3ft. in the length of the gun is a gain of about sixty per cent. in initial velocity, with an increased penetration power, whereby the long gun is almost as powerful at 500 yards' distance as the short gun is the moment the shot leaves the muzzle. The only 35 ton infants actually afloat are the four which constitute the armament of Her Majesty's armour plated turret ship *Devastation*, Captain F. W. Richards, at Portsmouth, but at the present time there are some fifty others of 35 and 38 tons available for use whenever required.

There has just been cast and finished in the Dial Square of the arsenal, an immense iron screw pile—the largest, it is believed, that has ever been manufactured. It is intended to form the main foundation of the 40 ton crane about to be erected upon the new iron pier opposite the Royal Gun Factories Department in the Royal Arsenal, and its lower end, which is provided with a screw or thread in order that it may bore its way into the bed of the river, is 9ft. across. The whole of the pier will rest on piles of this description, but of smaller dimensions.

A decree has been promulgated declaring the electoral period opened. During the time prescribed the press is free to discuss all constitutional questions except that of the monarchy, and public meetings of a political character may be held. The decree concludes by expressing the hopes of the Government for the re-establishment of a representative regime, without which there can be nothing but anarchy.

### REVIEWS.

**THE CHORISTER.**—This Canadian Musical Monthly is a great success. No. 6 lies on our table full of good secular Chorus Music. The contents being the Temperance Chorus "Sign to night," "The song of the Bells" and the Workman's Chorus, "'Tis Six o'clock P.M." Send 5c. for sample copy to C. H. Ashdown, Amherstburg.

We received on Friday, 21st inst, through Messrs Durie & Son, the Leonard Scott Co's reprint of the *London Quarterly* for April. We have only room for the contents:—

Article 1. Maoready's Reminiscences. 2. Indian Missions. 3. Lord Shelbourne—First Marquess of Lansdowne. 4. National Education in the United States. 5. Dr Newman, Cardinal Manning, and Monsignor Capel. 6. Last Journals of David Livingstone. 7. The Statue of Memnon. 8. The Transition from Medieval to Modern Politics. 9. England and Russia in the East.

We have also received the *Science of Health* for June, published by G.S.R. Wells & Co., 737 Broadway, N. Y. This number closes the sixth Volume and contains many excellent articles as Temperature Affecting Health; What I Know of Doctoring; The Irrepressible Conflict; Babyhood Experience; A Victim of Quinism; Prayer as a Remedial Agent; Popular Physiology, with illustrations; Treatment of Sick People; True Courage; Faith in Curative Elements. In "Household Department" we have all about Ease and How to Use Them, with Recipes, Preserving Flowers; Caring for Lamps; A Summer Drink; etc.; In Memoriam, containing a brief Sketch of the Life and Labors of the Late S.R. Wells, besides a great amount of short popular paragraphs in Answers to Correspondents, etc.

A telegram from San Francisco, May the 17th, says:—Mail advices from China report that a collision occurred on the 4th April off the coast of China, between the Chinese ship *Fu Sing* and the British steamship *Ocean*. The *Fu Sing* foundered almost instantly, causing the loss of fifty lives. The *Ocean* was seriously injured, but succeeded in reaching Wu Sing. An investigation of the case is proceeding.

The *Berlin Post* asserts that the new trial of Count Von Arnim will begin June 15th.

**THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.**—A Chicago report says despatches received at that point from points west say that the grasshoppers are moving east. They have crossed the Missouri River into Missouri and are destroying every green thing in their way. They have already laid waste ten thousand square miles in Missouri and are coming to Illinois sweeping all before them.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—On the 26th ult. the Legislature of British Columbia passed, by a unanimous vote, a Bill to disqualify Indians and Chinese as voters. It provides that the names of no Indians or Chinese shall be placed upon the voters' list, under a penalty of \$50 and imprisonment for each offence, and that all such names now found upon registers or lists shall be struck off.

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The Volunteer Review,  
AND  
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 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. WINTER, of Victoria, and Captain H. V. EDMONDS of New Westminster, are our authorized Agents for British Columbia.

The gallant seaman that said "there is many a 'clear head under a tarpaulin hat'"—was a practical philosopher and pointed out the obvious truth, that in every profession the man actively engaged in practical duties may be safely depended on to find means to bridge over the lacuna of theory. In no case is this principle more prominently displayed than in the attempted solutions which have been offered of the great problem, "The which Re-organisation of the Military and Naval forces of Great Britain" presents, and it is chiefly to the *subaltern* class in both Army and Navy the really valuable ideas on this most important of all social questions are to be assigned. The writer of the "True Reformer," which appeared in the pages of *Blackwood* two years ago may have satirically ascribed ideas and theories to a comparatively young Captain of Artillery, far beyond what could be expected from his experience or opportunities, and the very complications of the system he advocates proves that the author himself had only grasped the question from a purely professional point of view without any reference to those great principles which must govern the future development of the Military and Naval organisation of the British

Empire, which, at home as well as abroad, in England as in her dependencies, must be based on the social condition of the people, and not on abstract theories borrowed or outcropping from absolute principles which might be applicable to the last century—the traditions of which closed for ever in the field of Waterloo. Nor is the phenomena in this case abnormal—men brought up in a school which trained the path of duty between cast iron lines could not be supposed to trouble themselves with what was generally known in both services as idle and unprofitable speculations, which were rather discouraged because they might make the holder a troublesome man—would not be likely to study closely the elements of social and political economy which this vast question involved before laying the only tangible thing to the average Military or Naval mind—a perfect machine—the principles of construction not being by any means well understood; nor even the materials of which it was to be composed—the whole of their duties being comprised in the working of it.

The revolution in *war material* consequently found those people at sea without rudder, compass or motive power, and without the energy or practical ability to invent or devise substitutes. As exceptions to all general rules only prove their accuracy, so it is in this case, and from an officer of lower rank who cannot properly be said to belong definitely to either service, we have the best devised plans for Military and Naval organisation yet offered.

In a previous number we referred to the receipt of a pamphlet entitled, "Three Smouldering Questions"—by Captain J. C. R. COLOMB (late) Royal Marine Artillery. The questions treated of are "Naval Organisation, Military Organisation, and Colonial Defences." The latter, which covers the whole ground of the true *military* strategy of the defence of the British Empire, and in that respect stands alone a model of practical skill and scientific deductions, has been republished in the eighth volume of the *Volunteer Review* as much for its statesmanlike presence as for its professional value. The two former we shall therefore endeavour to give our readers an idea of only, because they do not interest the majority in as great a degree as the main or general question of defence, and are purely and locally British in character.

In considering the principles of Naval Organisation Captain COLOMB lays down the general principle that—*Organisation is subservient to distribution*, and then proceeds to show that all operations undertaken by an insular power like Great Britain must, as regards strategy be Navy as well as Military, and that their success must depend on the proper distribution of both forces before actual hostilities. The whole duty of the Navy is summarised in the holding "of the Channel—the Mediterranean, and to guard the long lines of communication during war"—the

latter being laid down in full detail in the article on Colonial Defence. The great line of Naval operations to be represented by our passing from the United Kingdom via the Mediterranean to Bombay—which may be called the strategic base for all defensive, as well as offensive purposes.

The great Imperial strategic points are Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Bombay, on the main line—Sierra Leone, Ascension, St. Helena, a post at the Cape, the Mauritius, Singapore, Hong Kong, the Falkland Islands; and Sydney, Bermuda, Antigua, and Jamaica.

Those points to be Naval stations, strategic harbours, fortified and garrisoned, and that each of those "stations should have a distinct constitution and independent existence under its Naval Commander. The organisation of the Naval forces as proposed by Captain COLOMB would be certain to insure efficiency—his plan is to make all *seamen* effectives—to create out of the Royal Marine Corps a corps of *Naval Artificers* for service afloat or ashore, and to absorb the Royal Marine Artillery in the *seamen gunners* of the fleet. There would thus be in the Naval Service—seamen, including gunners—stokers, engine drivers, engineers, and the other skilled labourers which steam power requires—Marine soldiers as artificers, butchers, bakers, tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, &c., and the duties of each organisation being defined a greater degree of efficiency could be attained, while an obvious detail arrangement would considerably augment the force of gunners each vessel would carry by training the artificers as Artillerymen. The principle is also laid down that there should be as some convenient place in each Naval Division a dockyard with the necessary appliances for repairs &c., and that the Navy should be kept in such a state of preparation at all the stations during peace as to require merely the reinforcements necessary to put its main power to fighting strength to fit it for war.

The main features of the scheme for military organisation consists in the division of the forces into Field and Garrison armies—the augmentation of the Artillery corps generally, and the expansion of the scientific corps specifically—much valuable information as to the time necessary to train special arms—Cavalry and Artillery is given as well as the physical relations governing the time individuals would be able to render efficient service in either—which is for Cavalry fourteen years; Artillery eighteen years; Engineers and Infantry twenty-one years. It will require one year to train a good Cavalry soldier; two years at least for Artillery service; seven years for the rank and file of the Engineers; and six months for Infantry.

It is not necessary to enter into details of the distribution of the forces in England, it is a local question; but in this admirable memoir the system of local Brigades and Military Districts is pointed out long before

Mr. CARDWELL with reprehensible egotism pirated the leading ideas of a system he did not understand, and gave the world a specimen of Reorganisation conspicuous for the absence of all the qualities which the name suggests. In dealing with the question of invasion Captain COLOMB ascertains the probable force that it might be possible to land in England at about 100,000 men, and shows how this force could be met successfully by a "field force" which is estimated to be maintained at a strength of 240,000 men exclusive of the Garrison Army, which he says should be composed of Militia and the Veterans of the regular army, but he does not state how the whole force is to be raised.

In truth, this question is one that has cropped up since those admirable lectures were written, and it is not to be wondered at that with all his professional talent, and statesmanlike prescience he did not grasp a development of the future which the heroic blundering of the Whig Radical Secretary at war, and the sensational mischievous legislation of his colleagues forced into immature existence. The principle of *universal Military service* as a duty every man owes the State undulates the whole problem of the machinery of the Army organisation, in a far greater degree than it can affect the Navy—every man physically capable of handling a rifle can be made available in defensive warfare, while a seaman must not only be in the prime of life, but also have a special natural aptitude for service on a foreign element, and under conditions wholly different to that of the soldier; this fact has been most ably brought out by Captain COLOMB, who has contributed to the military literature of the day the ablest treatise on strategy and organisation yet published.

In any other country than Great Britain the peculiar abilities of that gallant officer would have been appreciated, but one of the peculiarities of Representative Institutions is to put the right man in the *wrong* place.

MONDAY, 19th April, marked the termination of one hundred years since the first blood was shed in the quarrel which ended in the Independence of the British Provinces of North America, and the creation of a new nationality on this Continent.

Our contemporary the *United States Army and Navy Journal*, of 17th April, has a very truthful and sensible article on the so called Battle of Lexington, which we copy below, and in which it is dealt with as a military operation should be. Its political aspects are, however, different—as it marks sharply the commencement of the era of democratic as opposed to Monarchical Institutions despotic and constitutional, and the enforcement of "the right of armed insurrection." As the first shot fired at Fort Sumter eighty seven years later defined the close of the era of experimental Republicanism, and the ter-

mination of the right of insurrection as repugnant to all principles of social order and subversive of good Government at the hands of the descendants of those men who justified their acts by proclaiming it a natural law.

More fortunate than our ancestors, we can now calmly consider all the elements of this episode in the history of mankind without party feeling or bitterness—weigh the relations of cause and effect, and illustrate scientific deductions by known facts.

Within the last twenty years our neighbours have contributed to clear away a great deal of the darkness which historical records written for partisan purposes has managed to involve the cause and effect of this movement in; and a recent notice that a life of General BURGOYNE who surrendered a British Army at Saratoga ninety-eight years ago (thus converting an insurrection into a natural movement) is about being published in Great Britain from original letters and documents will no doubt throw further light on this subject, although from his antecedents and the political faction he was allied to, little valuable information may be expected:

"A hundred years ago next Monday, at about five o'clock in the morning, a very green company of Yankee Militia drawn up on a village green, in front of the meeting house, undertook to oppose themselves to a column of British troops. In the course of about three minutes they received a lesson on their temerity that induced them to disperse in the wildest confusion. Very few of them found the heart to fire back, and the two platoons at the head of the British column brushed them aside with as little difficulty as if they had been children. The only casualties on the British side were, one man shot in the hand, another in the leg. The officer in command of the English column (about eight hundred men) sent a few parties out through the village to shoot down the fugitives and bushwackers who remained, and twenty minutes later all was quiet.

"Such was the far famed incident which has been since enlarged upon in the most grandiloquent terms by the survivors, and dignified by the title of the Battle of Lexington. As a battle, it was beneath contempt, and presented no feature for pride on the American side, the resistance being merely nominal. It was the results which flowed from that early dawn skirmish a hundred years ago that have made it memorable, and the sequel of the day was as full of importance, moral and physical, as the opening was insignificant. The Lexington company of Militia seem to have come together with no very definite purpose of resistance (judging from the accounts of the survivors, fifty years later); to have received no orders to fire from Captain Parker, whose exertions were confined to telling the men 'never to run,' and to have broken up with unanimity thereafter. It was after this easy success of the British column that the real trouble of the day began.

The English soldiers marched on past Lexington to Concord, Mass., a little village about eighteen miles from Boston, and there first encountered serious trouble. The opposition that had been brewing in the colonies for so long about stamp acts, enforcement acts, taxes, and the like, was founded

on one principle of essential justice, since recognized throughout the world, that of 'no taxation without representation.' The resolve of the colonists to resist arbitrary acts seems to have been tempered with many fears, to have been governed by little system, and yet to have been very general, at all events in New England. The old Puritan blood showed out in an universal feeling of detestation for the British, even while the colonists still imagined themselves loyal subjects of King George III. Despite the half-hearted resistance of the Lexington Militia, which gave the English officers the impression that the feeling of the rebels could not be very deep, the village of Concord showed that on the contrary it was the more intense for being smothered so long. In Concord there were powder, bullets, cannon and provisions, accumulated there with some definite purpose by the Committee of Public Safety, but which the Americans began to hide, the moment they heard of the approach of the British column sent to destroy the stores. The British marched in, occupied the town, destroyed two twenty-four pounders, the wheels and carriages of several three and four pounders, threw five hundred weight of balls into the river and wells, and stove in sixty barrels of flour. A detachment of a hundred men, sent to destroy Concord Bridge, met the first serious resistance. A body of Provincial Militia exchanged shots with them across the river, and several men were killed and wounded on both sides. After doing an inconsiderable amount of damage, the King's troops started on their return to Boston at noon.

Here it was that the real danger of the day began for the British, and that the really important lesson was learned. It was that no body of troops short of an army can safely move through a half-settled country, if the inhabitants have ordinary courage, and are determined to harass them. From the moment of leaving Concord, till the troops reached Boston in the evening, the Americans, without a leader, without organized troops, with no bond of unity but a common hatred of the foe, hung on their rear and bushwhacked them without mercy. This system of warfare, which is only an annoyance to a large army, became extremely harassing to the British detachment, the more especially because in those days they seem to have had no skirmishers, practically. The only way to clear a country of such opponents is to run out a skirmish line, and this the British seem never to have done. By the time they had reached Lexington on their return, their ranks were thinned to an amazing degree by this desultory fire from behind trees and hedges. A reinforcement of a thousand men and two guns here met them under Lord Percy, and saved them from worse, but on the return to Boston, the same bushwacking system was continued on the brigade of 1,800 men that now confronted the Americans. Again, the British, from the accessible information, seem to have marched in the road in columns of platoons, without any well-considered system of skirmishers and flankers. What the result was is seen in the 'Butchers Bill,' of 65 killed, 180 wounded, and 28 prisoners; the American loss, including the dead from the morning conflicts, being 49 killed, only 36 wounded, and 5 prisoners.

So ended the day of Lexington and Concord, whose Centennial will be celebrated on Monday, 19th April. The lesson was not lost on the British, who exposed no more parties to being bushwhacked from that time forth."

During the whole period covered by the

war of Independence the British Ministry had to struggle against a violent and unscrupulous faction of which CHARLES JAMES FOX and EDWARD BURKE were the shining lights—men who did not scruple to betray their country in the least for power and to sacrifice her best interests to their ambition. No country within the scope of history has been so unfortunate in raising domestic traitors as Great Britain. In the third and fourth volumes of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW our readers will find the military history of "the revolt of the British American Colonies."

We have to thank the courtesy of the author of the essay on "The Canadian Militia," by Captain R. J. WICKSTEED, for a very well got up pamphlet of 140 pages, which displays a large amount of historical research and considerable attention to a subject which has been distinguished above all others by the number as well as variety of literary, scientific and theoretical speculations it has elicited, and of which it may truly be said that in no case have the critics so fully succeeded "in darkening counsel by the multitude of words," for it has furnished a fruitful theme to—the military theorist, the aspiring lawyer, the speculative engineer, the learned professor, the practical medico, the village schoolmaster, the amateur militia soldier, the green grocer, the newspaper "Jefferson Brick," and if we do not mistake the military tailor. As far as mere theoretical formula goes no subject has been so thoroughly illustrated—the very pamphlets alone would make no inconsiderable library, and some hundreds of years hence it may furnish military critics of the coming race matters for speculation about as profitable and useful as those of the labours of the celebrated Tubinger School.

The principle value of the latest production of the school of military theorists is the historical data it furnishes relative to the changes in the militia laws of Canada, and in this respect it is more remarkable for important omissions, as the period before the Union of the Provinces in 1841 is passed over in silence, yet it embraced all the great events which have made the military history of Canada so brilliant an episode in that of the Empire, and that to which Canadians of the present day should look with pardonable pride as an example and incentive. The militia law which carried the country over eighty-one years (from 1760 to 1841), which enabled GUY CARLETON to clear Canada of Yankee rebels, whom the imbecility of the officers of the regular service allowed to get a footing at Montreal and Three Rivers, and seriously to threaten Quebec; and thirty six years later had sufficient vital force to repair the errors of General Sir GEO. PREVOST, defend Canada and bring her triumphantly through the war of 1812-15 deserved, in what assumes to be an exhaustive essay on the Canadian Militia Organisation, sufficient

illustration to show its excellences and defects—especially as the existing law is principally founded thereon. The essay is divided into seventeen chapters, of which the first seems to be the most important, for it assumes that "inquiry into our conditions for defence is necessary"—that the public feeling in Canada is favorable to a full development of our militia system—that a reorganisation is necessary—that "militia questions should be independent of politics"—that the United States is our only possible enemy, and that the results of a war between England and that power need be "no cause for discouragement." Upon the premises thus set forth the Essayist treats his readers to the philosophy of Government and military organisation, all of which are built on the first assumption, that "enquiry into our condition of defence" is necessary—a proposition we totally deny for the simple reason that no enquiry could elicit more clearly the facts connected therewith than the yearly "Reports on the State of the Militia," and those documents are open to the public at large, and we would suggest that the District Staff Officers were at least reliable authorities on Militia affairs, and those reports show no particular reason for enquiry into the state of our condition for defence.

The principle reason given for confidence in the event of hostilities with our neighbors on the assumed certainty that such a course would lead to disintegration, that a large proportion of the people of the United States would be with us, and that we should have only to deal with the Eastern States.

Whatever cause of discontent may be found amongst our neighbors appears to be confined to the Southern States: in the event of war a diversion in that direction would be useful, but the people are without resources and the assistance they could render would be insignificant. There is no greater appearance of disintegration amongst our neighbors than amongst ourselves—they don't talk as often as some of our people do about change of allegiance, and they are not in the habit of proposing organic constitutional changes periodically.

The Swiss Military system is that proposed by the Essayist as a model—for as a matter of course the military improver can in no case descend to utilise any institution of native growth. Our readers are conversant with the main details thereof, and its effects on the prosperity of the community is given in the *Edinburgh Review*, for January, in an essay on the condition of "The Agricultural Labourers of England;" at page 69 the following paragraph will be found:

"It is hardly possible to exaggerate the inconvenience and actual pecuniary loss occasioned by enforced absence, even for a brief period, from ordinary occupations. Even in Switzerland where the period of drill is very short, it is nevertheless grievously complained of. Every man has to provide his own kit at a cost of at least

thirty shillings; but as during the period of service the pay of the soldier (exclusive of rations) amounts only to 5d (five pence) a day—the pecuniary sacrifice is far greater, and in some cases so severe that the communes are obliged to grant additional pay to their members."

Now, as the proposition is to imitate the example of which the above is a very meagre description of the effects produced, we can hardly see what object was to be gained by putting it before the people of Canada, as it is utterly impracticable here, and it would produce far more loss to the financial interests of the country than any sum we could possibly lay out on the present system. Amongst many other objections the Essayist makes against the present state of the militia are insubordination and indiscipline; the former is not generally known to exist, and the latter is merely relative. However, he proposes to remedy this by more stringent legal provisions, and by assembling 100,000 men for two days drill, and seventy five thousand for one day per annum; the cost of arms, targets and military clothing being in each case nothing. This wonderful feat is to be coincident with the separation of militia questions from politics, although it is the very agent of social cohesion and political efficiency. However, the cry that the officers are appointed by political influence is one that Captain WICKSTEED endorses, and it is one of those popular delusions that take a fast hold on the mind of the theorist—at all events it is a mystery beyond ordinary comprehension to understand its value of political influence for appointments carrying no emolument and where the individual pays handsomely for his honors. As the Captain raises and recruits his company, and as he gets promotion by seniority it is hard to see what any Government would have to do in the case; as for Staff Officers the Government very properly make the appointments and we have never heard that undue preference was exercised or incompetent men appointed—Captain WICKSTEED says so; but shrinks from proof. As an essay on Militia Organisation it is the very feeblest we have yet seen, and we could have wished to have risen from its perusal with the feeling that the author had kept within the legitimate bounds of his subject, and shown his appreciation of discipline in some other way than by sneers and personal allusions at and to Officers of rank and fortune, who had achieved a professional reputation twice as many years before he donned a militia-man's uniform as he has worn it altogether.

It will involve no risk to prophesy that Captain WICKSTEED will command in Chief the Canadian Militia when it comes to be organised on his plan, and we hope he will not meet with an Essayist whose estimation of the superior officers of that organisation will be as low as his own of those gallant soldiers who have trained the present force.



### The American Riflemen.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR THE TRIP TO IRELAND AND THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Col. H. A. Gildersleeve was yesterday elected Captain of the American rifle shooting team which is to shoot with the Irish team in Ireland. He was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment National Guards, and is now Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Division, and Chief of Gen. Shaler's staff. He is a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the team that defeated the Irish team last summer. Of the other members of this year's team, Mr. Fulton, who was the champion last year, is a member of the Twelfth Regiment, and saw service in the war, as did also Col. Gildersleeve, Col. Bodine, the veteran rifleman, is a well to do gentleman of Highland, N. Y., and was formerly Colonel of the Nineteenth Militia Regiment. Mr. Yale is a gunmaker, and is superintendent of Sharp's rifle works in Hartford, Conn. Mr. Hepburn, who will go to Ireland if it is deemed best, is also a gunmaker, and is superintendent of the rifle works of E. Remington & Sons, Iliou, N. Y., Gen. Dakin is a General in the militia and served in the war. He has done some good shooting this season, but is not in perfect health. Mr. Coleman, who made his debut at Creedmoor this spring, is a first class rifle man. He is from Goshen, N. Y., and is a lawyer. Mr. Canfield is a member of the Twenty-second Regiment. He is a young man, but a good shot. Mr. Jewell is from Brooklyn. He has done some good shooting this season.

Mr. E. H. Sanford, Capt. L. C. Bruce, and Mr. A. J. Roux, who may be called upon to go to Ireland, are young men, but have had two years' practice at Creedmoor, and usually make fair scores. It is the unanimous desire of the team that Gen. J. R. Hawley shall finish his scores at Creedmoor, and thus qualify himself to join the team. Mr. J. S. Conlin, of the Broadway shooting gallery, will also have an opportunity to complete his scores. The team will be required to practice on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

Col. Wingate read a letter from Major Leech, wherein he desired to know whether the Americans would permit Major Waterhouse to shoot in the Irish team. Mr. Waterhouse is a native born Irishman, and has lived in Ireland 40 years, but his father is an Englishman, which debars him from shooting with the Irish eight at Wimbledon. As his shooting would require a change of the original programme, it was deemed inexpedient to make it. Mr. Leech's letter further says: "The whole world is talking of the match. I refer you to the amusing little episode in the House of Commons on the subject." Mr. Leech is writing a book descriptive of the visit of the Irish team to this country.

The advisability of accepting the challenge of the Ulster Rifle Association, Belfast, Ireland, was discussed, and it was decided that the team, as such, should not accept any more challenges.

### Statistics of the Census.

The third volume of the Census, which has just been issued, contains thirty six additional tables relating chiefly to the agricultural condition and industrial enterprises of Canada. In the four Provinces of the Dominion, in 1871, the total number of acres owned is stated to be 49,368,029, of which 19,605,019 are in Ontario, 17,701,589 in Quebec,

5,454,962 in New Brunswick, and 6,607,459 in Nova Scotia. Of houses there were 539,512, besides 68,914 warehouses, factories and shops. The number of ships and tonnage of 81,374; sea going sailing vessels 3,254, tonnage 660,446; barges and other craft 2,019 tonnage 101,306; making the total craft of all kinds 5,672, with 843,126 tonnage. Quebec is the largest owner of steamships, nearly half the number and considerably more than half the tonnage belonging to this Province. But in seagoing sailing vessels New Brunswick leaves the other Provinces such a long way behind as to give her the largest aggregate tonnage, though not the largest number of craft of all kinds. The figures here given, it may be remarked, represent the actual tonnage owned by residents in Canada, whether the ships were built abroad or were launched from Canadian ship yards.

From Table 21, it appears that of the total population of the Dominion 367,862 are occupiers of land, 326,160 as owners and 39,583 as tenants. The farm stock of the Dominion is set down at 1 251,209 milch cows, 1,233,346 other horned cattle, 3,155,509 sheep, 1,366,083 swine, and 144,791 hives of bees. Ontario leads in all these items, Quebec approaching her closely only in milch cows and sheep. Table 23 gives the total of field products. The largest items are oats, 42,489,453 bushels; turnips, 24,339,476 bushels; spring wheat, 10,345,912 bushels; winter wheat 6,367,961, the latter being almost exclusively the produce of Ontario. The hay crop amounted to 3,818,641 tons, of which 1,804,476 tons were yielded by Ontario and 1,225,640 tons by Quebec. Butter enters for a large amount in the general products of the Dominion, the total for the four provinces being upwards of seventy four millions of pounds. The production of cheese is slightly under five millions of pounds. Quebec makes 3,339,766 yards of home made cloth, and 1,559,410 yards of home made linen. She is also much the largest producer of maple sugar and tobacco, the manufacture of the former amounting to the large figure of 10,497,418 pounds out of a total of 17,276,054 for the Dominion.

Among the products of the forest for the census year—2nd April, 1870, to the 2nd April, 1871,—were 24,236,821 cubic feet of white pine, 1,954,372 feet of red pine, 3,302,043 of oak, 8,713,083 cords of firewood, &c. Several tables are devoted to the industries of the Dominion. In this respect we imagine there have been very considerable changes during the four years which have elapsed since the census was taken. Table 54 gives the aggregate capital invested at \$77,964,020; number of hands employed, 187,942; yearly wages, \$40,851,009; value of raw material, \$124,907,846; and a total value of products, \$221,617,773.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser addresses that journal on the subject "Our Naval Weakness," saying: I have waited with some impatience, since the recent reports of the condition of our Army and Navy, to hear a note of warning sounded by the press—a warning, which would tend to awaken in us some of that national pride which a few years ago gave us influence abroad and a sense of security at home. No observer of the course of events in Europe can fail to see the cloud of war that gathers darkly over the nations. Even the London Times, representative of a Government which no longer acts upon the offensive, has called attention to it, and not in diplomatic language, but in plain words of warning and apprehension. It is

certainly true that in the general affairs of Europe, balance of power, succession, or succession of its principalities and powers, we have no special interest and no right to interfere; but, if, in the event of the general European war which seems imminent, we hug the policy of non-intervention to our heart as a safeguard, we make a woeful mistake, and one for which we shall pay dearly at a future day. Even as a neutral, we must be able to preserve our neutrality, which, if called upon to do now, we have not the power. The United States of to-day—one of the wealthiest and naturally the most powerful country on the globe—is practically one of the weakest and least influential; an immense sea-coast dotted with rich populous cities and almost defenceless; a Navy, which gathered together recently with great delay and difficulty presented an appearance at once pitiful and ridiculous; an Army, which that Prince of Caricaturists Nast, fitly depicts as a skeleton with a flint lock musket. We resemble a great hulking school-boy, with plenty of muscle, which he only uses to scratch his own head, while the veriest cub on the playground can kick and cuff him *ad libitum*. There have not been wanting men who have repeatedly urged this view of our position upon Congress. The President has broken his proverbial silence, time and again, upon this subject, and once lately we were stricken with bitter humiliation by the contemptuous treatment of our remonstrances by the most contemptible of foreign powers. The national dignity was insulted, our citizens assassinated, and our protest sneered at; and we are still waiting for an apology and compensation. This is, however, but a comparatively small affair and we shall know greater indignities if we continue in our present abject, defenceless condition. Every breeze across the Herring Pond brings to our ears the notes of preparation and rumors of war. Germany, unused to the power she has acquired so easily and unexpectedly, looms up like a great bully on the one hand, and eagerly watches an opportunity to exhibit her martial array again. France, smarting under defeat, is wild for a chance to recover her former glory and territory. Russia, in drawing her pen through the Treaty of Paris, has reopened the Eastern Question. And throughout the length and breadth of these nations is heard the tramp of armed hosts and the din of preparation. I trust, when this cloud breaks, we shall be able to keep out of the rain; but I wish we had a more secure shelter to retire to. There is no economy in our present course, but exactly the contrary; for if by any chance we should be called upon to uphold the nation's dignity, six months of actual warfare with a naval power, even of third rate, would settle our wretched old ships at the bottom of whatever seas they ventured on, and cost us more in dollars and cents to repair the damage done to our coast cities than it would now to put us in a position to be afraid of none but ourselves!

Havana, May 19.—Official despatches from the Interior state that the Government troops attacked a body of insurgents numbering six hundred men, commanded by Ruloif, at Charco Agul, on the 14th inst., and again at Hugo de Manicaragua on the 16th. In the encounter, 19 of the insurgents were killed and 90 of their horses captured. The Government loss was five soldiers killed.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

The following it will be seen have been written by different persons, but so carefully are they arranged that one would be apt to suppose that they were the productions of one author:

- LIFE. Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour? -Young. Life's a short summer—man is but a flower; -Dr. Johnson. By turns we catch this fatal breath and die— -Pope. The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh. -Prior. To be better far than not to be, -Sewell. Though all man's life may seem a tragedy; -Spencer. But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb— -Daniel. The bottom is but shallow whence they come. -Sir Walter Raleigh. Your fate is but the common fate of all; -Longfellow. Unmingled joys here no rian befall; -Southwell. Nature to each allots his proper sphere. -Congreve. Fortune makes folly her peculiar care; -Churchill. Custom does not often reason overrule. -Rochester. And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool. -Armstrong. Live well—how long or short permit to beaven. -Milton. They who forgive most shall be most forgiven. -Bailey. Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face— -French. Vile intercourse where virtue has no place, -Sommerville. Then keep each passion down however dear. -Thompson. The pendulum betwixt a smile and tear; -Byron. Her sensual shares let faithless pleasure lay, -Smollet. With craft and skill to ruin and betray, -Crabbe. Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise, -Massinger. We masters grow of that all we despise, -Cowley. Oh, then, renounce that impious self-esteem; -Beattie. Riches have wings; and grandeur is a dream. -Cowper. Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave. -Sir Walter Davenant. The paths of glory lead but to the grave. -Gray. What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat. -Willis. Only a destructive to the brave and great. -Addison. What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown? -Dryden. The way to bliss lies not on beds of down, -Francis Quarles. How long we live, no years but actions tell; -Watkins. That man lives twice who lives the first life well, -Herrick. Make then, while yet ye may, your God your friend, -William Mason. Whom Christ's friendship, yet not comprehend. The trust that's given, hard, and to your loss. Fortune we know we may, yet this we must.

The Intelligence Duties of the Staff Abroad and at Home.

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

(Continued from page 240)

FRANCE.

France, the latest country which has had to confess the necessity for reorganizing its military institutions, is bringing her staff system under review and making great and radical changes.

Up to 1869 the French Staff was a closed corps, fed by the Staff School. After leaving the school, the officers had to spend five years doing regimental duty with the different arms of the service; but when this service was completed, and they were actually appointed to the Staff, no further regimental duty was required from them. Hence arose

an absence of knowledge of drills, discipline and interior economy, which was found to effect seriously the efficiency of the Etat Major. Colonel Stoffel speaks sarcastically of Staff Officers whose time had been so spent in clerical labour that they were unfit to appear before troops, and were even, sometimes, unable to ride!

In 1859 an Imperial Decree of 19th July, placed on competition for the Staff after, instead of before, entrance into the Staff School, and admitted to the hope of future Staff employment a number of officers in excess of those required to fill the Staff Corps. These extra officers were to be called "Adjoints d'Etat Major," to serve ordinarily with their regiments, and to be called to fill up the Staff in case of war.

This was a step towards throwing the Staff more open; but in the opinion of most of the best Officers in France, even of those now on the Staff, the measure did not go far enough.

Last month (January 1875), a final change was made. A new school called the "Superior War School" was instituted for Officers who have been some years in the service. But as in Prussia, only the best pupils will receive commissions as Captains on the Staff. They are to do duty for two years with the arms other than that from which they originally came, then serve two years on the Staff in districts; and, finally, two years with the head quarter Staff in Paris. Their promotion is afterwards to go in the Staff, but they must do regimental duty for a time in each grade.

Commanders of army corps and divisions will have, besides their regular Staff Officers, certain other assistants called "Officiers d'Ordonnance" who will, if I am not mistaken, perform the same duties as those of the Prussian Adjutants or our own Adjutant General's Department.

This is as close an approach to the Prussian system as French national habits admit of. The principles are the same, but there is no slavish copy.

Let us now examine the organization of the French departments of the Staff at headquarters charged with intelligence or information duties. They are especially interesting, as they are not under our own Intelligence Branch.

A decree of the 12th of the French Republic, dated 12th 1874, organized the department of the General Staff as follows:—

The department of the Chief of the General Ministerial Staff comprises the Ministerial Cabinet and Six Bureaux, namely:—

- 1st Bureau. General organization and mobilization of the Army, States and Effectives.
2nd Bureau. Military Statistics: Historical Office.
3rd Bureau. Military Operations: Instruction of the Army; Topographical Office.
4th Bureau. Etappen and Railway Service; Transport of Troops by Land or sea.
5th Bureau. General Correspondence.
6th Bureau (or War Depôt).—Technical Services; Collections; Material and Accounts of the General Staff.

Since then experience has suggested several modifications.

The 6th Bureau has been absorbed by the 1st; the distribution of work has been rearranged; and certain changes have been made in the number and duties of the offi-

cers employed. Further changes may yet be made; but the present organization represents the result of French experience up to this time, combined with their study of foreign systems, and cannot but be interesting and useful to us who are advancing in the same direction.

All the bureaux are now working hard on exactly the same principles as those adopted at Berlin and Vienna. But their method of carrying out those principles is especially interesting to us because their work, like our own, is yet in its infancy. All arms are represented among the Officers in the Bureau, the same studies as those already described are being carried out and, in addition, they have to work earnestly and steadily undo the numerous arrangements involved in the reconstitution of an army upon new principles. Time and much labour are yet required, but we may be certain that, after her task is completed and the machine properly put together, the power of France for war will be tremendous. Talent has never been wanting to her Officers.

The present organization, which may and probably will be slightly modified when the new military system is in full work, may be set down as follows:—

- A. 1st Bureau. General Organization and Mobilization of the Army, States and Effectives. Distribution of Troops. Correspondence.
B. 2nd Bureau. All information regarding Foreign Armies and Navies.
C. 3rd Bureau. Military Topography and Statistics. Preparation of Military Operations. Instruction of the Army as a whole—each as Regulations for Service in the Field, &c. Travels of Staff Officers. Grand Manœuvres. Historical.
D. 4th Bureau. Study of Railways. Execution of Movements of Troops. Lines of Communication.
E. 5th Bureau. Drawing, engraving and altering Maps. Charge of Maps, Books, and Instruments.

Besides the Chief of the Staff and his aids, the numbers of Officers permanently employed amounts to 69. They are taken from all arms as well as from the Staff, in order to have specialities to deal with questions as they arise. But, besides the permanent establishments of the Bureaux, Officers doing duty with their Corps throughout the country, whether on the Staff or not, are called upon to give their services in aid of the Staff studies at Headquarters. For, indeed, the labour of seeking out the knowledge required is very great, and demands both much time and many hands. The work is being done for the safety of the country and no man can refuse his aid according to his powers. The adoption of this principle gives the Staff the assistance of an immense number of workers, whose labour is at once a benefit to France and an education for themselves.

1st BUREAU.

Is divided into three sections each under a Staff Officer:—

- 1st Section.—Organization of the Active Army; its Distribution; General States; Effectives.
2nd Section.—Organization of the Territorial Army.
3rd Section.—Mobilization.

Little need be said of the work of this Bureau, though the importance of it is great at a moment when then Organization and Mobilisation are the most stirring military questions. But, consider the power and certainty such help as that of the talented Officers employed, gives to the military authorities during Parliamentary discussions. In fact, the law on the cadres has just now been settled by mutual agreement, although a severe conflict on the question was supposed to be impending. And everybody is satisfied. Is not this better than our plan of Royal Commissions and Parliamentary Committees succeeding each other in a weary series, the members approaching the subject with only one certainty,—that it is perfectly new to them and they must learn its rudiments?

#### 2ND BUREAU.

##### *Foreign Armies and Navies.*

Twenty four Officers are employed in this Bureau alone and the number is found insufficient.

The studies are precisely similar to those of the Prussian "Three Sections," and the Austrian Section for "Statistics of Foreign Armies." Great Powers are studied separately, small ones in groups. The studies comprise, military institutions, organization, instruction, men, material, establishments. Naval affairs are treated generally, in less detail than the land services.

All this information must not only be in the possession of the Bureau, but must be so arranged and co-ordinated as to be at disposal for the immediate enlightenment of the Government or authorities interested.

Moreover, to the 2nd Bureau is confided the task of spreading such information as may be desirable among the Officers and men of the Army generally.

This duty is performed by periodical or special publications, such, for instance, as the "Revue Militaire de l'Etranger." The French Government and military authorities have accepted the truth that it is not enough to have information accumulated at head-quarters, but that it is wise to diffuse a knowledge of foreign military systems as widely as possible. Every encouragement is given to officers to study such subjects, and to travel for the purpose.

This Bureau receives and deals with the reports of the Military Attachés, and is responsible for bringing any valuable information contained in them to the notice of the authorities specially interested in it. By this course every head of a department knows that nothing interesting will escape him, while he is not burthened with the task of reading a mass of MS. which does not concern him.

The military attachés of French embassies, like those of Prussia and Austria, report directly to the Minister of War or the Chief of the Staff. In any case the Staff receives and deals with the despatches at once. English military attachés report to the ambassador. Their despatches go to the Foreign Office, and thence through many hands before they reach the Intelligence Branch. Is not this system rather unpractical?

Before the late war, and its remarkable lessons, the French system was highly unpractical. Not only Colonel Stoffel's despatches, but the reports of numerous Officers sent to travel in Germany, called attention in the strongest terms to the superiority of the German organization for war, and to the extraordinary development of the military art in the country of Frederick the Great. Nay more, the inferiority of the

French system was frequently insisted on. The reports were received, docked, and carefully pigeon-holed in the War Depot, but, from the want of a department responsible for utilizing the information contained in them, those important documents were suffered to lie unread and unknown by the great officials in whose hands had been placed and the safety and honour of the French nation.

The lesson has been a severe one, and the result is that at the present moment the chief anxiety is not to hide, but to diffuse information as widely as possible. Not only does the 2nd Bureau publish its papers, but Government money has been granted for the encouragement of the "Réunion des Officiers," an institution first established by private members, but now recognized as a means of bringing to the light of day, opinions, often crude enough, held by individuals concerning home or foreign military affairs. The publications of the Réunion are sometimes valuable to the authorities, always a safety valve for that intellectual energy so characteristic of the French. Thus a former source of bitterness and grumbling against authority has been turned into a well spring of information and contentment.

#### 2ND BUREAU.

This Bureau is at present one of the most important and active in France, though many of its functions are of a temporary character, and will cease when the epoch of change ceases, when the Army is fairly re-organized, and the studies which must precede modern campaigns are completed so far as only to need periodical revision.

It is divided into four sections—

##### 1st Section.

*Preparation of Military Operations.*—Study of probable theatres of operations at home and abroad, Travels of the Staff Officers. Grand manœuvres.

##### 2nd Section.

*Instruction of the Army as a whole.*—Questions relating to general instruction of the Army. Preparations of rules applicable to all arms—e.g., regulations for service in the field.

##### 3rd Section.

*Study and Arrangement of Documents necessary for Armies Taking the Field.*—Such as maps, statistics, military topography.

##### 4th Section.

*Histories.*—Assembly of historical documents relative to the last campaign. Study of these documents with the object extracting useful information from them, especially the modifications which should be introduced in the tactics of the different arms.

Think for a moment what this office has to do. No less than to plan the defence of the country and the best means of attacking other countries. The same studies are pursued by Prussia, Austria and other Powers. Surely we had better keep our eyes open to this fact. Now, strategical studies such as these must be based upon accurate and detailed knowledge, or they will not be worth the paper they are written upon. To gather the accurate details, all the army is at work. No less than 80 Officers of the garrison of Paris have been occupied in studying the surrounding country with a view to the thoroughly scientific defence of the place. Let me earnestly beg you to turn over in your minds this necessity for employing Officers outside any new Intelligence Department. Without such aid facts must be

winning, and all calculations must be precise and delusive. Whoever had good will and common sense can assist in some part of the work. Neither are great talents required nor high education, but the work in itself is full of interest and instruction.

Officers belonging to the 3rd Bureau attend Autumn Manœuvres, and report on various interesting points for the information of their chief.

#### 4TH BUREAU.

*Railway Service and Movements of Troops. Lines of Communications.*

Divided into two Sections.

1st Sections, Railway Sections.

*Duties.*—Work indicated by the "Superior Committee on Railways." (explained hereafter). Studies relative to the execution of this work, Relation with the railway companies.

##### 2nd Section.

*Execution of the Movements of Troops.*—Sending the detailed orders required to carry out Ministerial decisions. Correspondence relative to all the movements of troops at home, and to or within Africa.

In November, 1872 a Committee was appointed to consider the whole question of railway transport and lines of communication. Its Report was adopted last July, and is now the basis for the work of the 4th Bureau. The scheme recommended and adopted is most interesting and instructive. The Report has been translated for the Intelligence Branch and would be published at once but for that terrible bugbear, the cost of printing.

There is no time to enter here into the details of the Report. Suffice it to say that all sorts of contingences in war and peace are provided for, even flying trains to be always kept packed full of provisions not far in the rear of operating armies.

The great principle is to combine the labours of Staff Officers who know what is wanted, with that of railway officials who know how best to supply the thing required.

France is divided into six great railway systems, each of which is placed under a Staff Officer who is called the "Commissaire d'Etude" for the line and its tributaries. Attached to him is a "superior agent," and the two form a committee with very definite duties and powers. They have to carry out the instructions contained in the Report, and they have legal power to do so. Provision is made for experiments and for practice of the troops. The Report can be bought in Paris, and is well worth reading, even by those whose duties are not likely to place them in charge of railways or lines of communication.

#### 5TH BUREAU (War Depot).

The War Depot is chiefly concerned with the care of maps, books, and instruments, and with alterations to be made in the maps and statistics of the country.

It employs 16 Officers, 12 of whom are on the Staff, and a number of other employes.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

If we now look back for a moment on the ground we have passed over, we shall see that the strictly Intelligence Duties of the Staff in Prussia, Austria, and France are directed and performed by Staff Officers devoted to that particular work aided by the whole of the Staff corps, divisions and brigades, and, in France, where the work has hitherto been more or less neglected, by all the available talent of the Army.

We see further a general agreement as to the facts which ought to be known, and the manner of getting at the information. The work required may be shortly stated as follows:—

- 1st. A thorough military acquaintance with the topography and resources of all lands belonging to the nation and its neighbourhood.
- 2nd. An intimate acquaintance with the armies and military institutions of foreign powers as well as of the home army and institutions.
- 3rd. A scheme for movement of troops by railway, road, or water, according to probable eventualities. This is based on a study of home and foreign means of communication.
- 4th. Military history, which is always a mine of information if honestly drawn up according to official knowledge.
- 5th. Selections from the above items of knowledge carefully drawn up and published for the information of the Army. This requires frequent use of the printing press.
- 6th. In the three countries the Staff is charged with the issue of the requisite maps in case of war; and, for this purpose, is in close intimacy with the great map-making establishments represented by our Ordnance Survey, which is a civil branch, though conducted by Officers of the Royal Engineers.

(To be Continued.)

#### The "B" Battery Dramatic Fete.

Last night will be remembered by the immense assemblage who were present in the Music Hall as one of happy memories and *couleur de rose* reminiscences, and for which our military friends from the Citadel are deserving of every praise. The Hall, long before the playing of the overture, was filled to its utmost capacity; the majority of the ladies and gentlemen occupying the reserved seats wearing evening dress, which gave a most pleasing and distinguished tone to the coloring of the scene, which was brilliant in the extreme. Every available portion of the building had been hung in bunting representing almost every civilized nationality. The space around the foot of the stage was draped by an enormous Royal Standard; above the proscenium was a most tasteful decoration formed by the entwining of the flags of England, Ireland and Scotland. The harp of Old Erin on the green was in delicate compliment to the nationality of the noble guests, Lord and Lady Dufferin, placed in the centre. On either side of the stage floated the blue and red ensigns of Great Britain, while the entire circuit of the gallery was festooned with the flags of Canada, France, United States, Spain and other countries; and to complete the splendid exhibition of bunting, wires were stretched right up to the ceiling, upon which were hung innumerable bannerets and signal flags at certain distances apart; separating and supporting these masses of multi-colored fabric were placed stands of halberds and lances. A large space was left in front of the stage for the band, and two brass cannon, polished up to an amazing degree of refulgence, guarded by sentinels, were placed in a position so as to command (the attention only) the whole audience. For all this minute laborious and appropriate preparation which transformed the Hall into a veritable temple of Mars, Captain Holiwell may be

thanked, for he certainly worked hard and contributed greatly to the successful issue of the entertainment. At eight o'clock Lord and Lady Dufferin and suite, accompanied by members of the Lieutenant-Governor's family and the Mayor, entered from the dining-room entrance into the Hall, taking their places on the sofas and fauteuils prepared for them—the band playing the National Anthem, and the audience all standing. After the Schubert Overture had been satisfactorily disposed of, the curtain rose on the first scene of "Boots at the Swan." In this amusing little farce, Lieut. Sheppard, as "Frank Fuskly," acted the role of a devil-may-care sort of gentleman ever ready to sacrifice or place himself in a ridiculous position to further a friend in need, and sustained the part thoroughly. Captain White, as "Mr. Higgins," whose name was not romantic enough to suit the exigent tastes of the languishing "Miss Moonshine," did extremely well. The veritable hero of the plot, "Boots," the character taken by Gunner Mellon, either as the obstinately deaf waiter or disguised in policeman's clothes, and with a latent affinity for sherry, was immense, and provoked great laughter, Young Ryan, as a page whose boyish nature was not proof against the seductions of jam, was also a success. The ladies were well led in their parts, and the whole play ran very well. In the interim that followed the thrilling strains of "Strauss' "Amoretten Traume" waltz filled the building with harmony, and no doubt there were many little love dreams dreamt out to the time of the Vienna Kapelmeister's music. From gay to grave was the next sequence, and in lieu of the side splitting laughter came the solemn silence and strict attention necessary to a due appreciation of Shakespeare's weirdest tragedy "Hamlet." The platform scene was enacted by Col. Strange as "Ghost," Gunner Dolby as the "Prince of Denmark," Sergt. Lane as "Horatio" and Captain Devine as "Marcellus"; where all seemed so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the scene, it would be hard to individualise, but it must be said that the sepulchral tones of the visitant from the other world, and the anguish of "Hamlet" were extremely well represented by the two first mentioned gentlemen. In the succeeding scene in which "Polonius" (Capt. White) gives his famous advice to his son "Lacertes" (Sergt. Lane), and "Hamlet upraids the Queen" (Mrs. Smith), for her strangely quick allegiance to her deceased husband's brother; the acting was worthy of professionals. Gunner Dolby and Col. Strange were much applauded in the principal roles of "Hamlet" and the "Ghost." "Offenbach" came to the front when the drop scene fell, and his well-known lively music caused many a little foot and hand to mark time to the exhilarating cadence. The concluding piece entitled "Turkish Baths" was received with incessant peals of laughter. Everybody who took part in it, apparently engaged the mad rollicking humour of its plot and dialogue as well as audience. The farce runs somewhat in this way: "Bill Sprigs" (Gunner Dolby) a Cockney accustomed to the management of wax-works, female giantesses, pig-faced ladies *et hoc genus omne*, has transformed himself into the proprietor of a Turkish Bath, and assumed the garb and gibberish of a Musselman, "Dost Ali Khan" by name; his assistant, "Tom Griggs" (Capt. Devine) also a Londoner, dubious in his, does the animated Sandwich advertising business with flaming posters pendant before and behind, he is also the Co. in the Baths. After a long spell of bad

luck there comes to them a type of Anglican swell, "Adolphus Fitzmortimer" (Sergeant Lavie), with eye glass and picadilly weepers, who wishes for a Turkish bath, merely as a subterfuge for changing his attire and disguising himself so that he may elope with "Miss Amelia Tippet" (Mrs. Smith) who has consented to make the baths a rendezvous where she may also change her dress so as not to be discovered. The swell is received by Dost Ali, and quickly conveyed to one of the heated chambers and boiling water turned on at an immense rate. Then appears the lady, and difficulties commence, their being no female attendant, Griggs is finally induced by the sham Moslem to don a nondescript garb, which was supposed to be the attire of a she Turk. The fun commences, "Griggs" is very unhappy in his feminine trappings, and sends the lady forthwith to her compartment, at the same time turning on a tremendous supply of sulphuric acid. The two pseudo-Turks now begin to talk over their adverse fate; in the meantime the lovers have changed their habiliments and left the establishments, leaving their discarded garments behind them. The both managers at last wake to a sense of their duties, and discover to their horror that their customers are stopping an exceedingly long time in their rooms. Each tries to rouse the occupant, but it is of course in vain and, on inspection, they are terror-stricken to find nothing left but a heap of clothing worn by the victims when they entered the establishment. They accuse themselves of being murderers; one thinks he has baked the lady, the other that he has boiled the gentleman. After half an hour of very funny remorse they are made happy by the reappearance of the runaways, who have in the meantime got married, and of course everything winds up happily. Captain Devine and Gunner Dolby were thoroughly *au fait* in their respective parts, and acted with nerve and vim. The same may be said of Sergt. Lavie and Mrs. Smith, upon whom fell the principal portion of the female representation of the evening. This report would be incomplete if the stage fittings and the arrangement of the scenery were not mentioned. Mr. Charles Heavens, who is now the janitor of the Music Hall and has the complete control of the working of the mechanism and scenery, brought forth, last night, the resources of the Music Hall to their fullest extent, and has demonstrated that our only theatrical resort has an abundant supply of the wherewith to add to the illusion of the play.

It is with regret that we learn that the B. Battery amateurs are to lose their bright particular star Gunner Dolby, who leaves for England to day, having chosen the life on the boards in preference to the profession of arms.

At the conclusion of the Turkish Baths, the band played "Come Back to Erin" and "God Save the Queen," and the large party dispersed, all apparently well pleased with the entertainment provided for them.

There were several policemen in plain clothes in the gallery, under charge of Detective Skeffington, to prevent boys from making a disturbance; but there was fortunately not the slightest trouble, the audience being in every sense a model one.

The San Francisco Bulletin estimated the three leading products of that State for the coming season as following: Wool, 50,000,000 pounds; wine, 15,000,000 gallons; wheat, 45,000,000 bushels.

REVIEWS

The Westminster Review for April, 1875, has been received from The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., No. 41 Barclay Street, N.Y. Contents as follows:—The African Slave Trade; Pliny's Letters; The "Natural" Philosophy of History; Our Position in India; Recent Political Memoirs; Savage Life: the Western Tribes of North America; Merchant Shipping Legislation; Contemporary Literature.

We have received the May number of the Dominion Monthly, published by John Dougall & Son, Montreal. It has a portrait of Darwin, and embraces a variety of original and select reading articles on various subjects of interest.

The Pen and Plow is a neatly got up quarto of 16 pages, published in New York. The articles are cleverly written and is looked up to as an authority on all agricultural matters.

Lord Henry Lennox gives an account in the Times of his voyage in the Bessemer from Hull to Gravesend. The weather and the sea were rough, but there was, Lord Henry says, an almost total absence of pitching and nothing like heavy or violent rolling. The machinery for working the suspended balloon was not altogether in order, but it appeared to Lord Henry that its success, if not quite all that could be desired, was more than could have been fairly expected at the very first sea trial. "I am quite convinced," his lordship says, "that in this ship a very great step in advance has been made towards remedying the discomforts of the present Channel passage." The ship left Gravesend at half past nine on Friday morning last week, for Millwall Docks.

According to the Trieste Observer the United States ship Tuscarora is about to take the soundings necessary for the establishment of a submarine telegraphic line between America and Japan. The Tuscarora will be relieved at Honolulu by two other American war vessels. Our transatlantic cousins are determined to leave no stone unturned to compete with England for influence in the far East. Du reste, the expedition to which we allude will have important scientific results, as it is intended to employ the latest invention in taking the soundings. The system to be adopted is Ammen's, which is said to be an improvement on that of Thompson.

A new pattern of cavalry saddle and trapping has recently been adopted in the Italian Army. The saddle-tree remains as before, and is of the usual form; but the stirrups are hung some centimetres further forward. The pommel is abolished and pads are placed under the flaps, so as to obviate the necessity of a cloth under the saddle. There is no crupper; and saddle cloth, leather bags, and the old pouch are done away with. The valise is also abolished, and the necessary baggage is distributed between the front two pouches of oiled cloth, covered with sheepskin, and fitted to the back part of the saddle. The tube in which the carbine is carried is on the left side of the rider. This saddle, which may certainly be commended on the score of lightness and simplicity, is the result of experiments which have been made during the last two years, under the superintendence of a committee. We take our description of it from the pages of the Italia Militare.

Mr. Hardy's explanation about the necessary delay in procuring the "Plymouth and Gibraltar shields," as they used to be called, was completely satisfactory. If only two firms are manufacturing them we need not wonder that they should have almost passed out of public recollection before they have found their way into the mouths of the casemates for which they are intended. Plymouth and Pembroke sea forts are now all fitted—the new forts we mean—with these shields, some of which have been tested as to their power of remaining in situ during the firing of heavy guns, with very satisfactory results, so that what Mr. Hardy calls the "tedious" process of fitting them in has been undoubtedly effective. By the end of the present month 800 heavy guns will have been provided, but will these suffice to arm land and sea forts as well? The land forts, as we know, can wait a while, but we rather think they have suffered from a waiting policy rather too long. Some of them have yet to be tested under the discharge of heavy ordnance.

Some distinguished ladies who passed the London University examination for women, entered themselves in the chambers of well known barristers for the purpose of studying law. It was said at the time that their labour would be fruitless. It seems, however, that the ladies are likely, as the result of their studies, to obtain profitable employment. One of them, whose term of study is closed, has been engaged by a firm of solicitors as a "consulting counsel."

Whitman, N.Y., May 15th.—A large fire occurred at Rutland, Vt., this morning. The opera house and stores of Dano & Cronin, Stanley & Co., and others, were destroyed. Loss, \$75,000, partly insured.

Department of Militia and Defence.

TENDERS will be received until 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 6th, 1875.

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 31st Victoria, Cap. 6, has been pleased to order and direct that the following articles 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. M. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs. April 15, 1875. 16-3

REPRINTS

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The political ferment among the European nations, the strife between Church and State, the discussion of science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875. No where else can the inquiring reader find in a condensed form, the facts and arguments necessary to guide him to a correct conclusion.

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