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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1876.

No. 44.

**The Volunteer Review**—published **EVERY TUESDAY MORNING**, at OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON BERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Correspondences should be addressed. Terms—**TWO DOLLARS** per annum, strictly in advance.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications regarding the *Witness* or printer movement, or for the Editorial Department, should be addressed to the Editor of the *Volunteer Review*, Ottawa.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Correspondents must invariably send us confidentially, their name and address. All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.

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

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

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, measured by solid nonpareil type, } 10cts. per line.

Subsequent insertions..... } 5cts. " "

Professional Card six lines or under, \$6 per year; over six lines and under fifteen, \$10 per year.

Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature. In the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-Five Cents a line for the first insertion and 12 Cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty Cents the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half per Quarter.

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

Friends of healthy literature have, by persevering diligence, placed the *Montreal Witness* in the very first rank of newspapers. The growth of trashy reading, and of what is still worse, stimulating good people to more exertions than ever to fill every household with mental food. A clergyman has lately declared his intention to make this one of his duties in his present and every future of labor, as he holds that by no other means can he do so much for the future of a neighborhood as by placing good reading in every house.

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

favor of the *Witness*. Indeed, the fact that the last assault has been followed up for six months with the most untiring efforts to break down the paper on the part of the most powerful moral opposition that could be organized on earth, and has resulted in cutting us off from some, at least, of those Roman Catholic readers whose good will we formerly enjoyed and highly prized, gives us perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of those who value free speech and freedom of religious belief. The actual diminution of the circulation of the *Daily Witness* is of course, comparatively small, amounting to about 600 out of 13,000, or less than four per cent., and does not affect us peculiarly, as we can still claim a circulation equal in volume to that of all the rest of the daily city press, probably the majority of our old Roman Catholic reading being such still.

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

	Cir. Daily.	Cir. Semi-Weekly	Cir. Weekly
1871, 1st Sept.	10,703	3,600	8,100
1872, 1st Sept.	10,000	3,600	9,000
1873, 1st Sept.	11,000	3,600	10,750
1874, 1st Sept.	12,500	3,800	17,000
1875, 1st Sept.	12,400	3,200	19,700

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

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

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

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

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

All of course, are post-paid by Publishers. Subscribers remitting new subscriptions besides their own are entitled to the following discounts on such subscriptions:

Daily Witness	50c.
Tri-Weekly	25c.
Weekly	25c.

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "CANADIAN MESSENGER."

#### THE PIONEER PAPER.

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

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

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*:

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

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

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."

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

#### LIST OF PRIZES.

1. To the person sending the largest amount of money on or before 1st Nov., as payment in advance for our publications, \$50.00
2. To the person sending 2nd largest amount 40.00
3. " " 3rd " 30.00
4. " " 4th " 20.00
5. " " 5th " 15.00
6. " " 6th " 10.00
7. " " 7th " 10.00

Five prizes of \$5 each for the next largest amounts 20.00

JOHN DOUGLAS & SON,  
Publishers, Montreal.

A REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION  
AMERICAN ART TASTE.

Prospectus for 1875---Eighth Year.

THE ALDINE,  
THE JOURNAL OF AMERICA.  
Issued Monthly.

"A Magnificent Conception—Wonderfully Carried  
out."

The necessity for a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of higher art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there is the chromo besides!

The national feature of THE ALDINE must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While THE ALDINE is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on the grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of THE ALDINE as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pleasure and instruction obtainable from home or foreign sources.

PREMIUM FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in all colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

"MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND"

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it. Although so natural no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to the ALDINE for 1875 is constituted a member and entitled to all the privileges of

THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union owns the originals of all THE ALDINE pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over \$2,500, are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of THE ALDINE. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay for one year in advance. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

TERMS

One Subscription, entitling to THE ALDINE one year, the Chromo and the Art Union.  
\$6.00 per annum in Advance.  
(No Charge for postage.)

Specimen Copies of THE ALDINE, 60 cts.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or Club rates; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac-simile signature of James Sutton, President.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

THE ALDINE COMPANY,  
28 Maiden Lane, New York.

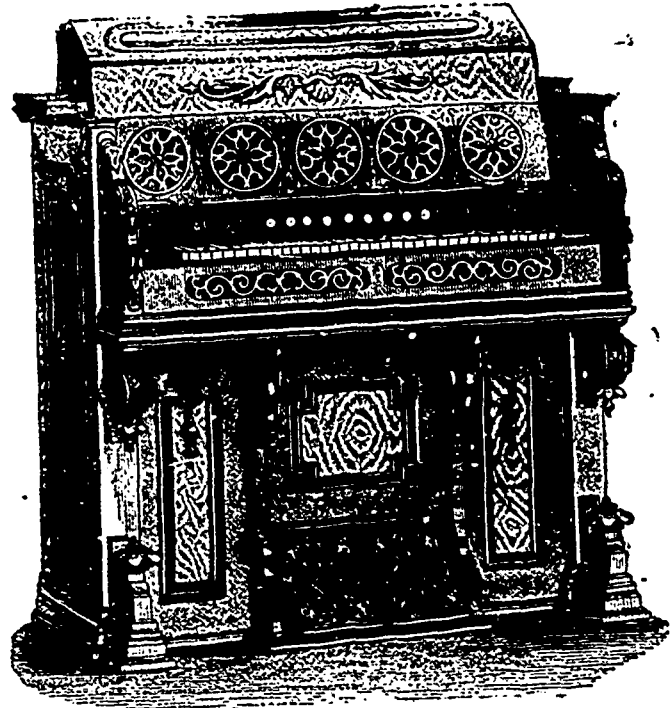
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The Best Material and Workmanship.

Quality and Volume of Tone Unrivalled

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VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1875.

No. 44

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday last was set apart by Proclamation of the Lieut. Governor of Ontario, as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest He has vouchsafed the people of this Dominion—and we are happy to learn that it was very unanimously observed by all religious denominations throughout the Province.

The following is the Corporation address of welcome to His Excellency the Governor General on his return to the capital:—

“**MAX IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—** The Corporation of the city of Ottawa respectfully approach Your Excellency, and in the name of their fellow-citizens tender you a hearty welcome on this your return to the capital. Your Excellency's safe arrival is a matter of sincere gratification, not only to the citizens of Ottawa, but to the whole people of the Dominion, to whom you have become endeared through your personal affability, and the lively interest you have at all times manifested in the advancement of their welfare. The words of practical testimony and encouragement spoken by Your Excellency of our young country and its resources during your stay in Great Britain and Ireland, have been freely discussed by the people of Canada, and have confirmed the high opinion entertained of the ability with which at all times Your Excellency comprehends the great extent and the varied resources of the Dominion as well the loyalty and devotion of its entire population to the rule of their beloved sovereign. The Countess of Dufferin, whose efforts to aid your Excellency in fostering the good will and promoting the interests of the Canadian people, we fully recognize and appreciate, we also tender a cordial welcome home. In conclusion we avail ourselves of this opportunity to express the hope that for many years Your Excellency may continue to represent in Canada, our Gracious Queen, and to guide the political destinies of our young and rapidly developing country with that forethought and moderation which have characterised your counsels, and which are so eminently calculated to build up our wealth and power and contribute to our happiness and prosperity.”

To which His Excellency replied as follows:—

“**MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN:—**It gave me great pleasure to receive the address which you presented to me on the occasion of my return to Ottawa, after an absence in England of seven months duration. Although it would be untrue to assert that I

have not derived both pleasure and advantage from my visit to the old country, and from the opportunities it afforded me of entering into personal communication with Her Majesty's present Government, I can affectedly say that in returning to your Capital, the kindness and cordiality of your reception, and the unflinching good will evinced by the people of Canada towards Lady Dufferin and myself, have made us feel that we are coming back to a most happy and pleasant home. You have been good enough to allude in flattering terms to the few observations which on one or two occasions I have had the opportunity of making before an English audience respecting Canada. However unimportant and casual these observations may have been in themselves, the unexpected attention they received in the mother country, is an additional proof—if proof were needed—of the growing interest your fellow citizens across the Atlantic take in all that you are doing here. In this respect a very remarkable change is to be observed during the past few years; in fact, the admirable success which has attended the consolidation of the North American Provinces into a great Dominion, the rapidity with which you are developing your resources, extending your trade, and multiplying your fleets; the energetic manner in which Canada is asserting her title, as a self-governing community, to the respect and observance of her friends and neighbours, has evoked in a most satisfactory manner the pride, and stimulated the sympathies of those who have the right to regard you as one with them, and as associated with them in the glorious task of enlarging the confines, maintaining the dignity and enhancing the prestige of the British Empire. I only trust that during the subsequent portion of my Viceregalty, the experience I have acquired of Canadian affairs, and my more intimate knowledge and appreciation of the abilities and qualities of your public men, may enable me to discharge more effectually than I have hitherto been able to do the responsible duties attaching to my high office.”

Colonel Wily, Director of Military Stores, has had the guns of the dismantled Fort Wellington at Prescott, removed to a battery erected in rear of the Parliament buildings, on the bluff facing the Ottawa River, which will completely command it, so that no fears may ever be entertained from an enemy in that direction.

The Kingston *Whigs* says “it is stated that only two candidates from each military district will be admitted at the start into the new Military College, the present accommodation being insufficient for more than that

number. Candidates for admission to the College, beside the statutory qualification of age, will have to pass an examination on suitable subjects, of which due notice will be given in public prints. Beside scholastic requirements it will be necessary that candidates are physically qualified for a military cadetship.”

The charter of the Montreal, Ottawa, and Western Railway has been transferred to the Quebec Government, who have made a new contract with Mr. A. P. Macdonald to finish the road at \$25,000 per mile, which is \$5,000 less than the contract made by the late contractors of the road.

On Sunday night, the 21th ult., the dry goods house of Henry Morgan & Co., Montreal, was entered by burglars, and about \$15,000 worth of black silk laces stolen. The entrance was effected from the rear, the burglars breaking a hole through a side wall about two feet square. This house is in the heart of the city and it does not speak well for the vigilance of the police, that such a daring robbery could take place, and the robbers go undetected.

A remarkable instance of presence of mind on the part of the captain of a man-of-war is related by the *St Petersburg* papers. About the end of the past month the Russian war frigate *Olaf*, which accompanied the yacht of the Czarewitch to Copenhagen, was lying at anchor among hundreds of other ships in the harbor when a fire was discovered in a coal cellar below, which was only a few feet from the powder magazine. There was no time to put out the fire before it could reach the magazine, and an explosion of the large stores of cartridges and gunpowder contained in it would probably not only destroyed the *Olaf* and the surrounding ships, but part of Copenhagen itself. Captain Ruebinder the commander of the *Olaf*, saw at once that the only thing to be done to prevent a catastrophe was to sink the ship. After sending away the crew with the ship's papers, cash boxes and most valuable instruments in boats, he ordered the carpenters and engineers to make a leak in the vessel, and half an hour afterwards she sunk into not very deep water. Next day she was raised again, and after some provisional repairs she was taken to Cronstadt, where she is now in dock pending her complete restoration for service. The damage done is said to be comparatively trifling, and the court-martial held on the officers of the vessel unanimously expressed the highest praise of the captain and his subordinate. The Emperor has appointed him his aide-de-camp which is one of the highest honours conferred on Russian naval officers, and men under him have received gratuities from the Emperor's privy purse.

## The Autumn Manœuvres.

*Blackwood's Magazine*, for September 1875, has the following excellent article entitled "Lessons on the Recent Summer Manœuvres," which we republish for the benefit of our readers under the hope that our Military Authorities will be convinced that the further development of our militia organization demands a training other than that which can be given at company or battalion headquarters, in minor tactics, which necessary and effective as it may be for purposes of discipline and mechanical knowledge of the soldier's profession, cannot be all which proficiency or efficiency therein demands without a complete knowledge of major tactics, strategy, and the various branches of knowledge which the Manœuvres of an army in the field will impart.

Our political economists of the press who have been assuring themselves and misleading the public by a cry for greater efficiency, will but discharge their duty to that public by directing its attention to the necessity indicated.

In another column we have copied an article from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* on "Autumn Manœuvres" in which the subject is viewed in a similar manner to the following:—

## LESSONS FROM THE RECENT SUMMER MANŒUVRES.

With some slight variations the system of summer or autumn manœuvres has been persevered in for four years, and it appears probable that this plan of training our army will become recognised as necessary for the education of all ranks, and that it will survive the temporary excitement occasioned by the German and French war, which first called it into existence. As, however, there are some who, on grounds either of expense or of expediency, are inclined to relax or dispense with this method of training; and as those who preach peace, either directly, or indirectly, will always receive a certain amount of encouragement from men who see the evil without believing the good results of the more severe education which these manœuvres afford the army, it may not be uninteresting at the close of the present year's operations to consider the lessons that they may be supposed to have taught.

It is often said that the manœuvres are instructive to the generals and staff but are of little value to the regimental officers, and still less to the men, and that consequently the country is called on to pay too dearly for this comparatively small advantage; whilst, supposing that such a staff school were requisite, the course of instruction could be undergone, not yearly, but at stated and longer intervals. Again, it has been alleged that the hardships attending camp life hinder recruiting and increase the sick list, and that it is useless to put officers on a campaign which tries the constitution without, to an appreciable extent, increasing their efficiency. These and other minor objections are frequently alleged, and although each and all could be replied to in detail, it will be more satisfactory to deal with the matter broadly, and to view the question from some fixed and recognised point of view.

First, then what is the object of the training and discipline of an army? Clearly, that a certain number of men, paid for by the civil population, should be in a condition, at a moment's notice, to engage in war. The experience of all ages has shown, that for this force discipline is the main requisite. By disciplining men are taught to subordinate self and self preservation to the will of those who are set over them, and to encounter readily, and without flinching, dangers and hardships which only a few men constitutionally bold, and who are aroused by feelings of heroism or duty beyond the ordinary motives of men's actions, would otherwise face. Besides, therefore, the use of his arms, whether rifle, sword, or cannon, and in addition to the physical training requisite to insure health and develop muscle, the soldier is required to possess certain moral qualities which will enable him to perform the severe duties required in the abnormal condition of war. The system of discipline, although differing in detail, has been founded in all ages on similar great principles; and armies have been found fit or unfit for war in proportion as their training has imbued them with the qualities which will best enable them to meet its trials. Habits of obedience and of order, with strong feelings of *esprit de corps*, and a concern for the honour of the regiment, troop, or company to which he may belong, are the first essentials of a soldier, and directly and indirectly these are inculcated by the ordinary system of discipline, including careful and precise training in the use of his arms. During long periods of peace, and when the lessons and experiences of campaigns have been somewhat forgotten, a tendency is always found to exaggerate what may be considered as the pomp of war, at the expense of its greater essentials. Consequently, the means come to be considered as the end, and mere smartness, without reference to what it is intended to inculcate and to lead to, is aimed at rather than efficiency in all that pertains to the military profession. Periodical campaigns of short duration would doubtless be of incalculable value to an army; but as the army exists for the nation, not the nation for the army, such methods of training are out of the question, and imitation war becomes necessary so that the teaching of the barrack yard in respect to the regimental officers and soldiers, and of the staff school in regard to the staff, may be tested as to their real value.

Camps of instruction have from time to time been formed for these purposes; and although during the long peace, and prior to the camp at Chatham, in 1852, they had of late years been little used in England, yet the remembrance of them was kept alive in our army, and notably the training at Shorncliffe under Sir John Moore, which some of our best regiments received previous to the Peninsular War. During the Crimean campaign the camp at Aldershot was formed, and subsequently the system of flying columns, regulated as far as possible by a war standard, was employed. The campaign of Sadowa, in which the Prussians, with but little recent experience of war crushed in a fortnight an army well versed in campaigning, and still more the great struggle of 1870 and 1871, when the troops of the leading military power were as easily overwhelmed by the same army, directed the attention of soldiers and civilians to the methods employed for making these troops effective. Consequently, with some hesitation the autumn manœuvres, organized on the German type, were commenced in 1871, and have been continued up to the present year. Whether they have or have not fulfilled

their object is the question which the taxpayer is entitled to ask.

In endeavouring to put before him the means of satisfying this query, the axiom attributed to the first Napoleon, that the moral qualities of an army are of even greater or importance than its physical qualities, should be distinctly remembered. The influence on the minds of officers and soldiers of large numbers of troops of all arms collected together under conditions very similar to those of active service, originates habits of thought and trains of ideas which conduce to just estimates of the military profession. The mere fact that for three weeks or a month the greater portion of the regular army of England are thinking and talking of little else than matters pertaining to their profession, is a great point gained. Every proposition and every scheme is subject to the criticism of men who feel that their lives and their reputations may depend on their soundness and correctness; consequently much that may appear good in theory breaks down under the rude but crucial tests to which it is submitted, and gradually, out of a chaos of plans and out of a mass of a rash and inchoate ideas, some definite results in regard to the changes which have passed over the art of modern war are obtained. These remarks apply to all ranks—from the generals and their highly educated staff to the private soldier, who views matters from a very practical and often very sensible point of view; for it must never be forgotten that the great lessons of strategy are subordinate to the importance of regulating the everyday life of the soldier in the trying conditions of actual service.

The efficiency of the French army under the first Napoleon, proved by the campaign of Ulm, was in great measure due to its training in the camp at Boulogne, although the Memoir of the Duc de Fezensac show plainly enough how little the benefit of a large camp were really utilised, and how greatly its good was diminished by the idleness of those in high command. That this criticism can in any way be applied to our camps of instruction, the record of the work performed, chronicled with considerable ability and accuracy in the daily press, is a sufficient disproof; and before attempting to deduce lessons, it may be well to give a short summary of the system of instruction which the troops were called on to pursue.

Prior to the summer manœuvres—for they are more than summer drills—the staff at Aldershot, in communication with the heads of departments at the Horse Guards, were actively engaged in preparing general schemes, and in selecting the ground, often too much curtailed by cultivation, for the movements of the troops. The staff of the several corps, divisions, and brigades were organized and, prior to the arrival of the troops, employed in choosing the position for their camps, and in arranging for their subsistence. As the regiments arrived they were at once put under canvas and commenced the usual routine of camp life. Kitchens were dug, watering places for the horses prepared, streams and marshes bridged, and country lanes or wood tracks converted into roads fit for the passage of artillery and stores. Direction posts were put up, and the field telegraph either laid along the ground, or placed on temporary poles by the side of thoroughfares leading to the quarter camp. At the recent manœuvres the 2d corps d'armée, comprising two divisions, was encamped at Aldershot, the 1st corps near Woolmer forest. The infantry and field artillery were encamped by divisions at a few miles' distance from each

other; whilst the cavalry brigade and horse artillery of the first corps pitched their tents on the wide heath at the foot of the hills known as the Devil's Jumps.

Few spots in England could be found presenting more picturesque features than the country occupied by the first corps d'armée. The mixture of wide open heaths with frequent commons covered with gorse and fern, intermingled with remnants of ancient forests, and varied by smiling plots of cultivated ground where the old farmhouses and cottages spoke of long continued peace and prosperity, presented an almost ideal picture of an English landscape, the interest and even beauty of which were enhanced by the white tents, and bright uniforms of the soldiery.

The tactical instruction commenced with brigade drills, quickly followed by the manoeuvres of the brigades of the divisions against each other. Thus the staff of the divisions and brigades became acquainted with the regiments, and the soldiers were gradually accustomed to the work that would be required of them in the more extended operations. These brigade field days were succeeded by the manoeuvres of the divisions of the corps, each division in turn acting on the defensive. The corps commanders and their staff served as the umpires, while Sir Thomas Steel and the headquarters staff performed what may be termed the duties of judges. The capacity of the generals for manoeuvring troops was thus tested, and the staff officers were able to estimate and appreciate their several and individual qualities. If for nothing else these manoeuvres would be of considerable value in the opportunity they present for the staff officers of the army to become acquainted with each other. No rules or discipline will make the several portions of our army work well if the superior officers do not pull together. The social qualities and the education of the English public school, which most of our officers possess, contribute to this object, and from no slight groundwork for a really efficient staff, whilst the military education now superadded gives them the knowledge which, during the last European war in which our army was engaged, they were supposed to have wanted.

After about ten days spent in these minor operations, the real work of the mimic campaign commenced. Owing to the absence of a sufficient transport, one corps d'armée was stationary whilst the other occupied moveable camps. Thus, as the first corps concentrated on the broad heaths known as Frensham Common, the second corps remained under canvas at Aldershot, marching out to fight on the open ground round the Devil's Jumps. After the advance on Aldershot, when the first corps under Sir Henry de Bathe turned the flank of Sir John Douglas, and completely rolling up his right wing carried the position which the latter general had endeavoured to protect with too extended a line, the second corps retired northward, and encamped on the moorland at Coldingly, subsequently taking up a position near Hartford bridge flats. Owing to the exceptionally wet weather the actual days of manoeuvring were somewhat curtailed; but a sufficient number of actions was fought to give rise to many questions and to solve many problems. Before following out the lessons thus learnt, a general sketch of the mode of conducting this veritable *kriegspiel* will conduce to a clear appreciation of its value. A general idea conveyed in few words was issued from headquarters prior to each day's operations. This idea usually stated which army was supposed to be on the defensive, and what lines it was to

defend. The time for the troops to leave their respective camps was laid down, and the bounds of the ground over which operations were to extend fixed. The generals commanding the corps d'armée, by the help of maps, and of the surveys executed by the staff officers, and usually after consultation with their division commanders, then issued short general orders, directing the divisions to move by certain roads and take up or attack certain positions, the details of the movements being left to the division and brigade generals.

Frequently the lessons of the *kriegspiel* were employed to assist in the development of the plans, and it was not unusual for the staff to work out on maps, with the help of models, the movements which the troops were to make on the subsequent day. The combined employment of personal recognisances, with the use of maps, proved to be one of the best lessons for a staff officer, and afforded practical evidence of the possession of a cultivated intellect, united to the bodily activity necessary to ride over rough ground: in fact the teachings of the military college and of the hunting field were well combined. The necessity of fixing and strictly insisting on the exact time for the departure of the troops from their camps, arose from the limited extent of ground available, and the need, in some degree, of husbanding the strength of the men. General officers became so keen in the mimic war, that every stratagem was thought fair, and a few minutes gained by the cavalry in leaving camp, might make or mar the best arranged schemes: consequently the headquarters staff and the umpires had to keep a sharp look out, lest a fast watch on one side or the other should accelerate the movements of the troops.

Exactly at the appointed hour, the several divisions and brigades, standing ready on their private parade grounds, would receive the order to march, and the cavalry, accompanied by horse artillery, would be pushed well to the front, either to seize some important position, or, acting as the eyes of the army, to endeavour to obtain intelligence of the enemy's movements. The due performance of this duty, probably the most important that cavalry will in modern warfare be called on to perform, was strictly insisted upon by the Duke of Cambridge, who had to combat the natural desire on the part of cavalry generals to keep their regiments in hand. The terrible effect of modern smart arms, their power of being rapidly loaded, and their great accuracy, prevent cavalry, except under very exceptional circumstances, from approaching infantry, whilst the broken surface of a cultivated country would, under any circumstances, greatly restrict their movements, except in very small bodies; consequently, the more advanced cavalry soldiers recognise the fact that the rôle of cavalry has changed, and that whilst as important as they ever were to the success of an army, their duties are more those of the dragoon or mounted rifleman than of the *sabreur*. To conceal the operations of their own army, and to ascertain and restrict the movements of the enemy, to extend the influence of an invading force over a wide extent of country, or to prevent an enemy from availing himself of the resources of the neighbourhood through which he may be marching, will be their chief duties, requiring great personal activity, both of man and horse, and an amount of intelligence which must rise, and has already influenced, the character of the officers and men of the cavalry service. Possibly a few regiments might be kept in hand for some decisive engagement, but

the mass of the cavalry must be pushed to the front, preparing the way for battle—but, as the masses close, leaving the field clear for the deadly rifle. During the late summer manoeuvres, the restricted field operations prevented the cavalry from deriving the full amount of benefit that a more extended arena would have afforded; but enough was seen to impress on all a most instructive lesson on the employment of this important arm. With the cavalry scouts, parties of signal men rode, prepared to take up their positions on any eminence which would facilitate their signalling by means of flags the messages to the superior officers in rear. This method of conveying intelligence was much employed in the American war, where the field telegraph received great supplementary aid from the signal parties, and where the latter, as was the case when Sherman's line of communication was cut on his advance on Atlanta, retained their powers of sending intelligence when the telegraph wires had been broken. The formation of the advanced guards of the infantry columns demanded and obtained careful consideration, and the advantage of pushing artillery forward to cover the deployment of the infantry and to protect the advance of the skirmishers was fully recognised. The march and movements of the main columns were frequently interfered with by the necessity of avoiding damage to corps and fences; and it was a somewhat difficult task for the umpires, first to imagine, and then to impress on the opposite side the idea of the deployment of troops who might really be huddled together in column of route between the roadside hedges.

Having alluded to these much abused individuals—viz., the officers who were detailed to act as umpires, and who, of course, pleased no one, it may be interesting to see what their duties were. As the troops joined in battle, first in small bodies and then in masses, when the supports and reserves were brought under fire, the umpires had to decide which side was to yield ground. Giving due allowance to the nature of the position, the numbers engaged, and, most difficult of all, the effect of artillery fire, when a few puffs of smoke at nearly a mile distant alone showed that batteries were firing on the lines of attack, or were enfilading the position taken up by the defenders, their decisions had to be delivered rapidly as well as judicially, and their opinions were severely criticised by those who suffered from them. Their second duty was to keep the peace between the belligerents, to restrain the troops, as excited by the mimic war, they pressed forward somewhat too eagerly, and to prevent a sham action from being converted into serious combat. Soldiers, and even officers, became so imbued with the spirit of the conflict, that they would have been only too happy if permitted to fight it out in reality. Many stories are told in illustration of this feeling: it was said to be dangerous for a Highland regiment to be engaged with the troops whose ancestors were involved in what is known as the massacre of Glencoe; whilst, at one of the earlier manoeuvres a pugnacious colonel of militia is narrated to have taken off his coat when his regiment became involved in a wood, and to have offered to fight, in any way he liked, the colonel of the opposing force. The umpires have also to put troops who have suffered severely out of action—i.e., to kill them; and it is somewhat trying for keen soldiers hurrying rapidly to the front, to be suddenly stopped in their career, and ordered to pile arms and lie down, although towards the close of a

long engagement there is not quite so great a dislike to this method of annihilation. Putting guns out of action is a most disagreeable duty, especially when it has to be performed by infantry officers, whose opinions on this point are not regarded with much respect by the scientific branch of the army; indeed the artillery officer who, after losing some guns, was heard to wonder why these d—d guardsmen were pitchforked into the position of umpires, might demand the sympathy of many of his comrades in arms. However, on the whole, great good temper and forbearance were shown to the umpires; and they were merely considered fools who were usually tolerably harmless, their least commotion being when both sides equally abused them.

As at the *Kriegsspiel*, the lessons diminished in their practical value when the troops became engaged, and when their powers of fighting and their moral qualities would in real warfare have exercised an influence which no umpire could estimate at its proper value. When, therefore, the pickets and advanced parties of cavalry and infantry had been driven in, and the main attack had become fully developed, the bugler from the headquarters, acting under the orders of the Duke of Cambridge, or, in his absence, of Sir T. Steel, would usually sound the cease firing, the generals with their staff would assemble, and after hearing the arguments on both sides, together with the un-biased opinions of the umpires, the senior officer present—in most instances the Duke of Cambridge—would express his criticism on the day's proceedings, pointing out any faults that might have been committed, and indicating the lessons that the operations had afforded. Sometimes, as was the case when the first corps advanced on Aldershot and when the position in front of Hartford bridge flats was carried by the same troops, the advantage was so clearly indicated that no doubt could be felt as to the issue of the action; but generally there was much to be said on both sides; and the battle would, if it had been fought in reality, have rested on the courage of the troops, and on their subsequent tactical movements under fire.

So much for the usual course pursued during the late manoeuvres; and it now remains to be seen what practical lessons have been deduced from them. These lessons differ in kind, but not in importance, according to the rank and position of the individual; and, as it has been alleged by some critics that little profit accrues to the private soldier, it may be well, first, to consider his case, and to see what professional benefit has resulted to him from the recent manoeuvres. As a premise, it must be remembered that the wellbeing and consequent efficiency of an army rests on the due performance of what some might wrongly call trifling duties. The best strategical operations will be marred if the brots are bad; a swampy and ill made half mile of road may, by hindering the supplies of an army, delay its most important movements; whilst the inattention of the cooks in keeping the wood dry may, by preventing the troops from having their proper food, mar their efficiency at a crisis when their utmost exertions are needed. The existence of a soldier in barracks and in garrison is so artificial, that to some extent his mind becomes impregnated with ideas that are not military: he takes narrow views of his duties, and requires rousing up by a life more resembling that which a campaign would present to him. He has to learn that the power of enduring hardships is one of the chief excellencies of a good soldier. That his body must be in good condition, not

wakened by drink and dissipation; that boots and socks must be in good order, the former broad soled and easy, not such as he would like to walk about in in his garrison town; that, *colle que coate*, he must take care of his arms; that, in order to be ready for the early *réveille*, sound sleep and consequent complete quiet in the camp are important desiderata; that good temper, and the art of looking at matters with a cheerful aspect are qualities which make a man popular with his comrades, and that in a regulation which he has hitherto looked on as meaningless, and consequently irritating, has an intention which camp life plainly demonstrates. The art of pitching a tent is not learnt in one lesson; the proper method of constructing the kitchens is only acquired after practical experience in all winds and weathers. The company's cooks become in a campaign most important personages, and the strong *esprit de corps* of regiments, marked sometimes in a most amusing way, shows itself on every occasion. After a succession of stormy and wet days and nights, when the cooks of one of the Guards regiments had been up from 3 A.M. trying to kindle a fire and drum their kitchens, the fact that they had prepared the breakfasts half an hour earlier than the adjoining regiment fully compensated them for all their anxiety and trouble. The best method of picketing horses is an art which the experience of recent manoeuvres, in comparison with those of 1871, shows that our artillery and cavalry have completely mastered; whilst the serviceable condition of the horses after the succession of wet weather which characterised the month of July, proved that officers and men have given intelligent and unremitting care to insure their wellbeing. Every portion of the accoutrements undergoes the trial of service; much that may be fascinating in appearance fails in practical utility; and it may be doubted whether the cavalry at Coldingly camp, who on one especial day and night either slept in their boots or went barefooted from inability to pull them on, would object to some less smart looking but more serviceable covering for the feet. The same wet weather showed that the white pouches for the infantry ammunition were not really serviceable; and in fact it would be endless to enumerate the several hints and experiences which regimental officers and men have acquired during these manoeuvres. The management of soldiers under circumstances of hardship, and a due appreciation of their patient good temper, are not the least among the many important lessons that the young officer learns. He will find out that, if he knows how to command, the men will tax their utmost energies to obey him, and that by a little consideration he may save them much trouble, by which not only will their powers of work be increased, but his thoughtfulness be more than duly appreciated. On the line of march, or during field operations, the frequent order to *dress* given after the word *halt* will in a long day do more to tire men than an extra two miles' march—and this trifling instance is merely one among several that any intelligent regimental officer will call to mind. It may be said that these are small matters; but life, and especially the life of an army, is composed of so-called trivialities, and every great commander, in providing for its efficiency, has known how highly to appreciate their importance.

To do more than merely to indicate some of the lessons which each arm of the service has learnt would be presumptuous in the face of the many able critics whom our

army produces. In regard to the infantry, perhaps one of the most important is that which promises to lead to some practical deduction from the multitude of obsolete theories that the changes in arms and the experience of recent wars have caused to be promulgated. The preponderance that accurately shooting rifles appeared to have given to defensive operations has been counterbalanced by the facility of loading afforded by the breechloader to troops moving forward to the attack; but hitherto the best method of formation has not been definitely settled, although the following steps in the right direction seem to have been agreed upon. First, that the attack of the first line, probably of the second, and possibly of the third, must be in open order, each line pressing forward and closing to the front as it meets the enemy; that this attack in open order differs greatly from skirmishing, which should precede it to clear the ground; and that it demands even greater steadiness from the men than the advance in close order. In fact, if our soldiers gained an advantage in former wars by working in *two deep* lines when opposed to the denser formations of foreign troops, they should preserve the advantage by still further extending the principle, and by acting in open order and single rank against they modified tactical alterations of our possible opponents. On the other hand, the too great lateral extension of the formations of attack must be deprecated. The rapid succession of wave after wave of lines is necessary to carry any position firmly held, whilst the reserves must be in hand in the event of repulse. Increased steadiness of training for our soldiers, and more careful education for our company's officers, become needful to insure the work being well performed. If once men are launched under infantry fire, they are beyond the supervision not only of generals and of staff, but of their mounted officers, consequently company's officers and non-commissioned officers must learn to act on their own responsibility.

It is to be regretted that the restricted field operations and the wet weather prevented the more frequent employment of out-pickets. This important duty is not sufficiently practised in our army; indeed, the system is not indicated with perfect clearness, and it would be well if on some future occasion especial attention were directed to the settlement of some of the questions that have arisen in regard to its proper performance. For instance, supposing the front of an army to be well covered by a cavalry screen, what pickets are required? and should they be organized on the German system—viz., in three bodies, exclusive of the reserve, or in the simpler method that has hitherto prevailed in our army? But for the employment of pickets a considerable extent of country is necessary, the armies should be at some distance from each other, and it would be well if the field of operations were changed from the well known country around Aldershot to a locality with which our staff officers were less intimately acquainted. The broad expanse of down land in the vicinity of Wantage, and lying between the valleys of the Thames and of the Kennet, has not yet been tried as a field of operations, although it appears to present many advantages for autumn if not for summer manoeuvres, whilst any difficulties that might exist in regard to the additional supplies of water required for the troops, would be easily overcome by the skill and energy of the engineers. Beyond the laying down of the telegraph wires, and the prepara-

tion of the camping grounds by repairs of roads, making watering places, &c., little scope was afforded to the scientific branch of our army. No forts were raised, nor was the pontoon train which accompanied the troops put into requisition on any extended scale. Questions connected with the artillery were, on the other hand, much discussed, notably the great principle involving the latitude given to commanders of field batteries, in conjunction with the necessity of their united action for some common purpose. The distances at which guns open fire, and the dread of exposing them to the rifles of the infantry, prevent artillery from being brought as much to the front as in former times; whilst the system of concentrating fire without massing together large numbers of guns, causes batteries to be scattered, and out of hand, not only of the generals of corps, or of divisions, but of their own proper commandant; consequently the criticism more than once passed on the tactical employment of the artillery, was to the effect that their operations were too diffuse and not sufficiently confined to the main object at issue. The very excellence of our guns, especially of the new sixteen pounders, adds to the difficulty of solving the problem in regard to the line of demarcation between the individual responsibility permitted to commanders of batteries and their proper supervision by superior authority. The most effective fire of artillery is at ranges over a thousand yards, consequently to bring them nearer would be entailing danger without any advantage, excepting the moral support that the presence of guns might produce; but the further they are removed from the infantry, the more they are beyond the control of the general who would probably be directing the movements of attack or defence; and there arises a risk lest his intention, either from not having been sufficiently impressed on the commandant of artillery, or on the officers of the batteries, should fail to receive the support which the guns ought to afford. To increase the power and the executive staff of the commandant of artillery might, in some degree, remedy the difficulty; but, on the other hand, a liability to divided responsibility and consequent hesitations might show itself. In fact, long ranges, and the extended field of operations thereby entailed, affect what may be termed the tactical discipline of artillery in a manner similar to the influence they have exercised on cavalry and infantry, and they appear to necessitate additional intelligence and education for the regimental officers, and, on the part of the general a habit of conveying to his subordinates a clear impression of his intentions, leaving to them the execution of the details.

Another question almost involuntarily arises from the study of the summer manoeuvres, and from the examination of the history of recent wars. Is the somewhat prevalent idea, a correct one, that the proportionate number of guns to infantry should be augmented? does not rather the increased power of the rifle and the necessity of rapid movements appear to point to a reduction in the strength of the artillery? In most parts of England, how difficult it is to find ranges for artillery beyond those which the rifle would sweep; and what facilities for the shooting down of horses and the consequent capture of guns do the numerous hedges, banks, and hollow roads afford! Inferior troops need the moral support which even the sound of friendly guns affords; but good infantry learn that they carry a weapon which, in an enclosed country, will give them a terrible advantage over

the best artillery, unless they be strongly supported; whilst the very necessity of protecting guns may tend to cramp the elasticity of the riflemen who might otherwise be more profitably employed. The question is, of course, merely one of the proportionate strength between the two arms, and as artillery cannot be rapidly improvised, and as we in England depend for our field batteries entirely on the regular army, there is little danger in a great war of our being able to overstep the bounds which necessity would set for us.

A consideration of the employment of artillery in the enclosed and cultivated districts which the greater portion of England offers for the movement to troops, leads to the still larger question as to whether this country may not be more adapted for offensive than defensive tactics. Nothing perhaps was more striking to the spectators of the recent manoeuvres, than the ease with which the movements of large bodies of troops could be concealed, and the difficulty the army on the defensive met with in discovering the place from which the attack might be expected. For military purposes, the south of England is, to all intents and purposes, a forest intersected by numerous sunken roads, along which, by means of good maps and careful reconnaissances, troops could march, masking their operations by mounted riflemen pushed well to the front. Few defensive positions present themselves which cannot be approached almost under cover, or which cannot be turned unperceived by the troops who may be occupying them. The long range of our artillery would be of little service, as the ground is too broken to permit of being swept by its fire. To take up a position and await attack would be almost to court defeat, and it should be an established maxim that the army on the defensive must be prepared quickly and energetically to meet attacks by counter blows. The intelligent use of cavalry becomes of the utmost importance, and if, as seems probable, this branch of the service is to be employed rather to prepare than to take part in great battles, it may be worth consideration whether their arms and even drill may not require some further alteration. Many cavalry officers are inclined to think that the *sabreur* must give way to the mounted rifleman, and if so, no sentiment arising from ancient traditions, or regrets for past services, should prevent the changes which it may be requisite to introduce. To test the cavalry, and also to give scope for action to the supply and commissariat branches of the army, a more extended field of operations than that allotted to the late manoeuvres becomes essential; and, viewing the change in feeling of the rural population in regard to the presence of troops, and the evidence of the little damage which their operations cause, it would not be difficult to find a new and wider field of action than those already selected. The good conduct of the soldiery, their strict discipline, and the ready market they afford, have removed the prejudices which many localities formerly felt against their presence, and if no other benefit had accrued from the manoeuvres of the past four years than the evidence they have given of the erroneous views of a soldier which were only too prevalent in the villages and rural districts of England, it would go far to justify the comparatively slight expense they have entailed. The duties of the small but excellent body of police who accompanied the army were light in regard to the soldiery; whilst every officer knows that if the temptations which the great cities offer to the recruit could be avoided, crime

and sickness would be reduced to a minimum. Notwithstanding the unprecedented bad weather, and the exposure of the men, the sick lists of all the regiments diminished in a marked degree, and morally and physically the troops derived decided benefits from their short campaign. The young soldiers, contrary to preconceived notions, did their work admirably, and their physique was certainly not inferior to that of the recruits of former years. Indeed it may be doubted whether, except as regards numerical strength, the army was ever in peacetime more efficient than at the present time. The keeping up of a sufficient force in spite of the high wages and superior inducements of civil life, and the due provision of efficient reserves, may necessitate some modification or alteration of our military system; but we venture to think that few who have either watched attentively the growth and progress of the summer manoeuvres, or who regard in a philosophical spirit the best method of training men in peace for the rude experiences of war, will doubt that the method of educating officers and soldiers by an imitation—feeble although it may be—of their life in actual campaigning, is conducted on sound principles, and therefore recommends itself equally favourably to the careful thinker and to the practical worker. England is rich enough to spend money to secure efficiency, and at the present time there is no desire to stint necessary military expenditure. The taxpayer is satisfied that he obtains the proper value for the slight sacrifices he is called on to make, and we trust no desire will be shown to curtail a system which those who have watched the progress of the manoeuvres must regard as containing, at all events, the germs of sound military education.

#### Halifax Field Battery.

The annual meeting of the corps was held last evening at their Orderly Room, Prince Street, Captain Graham presiding. There was a large attendance of members. Sergt. Major William Harris was elected Lieutenant, and A. H. Crowe, retired, and the following promotions were resolved on: Sergt. Anderson to be Sergt-Major, vice Harris, Corporal McLeod to be Sergeant, vice Anderson; Bombardier Hodgson to be Corporal, vice McLeod; Gunners Kent, Brandor and Barnes to be Bombardiers. The following prizes were presented:

#### FOR SHOT AND SHELL PRACTICE.

1st prize, \$5, presented by Lieut. Col. Jago, Inspector of Artillery for the Maritime Provinces—Gunner Gibson. 2nd prize—Almon Medal, Gunner George Kelly. 3rd prize—Col. Laurie's Silver Cross Guns—Gunner Taylor. 4th prize—Col. Laurie's Bronze Cross Guns—Corp. Holloway.

#### FOR RIFLE PRACTICE.

1st prize—Premier Medal—Gunner Gladwin. 2nd prize—Graham Medal—Sergeant Major Harris. 3rd prize—Clarke Medal—Corpl. McLeod.

Lieut. Imhah brought to the notice of the company the interesting fact that two of their members, Quartermaster-Sergeant Henry Artz and Sergeant James Carr, had, two days ago, completed their full term of 21 years of continuous service, they having signed the roll on the 4th October 1854; and that Sergeant Jeremiah Barnstead would on the 28th of November complete his 21 years. Standing committees for the ensuing year were appointed and the Battery inspected, and then, after singing the National Anthem the Battery dispersed, giving three cheers for the Queen and three for Capt. Graham.—*A cadian Recorder, Oct 13th.*



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The Volunteer Review,  
AND  
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1875.

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

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

The following article is copied from the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 4th September, in which it appeared as leader under the title of "Our Converted Guns."

Its chief value is the information given of the mode adopted to convert cast iron smooth bore ordnance into rifled guns—the value of the experiments except so far as endurance is concerned amounts to nothing. The length of bore will be a serious drawback, as it must affect the range in no ordinary degree—about that question there can be no room for doubt—the gun can only bear 45 lbs. powder behind a 215 lbs. shot; the range will not be at all equal to a gun of same calibre, being 55 lbs. of powder behind same weight. It is not necessary to point out the consequences, they are sufficiently obvious:

"In the *Journal* of February 13th, 1875, we condensed from the official reports an account of the Sandy Hook experiments with the 8 in. rifle. This gun was converted from the old ten inch Rodman smooth bore, the same gun of which 1,290 are now mount-

ed on the forts of our Atlantic sea coast, from Portland to the Gulf, and which constitute the main defence at the harbor of San Francisco. 'These guns,' to quote the language of the Ordnance Board, 'are now useless for the purposes of defence' against modern iron clads, and the problem to be solved to-day in harbor defence is, how to replace them by rifles of greater power at the minimum of expense. The trial of the 8 inch rifle showed that by enlarging the bore of the Rodman 10 inch gun and inserting a wrought iron rifled tube from the muzzle on the Palliser plan, a very serviceable rifle was made, at a comparatively small expense, out of a gun that had become obsolete in the march of improvement.

The difference between the two guns was great. In place of a 120 lb. spherical projectile propelled by from 16 to 20 lbs. of powder, the 8 inch rifle used a projectile of 187 lbs, with 35 lbs of powder. In place of a loose projectile with little friction, it used an upsetting conical shell with a powerful friction, giving with 35 lbs. of powder a pressure and velocity nearly equal to that of the 15-inch gun with a hundred pound charge. This 8 inch rifle was fired over 600 rounds, without injury to gun or carriage, from the ordinary wrought iron service carriage for 10-inch smooth bores in casemate, and gave excellent results, which were fully set forth in Ordnance Notes No. 33, and condensed in our article.

Not satisfied, however, with the power of the 8-inch rifle, the Ordnance Board, with new supplies of money, has been lately engaged on a still more powerful weapon, to be made out of the same obsolete 10 inch Rodman smooth bore. By boring away still more of the metal and inserting a larger tube, they have produced a 9 inch rifle which uses a 215 lb. shell with a 45 pound charge. The results from this gun so far are satisfactory. The only trouble found is in the carriage, which will probably demand some alteration to stand the increased strain and recoil of the new piece. Calculated for 20 lbs of powder and low friction and velocity, 45 lbs tries it severely. The trunnion beds will probably need deepening, and the pintle and pintle transom to be replaced by substitutes of heavier material. The means of elevation and depression of the 9 inch rifle are the same as those used with the 8-inch, namely, two circular-toothed arcs, having their centres at the axes of the trunnions, worked by simple multiplied gearing from a wrought iron axle passing through the cheek and operated by a hand wheel, the whole giving 30 degrees elevation or 14 of depression. The recoil is checked by friction. The upper carriage weighs 2,500 lbs, the chassis 3,500, the gun about 8 tons. The chief defect of the 9-inch rifle, as compared with foreign pieces of the same calibre, is in want of length to burn heavy charges of powder, and whether this advantage is sufficient to compensate for the expense attending the English and other guns, as compared with the economical system, now in question, is open to doubt.

Up to the present writing, the 9 inch rifle has only been fired some thirty rounds, but so far as the gun itself is concerned it stands the test as well as the 8-inch, the only trouble being that with the carriage above mentioned. The dimensions of the gun are as follows: Length of gun, 11 feet four and two-third inches; length of bore, 9 feet 9 inches; thickness of tube, 2.3 inches; length of jacket (a second reinforcing tube shrunk on the breech), 32.9 inches; thickness, 1.2 inches; screw collar at muzzle, 3.3 inches long by 1.2 inches thick. This collar prevents the tube from being thrust forward at

the muzzle by repeated firings. The rifling consists of 17 grooves and lands, uniform in width with an uniform twist of one turn in 50 feet, the depth of the grooves being 16 of an inch. The rifling begins at 10 inches from the bottom of the bore. The projectile is a Butler cast iron shell weighing 215 lbs, with a double lipped sabot of bronze to take the rifling. The shell is perfectly smooth and makes a clear scream when flying. The shots so far are fired at a butt of sand faced with boards, about 100 feet from the gun and some 20 feet thick, with a second sand bank behind it, the experiments being carried on at the Ordnance Station at Sandy Hook, by the sea-beach. Every shot goes clear through the butt and into the sand hill, and many glance up again and fly out to sea. Brevet Major McKee, of the Ordnance Department, has charge of the experiments, and the firing is conducted by Captain Sinclair, a gentleman who possesses with justice the confidence of all the officers of the department connected with the experiments. His son, Henry Sinclair, has been carefully taught by Major McKee, the use of the stargauge and chronograph, and renders very valuable assistance, being remarkably accurate and painstaking. The only troubles experienced by the Ordnance party, laboring away on their important problem, are found in picnic parties and Jersey mosquitoes. The former seem to have a particular delight in taking dinner behind the butt on firing days, the latter average three to the ounce, and keep their weapons sharpened on the gun carriages. These nuisances apart, Sandy Hook has many advantages for men of studious turn. It is retired, and, except at picnic parties, the distracting presence of woman is unknown. We hope to give the records of further experiment within a few weeks.

The average performance of the 9 in. rifle to the present time may be seen by the following record of practice from the 18th to the 28th round inclusive: August 26th were fired five rounds, under the following conditions: Barometer, 29.83; thermometer, 78 deg. Fahr; moisture of air, 52 per cent.; charge, 45 lbs. Dupont's Hexagonal Powder of Lot No. 7; Projectile, Butler shell, 215 lbs; mean pressure in five rounds, 26,500 lbs; mean velocity, by the Boulenge Chronograph, 1,380 feet per second; mean recoil, 5.62 ft. August 27th were fired six rounds: Barometer, 29.917; thermometer, 72 1.2 degrees Fahr.; moisture, 71 per cent; charge and projectile unaltered; mean pressure, 25,000 lbs; mean velocity, 1,350 ft. per second; mean recoil, 5.45 ft. Only one shot has been so far fired at the target—on the 26th August. With a trial elevation of three degrees, wind blowing from the left nearly across the line of fire, a fresh breeze, one shot was taken at a target 40 feet long by 20 ft. high, placed at exactly one mile from the gun. The shot struck on the horizontal line at the middle section of the target, six feet to the right of the crossed lines marking the centre, passed through, ricocheted on the beach some three hundred yards behind the target, and went out to sea. Capt. Gore Jones, of the English Royal Navy, visited the scene of the firing on the 26th, and took notes of everything."

The following article from *Fraser's Magazine* is not calculated to encourage confidence in the theories of the Army Reformers and Reorganisers of Great Britain.

All that has been written on this subject proves that a small (and we may add costly)

regular army is a delusion, a mockery, and a snare; and those who would force such a system on Canada are mere empirics not able to comprehend the teachings of practical experience:

"In the Army estimates for the present year, we are shown on paper that England has at the present moment an army of 106,278 men, with 372 guns, exclusive of those on colonial duty. Of the former, according to the same authority, there are 43,730 rank and file of infantry, with their regiments, and 7,100 with the brigade depots. But after subtracting the lads under twenty years of age, who cannot be considered, from their youth as fit for hard work in the field, and who in any other country in Europe would be put on for the head of "conscripts" or recruits; and after deducting for sick, prisoners, men wanting to complete and what is a very large item indeed at the present day—deserters, the number of effective bayonets in England dwindles down to 30,272. In other words, we could place in line a force about one-fourth less than a single German army corps, of which that country has, besides all her reserves, no less than sixteen at the present day. If we turn to our cavalry, a still greater contrast between our forces and those of other countries presents itself. Exclusive of the mounted regiments serving in India, we have seventeen corps, or, including the three regiments of household troops, twenty regiments serving in the United Kingdom. Of these few, if any, could bring into the field more than 250 effective men and horses. This would give us a total of 5,000 cavalry, scattered over England and Ireland, or some 900 short of what is to be found in each German army corps. The most serious deficiency in those days, when battles are won by those who have the most effective and quickest served artillery, is the paucity of the number of guns we could take into the field. In the army estimates we are told that we have 372 pieces of field artillery. But Lord Etcho proved beyond all doubt, that, as we have no artillery reserve—the war strength of a foot battery is 264 men and 184 horses, and that of a horse battery is 192 men and 192 horses—we could not with our present artillery resources, or rather with our utter want of them, take into the field more than 120 guns. Thus supposing that we drain the whole Kingdom of every effective soldier, we should be able to commence a campaign abroad, or to defend the shores of England, Ireland, and Scotland with a force of, say, 5,250 cavalry, 30,272 infantry, and 120 guns; or, as we said before, an army just about equal in numbers to one of the sixteen army corps into which the land forces of Germany are at this moment divided. Many persons—we might say most civilians—in England have a sort of hazy, undefined idea that there exists somewhere or other a body of men called the Army Reserves, and that when, if ever, the day of trouble comes upon us, we should only have to draw upon these reserves, as a wealthy man might do on the unemployed funds at his banker's, and thus the strength of our regiments would thenceforth be more than sufficient to compete with any known enemy. But when we come to facts matters look somewhat different. The army reserves, setting aside pensioners, number on paper little more than 7,000 men; and of these it is well known in the service that more than one-half, if wanted for duty, would be returned as not forthcoming. As for our militia, the men have, no doubt, in them the making of excellent soldiers, but they have as yet neither the physical stamina nor the training to take the field

in a campaign and it would require at least eight or ten months' continual drill and barrack discipline to make them more hurtful to their enemies than they would now be to their friends.

WHAT is the cause of the constantly recurring disasters to the various vessels composing the naval forces of modern Europe—can it be a want of seamanship, or the utter uselessness of modern machines dubbed by courtesy and usage "war vessels" to fulfill any of the conditions of a sea going ship? Whatever the cause the effect of collisions are becoming alarmingly frequent. The following from the London Army and Navy Gazette has been followed rapidly by the reported loss of the British man-of-war *Vanguard* in the channel:

"The other day the French despatch-boat, the *Forfait*, which formed part of Admiral de la Roncière de Noury's squadron, was run into by the *Jeanne d'Arc*, frigate, which sent her to the bottom in no time. It appears that the squadron was sailing in two columns, each vessel being 100 metres from the vessel ahead, the vessel astern, and the vessel abreast, the despatch-boats *Forfait* and *Chateau Renaud* bringing up the rear. At a certain moment the last frigate but one in the larboard column slackened speed, and the frigate which followed was obliged to do likewise to preserve distance. The *Chateau Renaud* of course followed suit, and the consequence was that the *Forfait* was no longer abreast of the other despatch boat. At this juncture the despatch-boats were summoned to re-air to the Admiral's ship, the *Magenta*, immediately ahead of the frigate which had slackened speed. The *Chateau Renaud* went about, and the captain of the *Forfait* was of this, and, evidently ignorant of the alteration which had taken place in the relative position of the rear of the two columns, gave orders they should have taken the *Forfait* over the position just occupied by the *Chateau Renaud*, but which, in reality, brought her under the bow of the *Jeanne d'Arc*. Just as he reached the bridge the captain of the *Forfait* perceived his error, but not in time to prevent what an account of the disaster calls 'a rubbing.' Hardly any shock was felt on board either ship, and yet the *Jeanne d'Arc*, which only had her bowsprit knocked a little awry, had cut clean into the *Forfait*. The chief engineer rushed on deck, and said that the spur of the *Jeanne d'Arc* had pierced the flank of the vessel. The engineer was ordered to go down, at the risk of his life, to stop the engines; signals of distress were hoisted; the captain of the *Forfait* ordered the crew to fling themselves into the water, and he himself was the last to leave his deck. The boats from the rest of the squadron so quickly reached the spot that no lives were lost. Only fifteen minutes elapsed from the time the *Forfait* was struck till she went to the bottom, and, as a naval officer remarked, the experiment, if expensive, is conclusive with regard to the power of the spur. The only further question to be solved is whether the spur is not as dangerous to friend as to foe. The elephant, in ancient warfare, used to be a powerful auxiliary unless when he fell back on his friends; then he was as dangerous as unwieldy. The captain of the *Forfait* will be tried by court martial, and, of course, all comment on the case is for the moment out of the question. It may be added that the *Forfait* is named after a French admiral of

the time of Louis XVI., a sailor not well known to fame. Possibly he had no chance of distinguishing himself."

The following very useful recipe is taken from *Broad Arrow* and has been extensively used in the British service. To many of our officers it will be peculiarly valuable, as a uniform ought to last them half a life time, and to our rank and file it will furnish the means of making a smart appearance without serious expense:

"It is so useful to be reminded now and then of things useful in everyday matters, that we copy from instructions recently issued to the Auxiliary Forces the following directions for the cleaning and renovation of scarlet uniforms:—Scarlet kersey frocks, which require cleaning and renovation, will be well beaten and brushed until entirely free from dust. A solution, consisting of the following ingredients, will be used for the removal of grease and other stains remaining after brushing, viz:—Liquid ammonia, strength 880, 2oz.; water, one pint. The garment will be thoroughly dried in the open air if possible, but in no case on or near a stove, or on any iron surface. After which, should any remains of grease be still apparent, they will be removed with warm water and a sponge, and the garment again dried as before directed. A solution, consisting of the following ingredients, will be applied for renovating the colour of the frocks, namely:—Perchloride of tin, 2oz.; water, one pint. When the colour is found to have returned, the garment will be brushed all over with the following solution, and allowed to dry in the manner before stated:—Powdered tartaric acid, half-ounce, water, one pint. The solution will, in each process, be applied to every portion of the garment, and it will be well brushed in with an ordinary clothes-brush. The process will be facilitated, and waste of material prevented, if the solution is placed, when in use, in a dish or other flat vessel, sufficiently large to receive the brush."

The *Globe* points out that "not the least remarkable part of the German military system as at present organized is the 'railway battalion,' a corps established immediately after the Franco-German war, and now in full working operation. A very complete account of its functions and work is given by the *Constitutional*, which has developed a special faculty for unearthing and explaining to its readers the doings and designs of the German authorities. The battalion is composed in time of peace of four companies, recruited from amongst the employes and officers of existing railways. The men are taught by very practical lessons how to construct and work a line, being employed while learning the first duty on the new State railways not yet completed, and afterwards on a special line called 'the military railway,' running from Berlin to the Artillery practice-ground at Zossen. In case of war, when the battalion is 'mobilized' for active service, it will consist of eight 'constructing' and four 'working' companies. The former will be charged with the making of impromptu lines, and armed for that purpose each with a train of its own containing all the necessary implements. The four 'working' companies, taking up the line as it is made, will begin to put it in running order, manning it with drivers, guards, stokers, pointsmen, and telegraph clerks from their own members, and after the service is regularly esta-

blished handing it over to the ordinary civilian staff while it passes forward to a man a fresh section on a head. By an arrangement very characteristic of Prussian discipline, the battalion, just as the other regiments includes three categories—Line, Reserve, and Landwehr—the two reserve categories being at present supplemented by a list of ordinary railway servants, marked down for immediate enrolment in time of need. Those who remember how capitally the Prussian soldiery in the last war made their temporary bridge at Creil, and the approaches thereto, will be able to appreciate in some degree the excellence of the service likely to be done by the new battalion. France is already intending, as it is supposed, to follow the example of her indefatigable neighbor, and there are other countries where a similar lesson, although not altogether untaught at present, might with advantage be learnt a little more fully and practically."

We have (or had) a similar organization in the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade, and quite as effective. It would be wisdom on the part of our people to embody the railway officials and employes of all our running lines in a similar manner.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.  
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, 29th October, 1875.

The Volunteer force of Montreal is to be increased by the re-organization of the 5th Royal Regiment, and on Monday evening last a large meeting was held in connection with this object at the Union Hall. The hall was tastefully decorated and Mr. Hauss's fine military band in attendance. Shortly after eight o'clock that Veteran Office Colonel Dydo, C. M. G., and late Commandant of the active force in this city, took the chair. Many well known officers of our Dominion army were present—Col. John Fletcher, C. M. G., Deputy Adjutant General, 5th Military District; Lieut. Col. Bacon, Brigade Major; Lieut. Colonels Grant, McDougall, Kenneth Campbell, Lovelace, Routh, Bond; Majors Amyrauld, Kennedy; Captains Atkinson, Mackenzie, David, Clarke, Ostell, Hewsham, &c., &c. The Hall was densely crowded, and not less than eight hundred persons were present. Colonel Dydo opened the meeting and referred enthusiastically to the stirring times of the Trent affair, and the Fenian raids in which the old 5th Royals rendered most valuable services, and felt certain the regiment would ever keep up the good name it had always borne in the past. Colonel Grant (one of the best Colonels it is said the Royals ever had), Major Kenneth Campbell, Captain Mackenzie and the Deputy Adjutant General Col. Fletcher, also made speeches relative to the services of the Royals and the benefit the Volunteer force would receive by the re-organization of this fine corps. The meeting broke up shortly before midnight, and may have been said to have proved that the Volunteer movement is still flourishing in this city. The Royals will wear the regulation uniform and intend adopting the bear skin head dress consequent on their new appellation as "the 5th Royal Fusiliers." Two Highland Companies out of six will be attached to the corps. The band instruments have been ordered from England.

The Garrison Artillery parade for the in

spection of the D. A. General to-morrow evening. The Montreal Hussars, under the command of Captain Tees, have commenced their weekly drill and are being instructed in the non pivot drill ("provisionally approved for Cavalry at Aldershot 1874) by Lieut. Colonel Lovelace. Under this system it is almost impossible to club a Regiment as it makes no difference whether the right or left Troops are in their first told off places in line. It is well adapted to Volunteer cavalry and only requires, officers commanding squadrons or troops to recollect the order in which a troop or squadron stands after any movement in which the first squadron becomes the fourth, third or second, or a right troop becomes the left. In column of troops the terms *right* or *left* are dispensed with and the troop in front of each squadron is termed the *Leading Troop* and the one in rear the *Rear Troop*. Halter Chains are abolished in the Regular Cavalry and Head ropes are substituted in their place. We are likely to have a lively time at the Elections to-morrow which will be warmly contested between Messrs. Workman and White. On dit that Guibord's funeral will positively take place on the 18th November next, and that it will take sixteen horses to convey the stone coffin to the Cemetery. Burglaries are of nightly occurrence here, and no wonder, with only 38 policemen on duty at one time for a large city like Montreal.

**RIFLE COMPETITION.**

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 6—5TH BRIGADE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The 7th annual matches of this Association was held at the Berthier "en haut" Range, Tuesday and Wednesday the 12th and 13th inst. E. O. Cuthbert, Esq., M.P., for the County opened the

**1ST MATCH.**

200 yds—5 rounds.

	Pts.	Pr's.
Sergt. Theo. Copping.....	18	\$8 00
Sergt. W. Sharp.....	17	6 00
Sergt. Gervais.....	16	5 00
Corp. Copping.....	15	4 00
Pte. Laferriere.....	15	3 00
Capt. Laferriere.....	14	2 00

**2ND MATCH.**

200, 400, 600 yds—5 rounds.

	Pts.	Pr's.
Corp G Copping.....	50	\$10 00
Sergt Copping.....	47	8 00
Capt Sharp.....	43	6 00
Sergt Coutu.....	43	5 00
Pte Laferriere.....	39	4 00
Lieut Mason.....	35	3 00
Sergt Gervais.....	33	2 00
Sergt Sharp.....	33	1 00

**3RD MATCH, "BATT."**

Open to 5 officers, N. C. O., or men of each Batt. 400, 500 yds—5 rounds.

	Pts.	Pr's.
Three Rivers Batt.....	147	\$15 00

**4TH MATCH, "COMPANT."**

Open to 5 officers, N. C. O., or men of any Company in the Brigade. 500, 600 yds—5 rounds.

	Pts.	Pr's.
No. 5 Co., Rawdon.....	142	\$12 00
No. 3 Co., Berthier.....	121	10 00
No. 1 Co., Joliette.....	103	8 00

**5TH MATCH.**

400, 500, 600 yds - 3 rounds.

	Pts.	Pr's.
Sergt Gervais.....	26	\$8 00
Capt Sharp.....	25	6 00
Sergt Copping.....	24	5 00
Sergt Coutu.....	23	4 00
Corp Copping.....	23	3 00
Sergt Sharp.....	20	2 00

**6TH MATCH.**  
600 yards—7 rounds.

	Pts.	Pr's.
Sergt Gervais. (Mrs. Hanson's silver medal).....	23	
Capt Sheppard.....	21	\$8 00
Sergt Copping.....	20	6 00
Lieut Mason.....	18	4 00
Capt Bouvier.....	17	3 00
Capt Sharp.....	16	1 00

**7TH MATCH.**  
400 yards—5 rounds.

	Pts.	Pr's.
Capt Laferriere.....	17	\$8 00
Sergt Coutu.....	16	6 00
Pte Laferriere.....	15	4 00
Lieut Genereaux.....	15	3 00
Capt Bouvier.....	14	2 00
Lieut Mason.....	14	1 00

**37TH BATTALION ANNUAL FIFLE MATCH.**

The ninth annual rifle match of the 37th Battalion, held over the regimental ranges, near the village of York, on the farms of William Clark and John Stalker, Esqs. The firing at 200 yards was all that could be desired, and would compare favourably with any that has been done this season by the crack shots at the larger matches. Owing to a strong wind blowing across the ranges and the coldness of the weather, the shooting at the long ranges was rather below the average. Any further comment is unnecessary, as the scores given below speak for themselves. The match was carried on under the old Wimbledon regulations. The following are the scores of the winners:

**FIRST MATCH.**—200 yards, five rounds. Open to all comers. Number of competitors, 44. Highest possible score, 20.

	Pts.	Pr's.
Lieut and Adj. Tuck, staff....	19	\$5 00
Pte J S Nelles, No. 1 Co.....	19	3 00
Corp W Wickett, No. 1 Co.....	18	2 00
Corp W Hilligan, No 5 Co.....	18	1 00
Lieut Col Davis.....	18	1 00
Pte W McDonald, No 1 Co.....	18	1 00
Pte J Miles, No 5 Co.....	17	1 00
Lieut Armstrong, No 6 Co.....	17	1 00
Pte G Land, No 4 Co.....	17	1 00
Sergt McDuff, No 8 Co.....	16	1 00
Pte Lemory, No 5 Co.....	16	1 00
Pte Ketts, No 4 Co.....	16	1 00
Pte Anderson, No 1 Co.....	16	1 00

**SECOND MATCH.**—200 yards, five rounds. Open to recruits and those who have not won a prize in any former match. Number of competitors, 19.

	Pts.	Pr's.
Pte Herod, No 4 Co.....	19	\$5 00
Pte W McDonald, No 1 Co.....	16	3 00
Sergt Mussen No 8 Co.....	16	2 00
Sergt McDuff, No 8 Co.....	16	1 00
Pte Land, No 4 Co.....	16	1 00
Corp Glenn, No 4 Co.....	16	1 00
Corp Hilligan, No 5 Co.....	16	1 00
Pte J Hilligan, No 5 Co.....	14	1 00
Sergt Keele, No 8 Co.....	14	1 00
Pte H Hilligan, No 5 Co.....	14	1 00
Bugler Runchey, No 1 Co.....	13	1 00
Sergt Sayright, No 3 Co.....	13	1 00
Pte Quisoy, No 1 Co.....	13	1 00

**THIRD MATCH.**—500 and 600 yards, five rounds at each range. Open to members of Battalion. Number of competitors, 35.

	Pts.	Pr's.
Lieut and Adj. Tuck, staff.....	33	\$5 00
Pte W Anderson, No 1 Co.....	30	3 00
Corp Hilligan, No 5 Co.....	29	2 00
Pte R Knox, No 1 Co.....	28	1 00
Lieut McFarlane, No 5 Co.....	28	1 00
Pte J A Nelles, No 1 Co.....	28	1 00
Pte Richardson, No 4 Co.....	25	1 00
Corp Glenn, No 4 Co.....	24	1 00
Pte W McDonald, No 1 Co.....	23	1 00

Pte J S Nelles, No 1 Co.....	22	1.00
Pte R Knox, No 1 Co.....	22	1.00
Sergt Agnew, No 4 Co.....	19	1.00
Sergt Griffith, No 1 Co.....	19	1.00

FOURTH MATCH.—500 and 600 yds, five rounds at each range. Open to all members of Battalion. Number of competitors, 28.

	Pts.	Pr's.
Pte G Richardson, No 4 Co.....	22	\$5.00
Corp W Wickett, No 1 Co.....	22	3.00
Pte J A Nelles, No 1 Co.....	21	2.00
Pte Kotts, No 4 Co.....	20	1.00
Corp W Hilligan, No 5 Co.....	20	1.00
Lieut McFarlane, No 5 Co.....	18	1.00
Adjutant Tuck, staff.....	17	1.00
Corp Glenn, No 4 Co.....	16	1.00
Quartermaster Gill, staff.....	16	1.00
Pte W Anderson, No 1 Co.....	16	1.00
Pte Lemery, No 5 Co.....	15	1.00
Pte W McDonald, No 1 Co.....	14	1.00
Sergt Hood, No 4 Co.....	14	1.00

FIFTH (OFFICERS) MATCH—600 yards, five rounds. Number of competitors, 8.

	Pts.	Pr's
Lieut Col Davis.....	7	Cup.
Capt Glenn, No 4 Co.....	7	Spectator
Lieut Armstrong, No 6 Co.....	6	Sachem

SIXTH OR CONSOLATION MATCH.—500 yards, five rounds. Number of competitors, 9.

	Pts.	Pr's.
J Emerson, band.....	11	\$5.00
G Wickett, No 3 Co.....	10	3.00
Capt Ryan, No 5 Co.....	8	2.00
Capt Glen, No 4 Co.....	8	1.00
Capt Williamson, No 1 Co.....	8	1.00
Pte H Young, No 1 Co.....	8	1.00
Pte J Lyggart, No 1 Co.....	7	1.00
Pte J Willis, No 1 Co.....	3	1.00
Pte S Young, No 3 Co.....	3	1.00

Highest aggregate score—Lieut. and Adjutant Tuck, 69 points.—*Sachem.*



General Regulations for the Government of the Military College at Kingston.

Objects of the College.

(1) The Military College is established for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering, and general scientific knowledge in subjects connected with, and necessary to, a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and for staff appointments.

(a) The length of the course of instruction will be four years.

Regulations for admission.

(2) Admission to the College as Cadets will be granted to the successful candidates at an open competitive examination.

(3) The examinations will be conducted by Examiners appointed annually by the Governor in Council, as provided by law.

(4) Notices will be given from time to time of the day and place of the examinations, and of the vacancies to be competed for at each examination.

(5) Boards will be appointed by the Governor in Council in each Military District to supervise the examination of candidates.

(a) These Boards will assemble for the first examinations at the office of the Deputy Adjutant General, at the Headquarters, in the several Military Districts, viz: At Victoria, B. C., Winnipeg, Mar., London, Toronto, Kingston, Brockville, Montreal, Quebec, Fredericton, Halifax, and Charlottetown, at ten o'clock, A.M., on the fourth day of January, 1876.

(b) No person will be accepted as a Cadet who is not considered eligible as to stature and physical power. The limits of age will for the present be from 15 to 20, the candidates being required to be within those limits on the 1st day of the month following the examination.

(a) The number of Cadets with which the College may be opened shall not exceed 22; the selections will be made by the Governor in Council from the lists of names forwarded by the Boards of Examiners, having reference to the order of merit in which the candidates pass their examinations.

(7) Each Candidate for admission must send to the Adjutant General of Militia, not less than one month before the examination is held, an application accompanied by the following papers in duplicate:

(a) A certified abstract from the register of his birth, or, in default, a declaration by one of his parents or guardians before a magistrate, giving his exact age.

(b) A certificate of good moral character, signed by a clergyman of the locality in which he has recently resided, or by the head of the school or college at which he has received his education for at least the two preceding years.

(3) When a candidate who has once been examined applies to be examined again, he will only be required to forward a certificate of his moral character for the interval between the two examinations.

(9) The number of trials allowed will not exceed three.

(10) All candidates will be examined by a medical officer to be appointed by the Minister of Militia, and no candidate will be allowed to proceed to examination unless certified by this officer to be free from all bodily defects or ailments, and in all respects, as to height and physical qualities, fit for the military service.

(a) Each Cadet will be examined annually by a medical officer, and if from any cause he is found to be unlikely to become physically qualified for the military service, he will be required to resign.

(11) Only persons who are British subjects and who have resided, or whose parents have resided in Canada for five years immediately preceding the date of examination, shall be eligible as candidates for admission as Cadets, and all such per-

sons shall be eligible. Short periods of absence in Europe for purposes of education to be considered as residence.

(12) Each Cadet before being examined, will be required to sign a certificate that he is not married, and no Cadet will be permitted to marry during the period he remains in the college.

(13) The candidates will be required to satisfy the Examiners appointed under paragraph 3 in the subjects subjoined.

(14) The examination will be divided into two parts, viz: "preliminary" or qualifying, and "further examination"; the former is obligatory, the latter optional.

(15) The subjects of "preliminary" examination will be as follows:

(1) Mathematics:	Marks.
(a) Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, simple and compound proportion, simple and compound interest, partnership, profit and loss....	500
(b) Algebra, including simple equations.....	500
(c) Geometry, first book of Euclid.....	500
(2) (a) Grammar and writing English correctly and in a good legible hand from dictation...	500
(b) Composition as tested by the power of writing an essay, precise or letter.....	500
(3) Geography, general and descriptive.....	500
(4) History, British and Canadian, general.....	500
(5) French; grammar and translation from the language.....	500
(6) German; grammar and translation from the language.....	500
(7) Latin; grammar and simple translation from the language.	500
(8) Elements of freehand drawing viz: simple copies from the flat.	300

(16) French and German to be considered under clause 13 as alternative subjects, in either but in only one of which the candidate need be qualified.

(17) No candidate will be considered qualified for a cadetship or be allowed to count marks in the further examination unless he obtain a minimum of half the total number of marks in each of the subjects. Paragraph 15—one, (a, b, c, together), two, (a and b, together) three, four, and eight, and a minimum of one-third in each of the subjects five, six and seven.

(18) The subjects of "further" examination will be as follows.

(1) Mathematics:	Marks.
(a) Algebra, up to and including simple and quadratic equations.....	1000
(b) Geometry up to and including third book of Euclid.....	1000

(For continuation see page 328.)

## SHIPS ON THE SEA.

BY TOM HOOD.

I launched a shallop on the sea,  
I wrote 'Ambition,' round the prow;  
It sped before the breezes free—  
White broke the wave beneath the bow.

The calm gray sky of early morn  
Was checked and barred with golden cloud,  
As onward that small bark was borne,  
While fresh'ning breezes shrilled the shroud.

But ere the sun mid-heaven climb'd  
The storm-wreck mounted up the sky,  
The madd'ning sea grew pale with foam,  
And lurid lightnings leaped on high.

Back, I tuck my little boat was driven,  
The cordage rent, the canvass rent;  
Till on the shore its timbers riven  
The breakers scattered, as they spent.

And yet another tiny boat  
I venture on the hungry brine;  
And 'Hope' about the prow I wrote,  
'Twas launched at evening's dim decline.

I hung a lantern on the mast,  
A glow-worm spark which faintly burned,  
That by the slender ray it cast  
My shallop's course might be discerned.

Night closed around the fatal bark;  
I saw the gleaming crescent drown:  
For in the silence and the dark  
Of middle night the 'Hope' went down.

And now I sit upon the shore,  
The best of all that wander there;  
And on the sand for evermore  
I write the single word—'Despair.'

## Banquet to Admiral Wellesley.

On the 5th October Admiral Wellesley, on invitation, visited Providence, R. I., U. S. He was received on landing by the reception committee, who escorted him to the City Hall, Alderman Fisher, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presenting the Admiral to Mayor Doyle, who welcomed him in the following words:—

"Admiral and Gentlemen.—The City Council of this city are gratified at your presence here to-day, and in their name, I beg to extend to you a most hearty welcome to our city. We welcome you, not merely because of your official position in the Royal Navy of England, but also for the reason that you represent her whose virtues command the love of her people and the admiration of the world. Long may Her Majesty, your Queen, be spared to the nation which has so prospered during her reign and which is so closely connected with our own nation by language, by law, by commerce and by blood. We rejoice that you have given us this opportunity of expressing to you the wish of the people of this city, and, as we believe, of our whole State, that the amicable relations so long subsisting between Great Britain and the United States may ever remain undisturbed. We are convinced that these visits of friendly courtesy by the naval officers of both nations tend to strengthen these relations and to postpone still further the necessity for the adjustment of international difficulties by the arbitration of war. That our two nations, by their example, may continue to exert an influence for peace among the nations of the earth is our sincere desire, and in this spirit we welcome you, trusting that your visit to our city of Providence may be remembered by you with pleasure."

Admiral Wellesley responded as follows:—

"Mr. Mayor,—I have difficulty in finding words to express to you the sense of obligation I have for the very cordial reception you have given to myself and the officers under my command. Some few days ago I had

the pleasure of meeting, in a party which was kindly given us by the Mayor of Newport, one or two members of your city government, who kindly proposed that I should take an opportunity to visit this city, and I think yourself, Mr. Mayor, mentioned it first and was the principal one extending the invitation, and I then felt that it was hardly possible, perhaps, that I should have the opportunity of doing so owing to the pressure of time. But I certainly promised, if it were possible, that I should avail myself of that kind invitation. I am thankful to say that time has enabled me to comply with it, and we are here to-day to receive from you, we are sure, an entertainment prompted by that handsome and most courteous spirit which you have evinced toward us in your welcome to this city. We could but appreciate it to day, seeing the immense concourse of people and the decorations and other evidences of the universal warmth of the feeling of the people toward us, and as you justly stated, we accept the compliment not in our own persons only, though we are personally favoured and each individual officer of the ship has had much reason to praise your kindness and hospitality toward us personally. But we take it as a majestic compliment to our country, which I am sure, cherishes the most kindly feelings toward this country, and to which it would be a matter of sorrow and regret were any animosities to arise calculated to destroy the existing peaceful relations. We now look forward with delight to the approaching Centennial which you are to celebrate, when a hundred years shall have elapsed since our separation, and with the hope that with it the smallest feeling of animosity of the past will be buried forever and the nations be brought in closer union. Recent events have tended to bring about these matters, so that now we can think and talk and smile over the past together, without any unpleasant memories returning to influence us. And now, for the very kind way in which you have received us, allow me to give you a word and to thank you in the name of the officers, and to assure you that the words you have spoken of our country and the Queen will never be forgotten, but shall be made known throughout England to show our countrymen how kindly we are received here, and to show them that this great city has testified to such feelings toward us."

At the conclusion of the formal reception the party entered the Council Chamber to witness the workings of the Fire Department. The Admiral was taken to the fire alarm box on the City Hall and in response to his touch, the hose carriages, steamers and hook and ladder trucks were on hand in three minutes and a half dozen streams were playing through the air. A second alarm brought out the reserve force of the Department in an equally prompt manner. The Britishers were well pleased with the workings of the Department. It is estimated that 6,000 people were in the vicinity of the trial.

The party then took their carriages and drove to the Point street school house, one of the largest and most expensive ones in New England, where were assembled 1,200 children. As the Admiral entered he was greeted with the waving of handkerchiefs. The party were conducted to the platform, among the number present being Governor Lippitt, Senator Anthony and General Burnside. Major Doyle then addressed Admiral Wellesley explaining the methods of fire schools in the city.

The scholars then sang "God Save the

Queen," following it with the "Star Spangled Banner" and as many young, happy voices rang out those familiar words, tears came to many eyes. The Admiral and his party declared, that this was one of the most pleasing things they had ever witnessed. The scholars then sang one stanza of "Good bye," after which the Admiral expressed his gratification at the pains the people of this country take in the cause of education, which was far in advance of any nation of the Old world. He also said that he trusted, that their lives might be prosperous and as happy as this beautiful country can make them.

The party then drove to Brown's University and inspected this famous institution of learning. They were enthusiastically cheered by the the boys. The party next drove to the residence of Governor Lippitt, one of the finest in Rhode Island. Here a collation was spread. But a brief tarry was made, however, as there were so many other places to be visited. The next place visited was the Poor House, known as Dexter's Asylum. The building was inspected and the Admiral and his officers stated that surely the poor were blessed in this country. Here, a magnificent collation was partaken of, every delicacy of the season being furnished by the city government. No speeches were made, which was a relief to all. The Providence Reform School was the next objective point, and the workshops were visited. The party were next driven to the Providence Tool Company's, where 700,000 stand of arms are being made for the Turkish Government and where 1,300 men are employed in their manufacture. The many interesting features in the manufacturing of these articles were explained by the President of the company. The party were then conducted to the office, where a handsome rosewood case, lined with velvet and silver mounted, was brought forward and presented to Admiral Wellesley by John B. Anthony, the President of the company. He told the Admiral that no speech was required. The latter accepted it and thanked the donor for the handsome present. He said he had no son to bequeath it to, but he should give it to some one after he had got through with it. He also said that he should pass it through the Custom House as a spyglass, to escape the duties. This remark caused considerable merriment. On the cover of the box was the following inscription upon a silver plate:—

Presented to  
VICE-ADMIRAL GEORGE GREVILLE:  
WELLESLEY, C. B.,  
By the Providence Tool Company, Octo-  
ber 5 1875.

The stock of the gun is made of selected black walnut and it is gold and silver mounted and of the Peabody Martini patent, it being the same style as the Henry-Martini rifle, of which every Englishman is so proud.

The Corlies Steam Engine Works were then visited and every department was inspected. The Admiral viewed the engine which is to furnish the motive power for all of the machinery at the Centennial at Philadelphia, which weighs 119,110 pounds.

The party then drove to the water works, afterwards to Prospect Park, and thence to the City Hotel, where all alighted. At half past six o'clock the visitors were escorted from the hotel to the Horse Guards armory, where the grand banquet took place.

At the banquet the Mayor introduced the

Admiral and officers to the assemblage, after which there were no further formalities. There were present the city officials, Senators Anthony and Burdick, State officers, judges, army and navy officers, in all numbering 500. In the centre of the table was a fine model of the Bellerophon in flowers, made by T. O'Connor, which was presented to the Admiral, who took it with him to Newport.

Amongst the guests present were Major Abdel Kader, Effendi and Captain Hassan Basseri, Effendi, of the Ottoman army, in uniform. The banquet was a very fine one. The national band was present and discoursed British and American airs. After the banquet the party were taken to the Fair of the Rhode Island Society, the streets being illuminated with coloured lamps. They made a hurried tour among the fruits and vegetables after which they were taken to the boat and sailed, for Newport, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements and others and the national band.

### Autumn Manœuvres.

The present season is of one of great activity in military matters in Germany, England, France, Russia, and even Italy, all of these countries indulging to a greater or less extent in the latest fashion, called "Autumn Manœuvres." The custom is one of essentially German and especially Prussian origin, and first originated with the great Frederick a hundred years ago. The annals of his day are full of records of great reviews and sham battles, by the Prussian troops, in which "Old Fritz" seemed to take an especial delight, and which he certainly turned to good account in the Seven Years' War. It was by these peace exercises that he trained his cavalry in particular to be at all points the best that had been seen up to that time, and made it capable of performing battle service that has never since been equalled, even by the great Napoleon. In his days, and for some years after, the Prussian army became a model for all Europe, and was copied with more or less exactitude by every nation that aspired to be called a military power. As time rolled on, the copies became so servile that the faults of the Prussian school became the most prominent feature in the imitations, and the excellencies of the school disappeared in a cloud of pipeclay, while the beau idéal of a soldier degenerated into a wooden automaton, only fit to stand still and be looked at, or to go through a few mechanical evolutions, right in front. At length came Napoleon, with genius on his side, and burst the Prussian bubble at Jena and Auerstadt, after which the reaction set in; and the loose, free and easy French style set it. With Napoleon at its head this school prospered. Like the Prussian school and all others, it needed brains in its leaders. When conducted by enervated *roués* and incapable Imperial favorites, headed by poor broken down Louis Napoleon, it failed signally, in the Sedan campaign. Since that time, the new Prusso-mania has set in, and at present rages with even greater violence than the Prusso-mania of the eighteenth century.

In some respects it has less excuse. The new Prussia has far less mission to teach than the Prussia of a century ago, for it works with far greater means and poorer tools. Frederick showed the world how, by the force of discipline, activity, rapid fire, and skillful tactics, a weak nation could conquer enemies aggregating about ten times its

own numerical force. He reiterated the lessons of Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar and Gustavus. The new Prussia shows only the powers of careful preparation of enormous numbers of men to crush an antagonist by mere weight. Its nearest parallel is found in the swarms of Attila, Djenghis, and Timur, all of which were skilfully handled and resistless. The weakness of the system lies in the impossibility of permanently sustaining in any nation burdens so tremendous as those employed by armies a million strong.

The one good feature of the German system which is worthy of copying is found in the yearly practice of autumn manœuvres, in which the troops, officers, supply, and transportation departments, receive an amount of instruction in actual service that cannot fail to prove of value. The comments of the English military press on the late autumn manœuvres in England afford a fair criterion of the real value of results obtained. Of course no sham battle can represent a real one. There are moral influences in the latter, fear and courage especially, which will frequently turn the scale in an unexpected manner; and *coup d'ail* counts for little or nothing in a sham battle, while in a real one it is everything. In the preliminaries to a battle, the conduct of a campaign, the all important sciences of outpost duty and reconnoissances, the sham campaign has proved of inestimable value in England. The keen rivalry excited among the commanders of the fractions of the opposing armies has also worked in a direction of the utmost importance in actual warfare. They have learned the value of *time*. Every detachment has left camp on time to a minute, and movements have been executed exactly as calculated. The advantages of this habit of mind are inestimable. A constant training in this direction would be worth fifty thousand men to any large army in the commencement of a campaign, when a general's plans are so frequently thwarted by lazy subordinates, not on time.

The training of the supply and transportation departments in mimic warfare has also proved of substantial value. Soldiers eat as much, roads are just as muddy, trains are exposed to the same difficulties, as in actual warfare. The management of cavalry in outpost and scouting duty has also been found to be greatly advanced in the mimic battles, and commanders have learned, by practice without danger, how to conceal their own movements and discover those of the enemy, by the judicious use of the cavalry disposable. The merits and demerits of dress and equipments are also severely tested by these sham campaigns, with this important advantage, that the defects can be remedied in time of peace, and preparation for warfare made intelligent and practical. Every year of these autumn manœuvres adds to their value, as the cumbersome machinery of a modern army becomes smoother in its workings. It is much to be desired that in our own country some analogous system could be devised for our volunteer militia. The army gets its practice on the Plains, but the militia has no preparation, and actual warfare finds it all unused to the elementary details on which success depends. Why should not we inaugurate autumn manœuvres?

### The Prince of Wales' Visit to India.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says: "The route to be taken by the Prince of Wales when he visits

India has now been definitely settled, so far as is possible in this country, for some of the details will depend upon the circumstances of the hour when the Prince is on his travels. His Royal Highness will embark at Venice and call on his way to Alexandria either at Corfu or Navarino, to see his brother in law, the King of Greece. The time fixed for arriving at Bombay is the 8th of November. At Poona there will be a grand review of the Bombay army. On the 18th or 19th the Prince will embark at Bombay for Calicut, where he will be received by the authorities of the Madras Presidency. The Royal party will be under the immediate guidance of Colonel Michael well known for his connection with the Paris and Vienna Exhibitions, who will take them on hunting excursions; by way of Coimbatore to the Nilgherries, Mysore and Bangalore. At the last named place there will be another review, this time of the Madras army. From Bangalore the Prince will proceed by way of Vallore to Madras. After a brief stay in that city His Royal Highness will travel by rail southwards to Trichinopoly, and thence to Tuticorin, calling on the way to see some of the magnificent temples which abound in that part of India. From Tuticorin he will cross the Gulf of Manar to Colombo, and travel by rail to Kandy. The main object of this visit to Ceylon will be to enjoy the elephant hunting. The royal party will again take ship at Trincomalee for Calcutta, where they are timed to arrive on the 23rd of December. About a week will be spent in the capital, during which time the Viceroy will hold a Chapter of the Star of India, when honors will be conferred upon several Europeans as well as native princes. The route from Calcutta will be along the valley of the Ganges to Patna, Dinapore and Benares, whence the Prince will strike across the country to Fyzabad on Oude. From this last named place he will make hunting excursions into the terai of Nepal. Returning to Oude he will go to Lucknow and Cawnpore and thence along the railway to Agra and Delhi. At this ancient capital there will be the third and greatest military review. Proceeding northwards the Prince will next go to Meerut, Patalia, Umritsur and Lahore. After a brief stop in this part of the Panjab there will be a long ride to Jammu, in Cashmere. From Jammu the Prince will begin what may be called his return journey. He will retrace his steps as far as Agra, whence he will make excursions direct eastwards to Ajmere and Gwalior. At Agra rail will once more be taken, and the party will proceed via Cawnpore to Allahabad. After a brief stay here the journey will be resumed across the continent to Bombay by way of Jubbulpore, Mhow and Indore. Before reaching Bombay the Prince will be met at Ellora by the young Nizam of Hyderabad, and India will be left about the end of March. The above list does not include a tithe of the places which His Royal Highness will visit, but it gives a fair and intelligible outline of the proposed route.

During the last thirty years the population of Iceland has grown from 50,000 to 70,000 and is now too large to obtain maintenance in the island. There is every probability that the bulk of the surplus population of the island will be provided with comfortable settlements in our North-west territories.

(Continued from page 525.)

- (c) Theory and use of common logarithms plain trigonometry, mensuration. . . . . 1000
- (2) English literature, limited to specified authors, the names of the authors being given beforehand. . . . . 1000
- (a) The examination in January, 1876, to include the first seven chapters of Spalding's English Literature. . . . . 1000
- (3) Geography. Physical, particularly of Dominion of Canada and United States . . . . . 1000
- (a) For the examinations in January, 1876, Page's Introductory Book, and Colton's Outline of Physical Geography. . . . . 1000
- (4) History. British and Canadian, limited to certain fixed periods, the names of the authors and the periods being specified beforehand. . . . . 1000
- (a) For the examinations in January, 1876, Collier's History of the British Empire, embracing Tudor and Stuart periods, and the first ten chapters of Hodgins' History of Canada. . . . . 1200
- (5) French. Translation from English into French. . . . . 1200
- (6) German. Translation from English into German. . . . . 1200
- (7) Latin. Including the fifth book of Cæsar's Commentaries, to end of 23rd chap., and second book of Virgil's Æneid . . . . . 1500
- (8) Drawing. Copy from first, shaded, and simple object drawing. . . . . 1000
- (19) No optional subject, except mathematics and drawing, shall gain a Cadet any marks, unless he obtain a minimum of one third of the marks assigned to that subject.
- (20) The marks gained in the obligatory subjects, as laid down in paragraph 17, will be added to those gained in the optional subjects, as laid down in par. 19, to make a second total.

The resulting total will determine the candidate's place in the competitive list,—the successful candidates being those who stand, first on the list up to the number of vacancies competed for, if otherwise qualified.

(21) Blank forms of certificates, and the necessary printed questions for use at the examinations, will be forwarded to the several Boards from Head Quarters, Ottawa, and a list of the successful candidates, together with the total number of marks gained by each, and the date when the Cadets are required to report themselves at the College, will be published in the *Canada Gazette*.

Every Cadet entering upon a course of instruction in the College, will be required to sign a roll of entry, and be thenceforward for the period of his pupilage, subject to the

Queen's Rules and Regulations, the Mutiny Act, the Rules and Articles of War, and to such other rules and regulations as Her Majesty's troops are subjected to.

*Rewards.*

(22) A sword will be given at each final examination as a special reward for excellence of conduct.

(23) The commissions in the militia service of not more than three Cadets who are recommended by the Commandant on their finally leaving the College as having specially distinguished themselves, and who at the end of twelve months are reported by the Officer Commanding the Militia as having performed their duty in a satisfactory manner for that period shall be ante-dated twelve months.

*Payments and allowances.*

(24) Each Cadet will be required to provide himself with and keep it in repair at his own expense such articles of uniform, boots, and personal clothing, as may be determined.

(25) Each cadet will be required to provide himself with such books, instruments, and apparatus, as many be determined.

(26) Articles required under pars. 24 and 25 must be obtained by the Cadet from the Government stores and will be issued to him at cost price.

(27) Each Cadet will be provided free of expense with barrack furniture, board, washing and attendance.

(28) Each Cadet will be required to pay in advance, previous to joining, a contribution of \$200 to cover the value of articles under pars. 24 and 25, and in every future year a sum of \$150.00 in advance, for the same purpose.

(29) These sums will be accounted for annually to the Cadet; any surplus will be carried to his credit toward his next annual contribution, and any deficit must be paid by the Cadet in addition to his next annual contribution.

(30) On finally leaving the College each Cadet will be allowed to take with him all articles obtained under pars. 24 and 25.

(31) In the case of a Cadet who is absent a whole term on account of sickness or *rusticating*, a payment of \$50 shall be required of him for the privilege of his name being kept on the rolls of the College and for a vacancy being guaranteed at the commencement of the next term.

(32) An allowance for travelling expenses at the rate of four cents a mile, for the number of miles beyond 500 necessarily travelled between the Head Quarters of the Military District in which he resides and the College, will be paid to each Cadet at the time he is first admitted, and a similar allowance for travelling expenses to the Head Quarters of the same Military District will be paid to each such Cadet who has satisfactorily passed final examination at the College.

(a) No allowance for travelling expense will be granted to those who reside within 500 miles from the College.

PRIVY COUNCIL CHAMBERS,

Ottawa, 29th October, 1875.

I hereby certify that the foregoing General Regulations for the government of the Military College at Kingston, were submitted to, and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 26th day of October instant.

W. A. HINSWORTH,  
Clerk, Privy Council.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Friday, 5th day of October, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

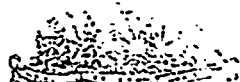
ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th and 51th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Royal Charter 6 and intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Out Port of Penetanguishene (now known as Kincardin), attached to the Port of Goderich, in the Province of Ontario, be and it is hereby constituted a Port of Entry and a Warehousing Port, the same to take effect from the first day of October, 1875.

W. A. HINSWORTH,

Clerk, Privy Council.

October 21, 1875.

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MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon,

On Friday, 5th Nov'r, 1875,

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years SIX times per week each way, during winter season, between CARILLON and O. J. A. W. A. (South shore), from the close of navigation, 1875.

Conveyance to be made in suitable vehicles. The Mails to leave Carillon on arrival of mail from Vaudreuil and reach Ottawa in seventeen hours afterwards.

To leave Ottawa at 7 P.M. and reach Carillon in seventeen hours afterwards. The contract may be terminated or reduced on the opening of the Northern Colonization Railway.

Printed notices containing farther information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank form of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Ottawa, Carillon and all intermediate offices on route.

T. P. FRENCH,

P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, }  
Ottawa, 4th Oct., 1875.

41-1

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets OTTAWA.

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Regulators and Score Books; also Military Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern with despatch.



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

**TENDERS**, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, On the 5th November next,

for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, SIX times per week each way, during the winter season, between C. A. T. L. O. N. and O. P. A. W. A. (North shore) from the close of navigation, 1875.

Conveyance to be made in suitable vehicles. The Mails to leave Carleton on arrival of mail from Vaudreuil and to reach Ottawa in seventeen hours afterwards.

To leave Ottawa at 7 P. M. and reach Carleton in seven hours afterwards.

The proposed contract may be either terminated or reduced on the opening of the North Colonization Railway.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Ottawa, East Templeton, Angers, Bassin du Lievre, Buckingham, Thuro, Papineauville, Montebello, Pointe aux Chenes, Grenville, Stonefield, Cushing and Carleton.

T. P. FRENCH.

P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Ottawa, 3th Oct., 1875. 31-1

**QUARTER BONDS**

OF THE

**INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO. Y.,**

**FIVE DOLLARS EACH,**

**\$5.00,**

Will buy a quarter Bond of The Industrial Exhibition Co. of New York.

Each Quarter Bond participates in Four series allotments every year, until it is redeemed.

The following Premiums show what any Bond may receive. A quarter bond would receive one quarter of the below named premiums:

JANUARY & JULY.		Cash
1 premium of		\$100,000
1 premium of		10,000
1 premium of		5,000
1 premium of		3,000
1 premium of		1,000
10 premiums of \$50 each		5,000
10 premiums of 20 each		2,000
27 premiums of 100 each		2,700
45 premiums of 50 each		2,250
800 premiums of 21 each		18,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$150,000</b>
APRIL & OCTOBER.		Cash
1 premium of		\$35,000
1 premium of		10,000
1 premium of		5,000
1 premium of		3,000
3 premiums of \$1,000 each		3,000
10 premiums of 500 each		5,000
10 premiums of 200 each		2,000
27 premiums of 100 each		2,700
44 premiums of 50 each		2,200
300 premiums of 21 each		11,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$150,000</b>

The Company is not responsible for any money sent, except it be by check, Postal order, draft or express payable to the order of The Industrial Exhibition Co.

Circulars sent on application.  
Address,  
**INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.,**  
No. 12 East 17th Street,  
NEW YORK CITY.

**CANCERS**

Removed without pain, or the use of either caustics or the knife, and radically cured. If painful, and an open ulcer formed, medicines will be sent by Express to give prompt relief. Consultation by letter, One Dollar. Send 50 cents for Book with descriptive Cases, References and Testimonials.

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**Smith's "Instant Dress Elevator."**  
This CUT shows the **Upper Part of the Skirt (wrong side cut) with the "Elevator" fitted in.** You can raise your skirt while passing a muddy place, and then let it fall, so you can keep it raised. It keeps the skirt from the Fifth. It loops the skirt in a **Tasteful and Fashionable Manner.** It draws all the fullness to the back, making the **straight front.** It saves more than **Ten Times its Cost.** It can be changed from One Dress to another. Price, 45 cents each. Mailed.

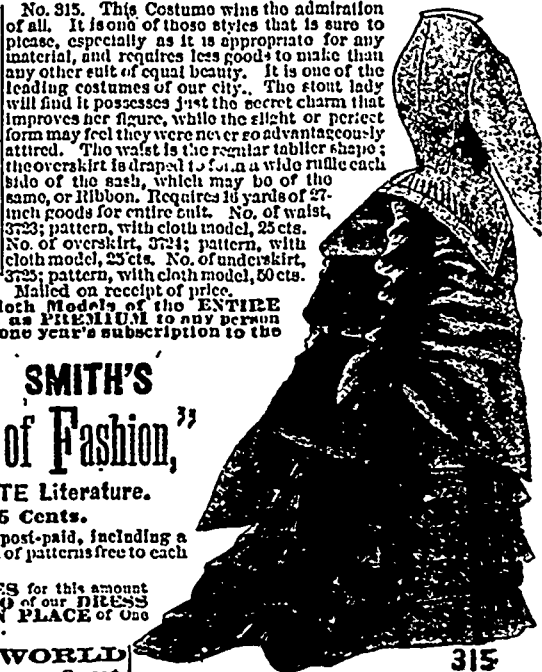
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**Monthly "World of Fashion,"**

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We will give \$2,000.00 in Gold Coin to 65 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "World of Fashion" at \$3 each, before March 5, 1876. As follows: To the Getter-up of the

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4th largest club	120.00 in gold coin
5th largest club	100.00 in gold coin
6th largest club	100.00 in gold coin
7th largest club	75.00 in gold coin
8th largest club	75.00 in gold coin
9th largest club	50.00 in gold coin
10th largest club	35.00 in gold coin
11th largest club	25.00 in gold coin

and so on to the 65th largest club.

We will give \$2,500.00 in Gold Coin to 133 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "Bazaar," at \$1.10 each, before March 1, 1876. As follows: To the Getter-up of the

Largest Club	\$500.00 in gold coin
2d largest club	200.00 in gold coin
3d largest club	150.00 in gold coin
4th largest club	120.00 in gold coin
5th largest club	100.00 in gold coin
6th largest club	75.00 in gold coin
7th largest club	50.00 in gold coin
8th largest club	25.00 in gold coin
9th largest club	25.00 in gold coin
10th largest club	25.00 in gold coin
11th largest club	25.00 in gold coin

and so on to the 133d largest club.

You get a premium for every subscriber you send us. And every subscriber gets a premium.

Both of these Gold Coin Presents offers will be found at full length in the September Number, besides the names and P. O. addresses of 102 persons to whom we have just paid \$2,153.00 in Gold, according to our previous offers. You can write to one or all of them, and they will tell you that we do exactly as we promise.

**YOUR BEST** way is to send your own subscription to either of our Magazines, when you will get the first number and your Certificates of Premiums, which you can show, and at once begin getting subscribers, or send 25 cts. for one copy. Send stamp for Fashion Catalogue.

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FOR SALE a Second hand, No. 3 PRINTING PRESS will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at this Office.



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THE Union Pocket Book Company having secured by cash purchase the entire bankrupt stock of Messrs. H. Norton & Co., consisting of 400,000 PORTMONIES (POCKET BOOKS.) of the best manufacture and superb quality, each pocket book being made of Real Morocco Leather, to effect a speedy clearance sale and having in view the old motto of the house,

**CERTAIN PROFITS WITH QUICK RETURNS.**  
The Company have decided on giving each individual purchaser **THE FULL BENEFIT** of this remunerative bargain by **GIVING AWAY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.**

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" 3rd " " 5,000 "  
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25 Prizes of \$1000 Cash, Each.  
40 " " 500 "  
50 " " 100 "  
100 " " 50 "  
200 " " 20 "  
400 " " 10 "  
2000 " " 1 "

The above prizes with the cost of advertising and other incidental expenses,

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Two thirds of the profits that accrue on the entire sale, and to enable every one to have an equal share in the profit, with the certainty of receiving treble the value for their small investment and the further opportunity of surely gaining a share in

**THE DISTRIBUTION OF \$100,000,**  
and this to be the riskless outlay of \$1 only. THE UNION POCKET BOOK COMPANY will deliver free to any address on receipt of one dollar.

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together with a **COUPON TICKET,** entitling and giving the holder a share in the drawing of **THIS CASH PRIZES** of the aggregate value of **ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS CURRENCY.**

The Company guarantee to return to each purchaser at least, treble the value for is money.

**HOW CAN THIS BE ACCOMPLISHED?**  
is a question many will doubtless ask themselves and foreseeing this we offer the following lucid explanation:

The Trade assignee, anxious to dispose of and realize on the entire stock of the bankrupts in one sale, accepted our offer of \$200,000 cash for the lot; after advertising same for sale for one month, and not receiving a single offer, which in the present depression of business and almost total stagnation of trade is not to be wondered at; notwithstanding that our offer was one third less than the actual cost of the manufacture of the Pocket Books. The assignee having to at once realize the effects of the bankrupts, in the interests of the creditors he had no alternative but to accept this offer and sell us the lot at our own price, thereby enabling us to

**DISTRIBUTE IN PRIZES \$100,000**  
amongst the purchasers, and at the same time retain a fair marginal profit for ourselves, thus you obtain fully double the value of the amount you forward us and it depends on your luck what amount you gain of the

**One Hundred Thousand Dollar Money Prizes**  
The sale will positively close on **Monday, the 22nd day of November, 1875,** and orders for pocket books should therefore be forwarded us at once—no application by letter after Saturday November 20th can be entertained.

1000 of the Pocket Books are of the patented manufacture, superior in value to the remainder, the retail price of the same being \$5, and these will be forwarded to early purchasers until disposed of.

Therefore those that send immediate orders will reap the advantage of receiving a superior article.

Remittances can be sent us either for one or any number of pocket books by draft, post office order, or green backs in registered letter by express, etc.

Post Office orders and drafts to be made payable in favor of Frank Stewart (the Company's Manager) Post Office orders to be drawn on General Post Office, Philadelphia, and drafts on the first national bank.

**THE DRAWING OF PRIZES**  
will take place at the Company's Principal Offices, 630 Locust Street, Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, November 24th, 1875, and

**THE WINNING NUMBERS**  
will be advertised in this Journal and the principal Philadelphia and New York newspapers of Saturday November 27th.

**THE PRIZES**  
will be forwarded in drafts, greenbacks, or by post office order per registered letter by Monday's morning mails, November 29th, or if preferred prizes can be sent by express, or in any other manner purchasers may select providing same be signified by them when forwarding orders for pocket books.

**REMEMBER THIS IS NO LOTTERY,**  
but a bona-fide business system founded on a true financial basis which enables the Company to convert into money any otherwise surplus stock, and this to with a good profit to both the purchasers and themselves, effecting a speedy clearance stock which in the present dull times is the great desideratum. At no other way can be successfully attained.

We guarantee each pocketbook to be of the best manufacture; of pure morocco leather and intrinsically worth in retail trade at the lowest rate of from \$3 to \$4.

This is an opportunity that should not be let pass by; one and all should embrace this chance; We afford every one an opportunity of realizing a share in \$100,000 at the insignificant outlay of \$1 (one dollar) for which they receive value three fold and those who let this fortuitous chance escape them will have only themselves to blame. All letters replied to same day as received. We advise intending purchasers to forward orders immediately which will prevent disappointment and receive prompt attention.

Remember, every one that sends ONE DOLLAR before November 20th, 1875, receives

**A Morocco Leather Pocket Book**  
of the value of from \$3 to \$4 and a COUPON, giving them a share in the drawing of **\$100,000.**  
Address all orders, letters, etc.

**The Union Pocket Book Company,**  
South East Corner 6th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.  
P. S.—Drawing absolute on Wednesday, November 24th. No postponement in the remote contingency of any number of the pocket books remaining unsold a slight reduction not exceeding \$5000 may be made proportionately from the prizes. 41n.42

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

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

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty 1. each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

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