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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. VI.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) MONDAY, MAY 20, 1872.

No. 21.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

(Continued from Page 231.)

As with the brigade at Goderich the most glaring and serious defect in the equipment of the infantry was the want of a suitable description of boot for marching. The majority of the men wearing high heeled, narrow soled boots, somewhat similar to those used by the citizens of the United States, and which are quite unsuitable for marching in; many of the men too appeared in white summer boots, such as are used by women. In this respect the infantry corps were lamentably deficient.

The appearance of the whole division, however, when assembled on parade under arms was creditable, most of the corps drilled fairly, among which I may mention, in particular, the "Queen's Own," under command of Lieut.-Col. Gilmor.

The Division parades were witnessed by numerous spectators, and the field days by several professional officers: belonging to the regular army of the neighboring republic, who expressed their surprise and approbation at the general appearance, and degree of efficiency attained by this portion of the "Active Militia." As you were enabled personally to visit the Niagara Camp, an opportunity was presented to you under favorable circumstances of seeing the corps there assembled, and it affords me pleasure to state that the remarks you thought proper to make, and the thanks you then, on behalf of the Government and the country, conveyed to the officers and men present, appeared to have an excellent effect, and seemed fully appreciated.

I have to convey my best thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson now employed in the Financial Branch of the department, Lieut. Colonel Brunel, late of the 10th "Royals," and Major F. Ross of the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery for the services these officers rendered me in connection with my inspection of this camp; Major Algier, the district paymaster was also present during the whole time the camp was in operation and attended most carefully to the discharge of his important duties.

Lieut.-Colonel Durio reports that out of the 14 battalions in the district, the average muster of nine was fifty men per company. The 33rd Battalion mustered strongest in the district, wanting only five men to complete to its full establishment, but there are no less than sixty eight officers and 1,333 men wanting to complete corps in this district to the proper strength.

The majority of the officers commanding corps in Military District No. 2, appear to consider it necessary and desirable to fill up the ranks of corps by means of the Ballot.

With reference to this important matter, I would beg to recall to your memory that the first occasion on which the necessity for applying the Ballot system was brought prominently and officially to your notice, occurred at the Niagara Camp, at the levee held on the 16th June, 1871, which was attended by nearly the whole of the officers of the militia in camp, and many other gentlemen. On that occasion several of the commanding officers of corps men of local experience and influence, stated that, in their opinion, the time had arrived, when for strength, and socially to equalize the pressure of military service on the community at large, it was necessary and desirable to apply the Ballot, as provided for by law; subsequently, on the occasion of the levee held at the La prairie Camp, which was also attended by a great number of officers, similar representations as to the propriety of applying the ballot were made to you by Lieut.-Colonel Lord Aylmer, commanding the 53rd Battalion, speaking on behalf of the whole body of the officers and men of the Active Militia in that district.

Lieut.-Colonel Durio considers that a reliance on the system of voluntary enlistment alone, will fail to maintain existing Corps of Active Militia continuously at their proper strength.

The camp at Niagara for sixteen days continuous drill, with the system of target practice introduced, and prizes awarded, proved of much benefit to the force in this District and gave much satisfaction; Lieut.-Colonel Durio recommends that the whole of the Active Militia in his district be assembled next June at Niagara in camp for a similar period of drill; he suggests the amalgamation of the different Cavalry troops into a district regiment, and the addition of two or four companies in the County of Wentworth, so that every county in the district would then have its own battalion.

The annual inspection returns of all corps in this district will be found in the Appendix; As already stated, "the 20th, 31st and 35th battalions were not present at the Niagara Camp, and I regretted much their absence. The Toronto Garrison Battery at Toronto, and the St. Catharines and Col lingswood Batteries embarked for eight days' gun drill on board the gunboat "Prince Alfred."

The 31st Battalion (County Grey), made the highest average shooting figure of merit in the district at the annual drill, scoring 1678 points. No. 6 company, 31st Battalion was the best shooting company in the district, figure of merit 2381 points, and private John Parks, No. 6 Company 31st Battalion, the best shot in the district.

Private John Parks was also reported the

best shot in the Active Militia of the Dominion for the year 1871-72, scoring at the 600 yards range 18 points, at the 400 yards range 18 points, and at 200 yards range 15 points, total 51 points out of a possible figure of 60; thus winning in addition to the company prize of \$5, with badge, the battalion prize of \$10, with badge, and the district prize of \$15, the Adjutant-General's prize of \$50, with a silver medal.

The great majority of the men who performed the annual drill in Military District No. 2, were *bona fide* enrolled men; it is difficult to obtain any reliable information as to the numbers of men likely to claim their discharge prior to the next annual drill, but as a rule, all battalions lose numbers, about one fourth or fifth may be taken as an average.

With a view to increasing the efficiency of the force in this district, I beg to recommend that the Queenstown and Barrie Mounted Corps be changed to Cavalry, that another troop of Cavalry be raised in the County of Welland, and that all the cavalry troops, be then formed into a district regiment, to be numbered "2nd Regiment of Cavalry." (the Governor General's Body Guard Troop, however, which does not wish to join a district corps, but desires to retain its distinctive appellation, to be excepted); that three companies of engineers be formed, one in each of the brigade divisions; also to point out that if it be found impossible to fill and maintain the ranks of existing corps in this district at their proper strength by voluntary enrolment alone, the number of men required to complete them can be obtained by means of the Ballot as provided for in the law.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3.

The authorized strength of the Active Militia in this district is 4,326 (officers and men)—3,349 (officers and men) were actually present at the muster and performed the Annual Drill for 1871-72—leaving a deficiency of 477 (officers and men) wanting to complete corps to their proper strength. The Force in the District consists of two Squadrons and one troop of Cavalry, Field Artillery one Battery, Garrison Artillery four Batteries, Infantry ten Battalions, forming the following corps:—

Two Camps of exercise were formed in this district under the command of the late Lieut.-Col. Alex. Patterson (who, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, was in command, of the Militia in this District) at which the whole of the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry corps assembled, for the performance of the Annual Drill. Four Batteries of Garrison Artillery, being brought to Kingston for Gun Drill, under the Inspector of

Artillery. The above return shows the corps assembled at each of the camps, their strength, and numbers wanting to complete. The Brigade assembled at Kingston numbered 2,755 officers and men with 319 Horses and the camp was in operation for sixteen days on the same principle as those at Goderich and Niagara. The camp at Cobourg consisted of two Infantry Battalions, with one troop of Cavalry, numbering 701 officers and men with 60 Horses, and was only in operation for eight days, being also like the one at Sarnia under the ordinary regulations to time, pay and supply it was by no means so popular with either officers or men as the larger one at Kingston. I inspected the whole of the corps assembled at these camps and found their general condition to be on the average very similar in degree of efficiency to those in the Goderich and Niagara Camps. The Northumberland and Durham squadron of Cavalry under command of Lieut.-Col. Boulton, joined the camp at Kingston with a mounted band and together with the Frontenac Squadron, under Major Duff, was formed into a Provisional Regiment under the command of Lieut.-Col. Boulton. The Cavalry assembled at this camp presented a very creditable appearance, the majority of the officers and men being better mounted than those at Niagara, and they rode well; the arms and accoutrements of the Cavalry were in good order, but the uniform clothing much worn. I found the arms, accoutrements and clothing of the Infantry in a serviceable condition with few exceptions, and was much pleased with the manner in which they drilled at several field days. The Kingston Field Battery, under the command of Major Drummond, was inspected regimentally by the Inspector of Artillery, and reported as being in good serviceable order, making excellent practice when firing shot and shell at the target; the conduct of the men at the Kingston Camp was very good, no complaints being made by commanding officers, nor by the Civil authorities at Kingston.

The four Garrison Batteries of Artillery in this district went into Fort Henry at Kingston on the 4th September for eight days, under the command of the Inspector of Artillery, and the remaining corps, viz. the Napanee Cavalry troop, 45th and 48th Battalions of Infantry formed the Brigade assembled at Cobourg.

The best shooting battalion in the district was the 48th, figure of merit 14.53; the best shooting company was No. 1 Company, 48th Battalion, figure of merit, 24.04; and the best shot in the district was Corporal Frederick Hobbs, No. 1 Company, 45th Battalion, who made 51 points.

The whole of the Infantry corps in the two camps went through the prescribed course of target practice. The district paymaster was present at both camps, and paid all corps before they left for home.

Lieut.-Col. Patterson reported that the progress made by the troops in the sixteen days camp was very satisfactory, but that the eight days camp afforded too little time for instruction in drill and rifle practice to be of much value; that the whole of the men were reported as *bona fide* enrolled members of corps, but that he did not think the strength of existing Corps could be maintained continuously by the system of voluntary enrolment alone. He was unable to ascertain from commanding officers the probable number of men who will claim discharge from their respective Corps before the next Annual Drill, but from what he could learn, thought the number would be large, and considered that the time had ar-

rived when the ballot should be applied to fill up the ranks when volunteering was exhausted.

With a view to placing the Active Militia in this district on a better footing, and in order to regulate the proportion of arms, I beg to recommend that two additional troops of Cavalry be formed (one in each of the brigade divisions)—that all the Cavalry troops be then formed into one district regiment, to be numbered "the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry," that a battery of field artillery be formed in the sixth brigade division, and that two companies of engineers be raised, one for each brigade division in the district. Since the performance of the Annual Drill, the staff of the Militia in this district has sustained great loss by the death of Lieut.-Col. Patterson, a veteran soldier, trained in the regular army, long resident, and universally respected in the district.

MILITARY DISTRICT, No. 4.

The authorized strength of the Active Militia in this district is 3,228 (officers and men), exclusive of the Civil Service Rifle Company, which does not receive pay, and although a corps that would be of value as a home guard in an emergency, it could not easily be made available for active service. The actual number who have drilled for 1871-72 is 2,644, showing a deficiency of 594.

The force consists of
 1 Field Battery of Artillery.
 1 Brigade, and
 2 Batteries of Garrison Artillery.
 6 Battalions and
 3 Independent Companies of Infantry.
 and is composed of the following corps:—

| | Wanting to complete. |
|---|----------------------|
| Ottawa Field Battery..... | 6 |
| Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery..... | 38 |
| Gananoque Battery..... | 12 |
| Iroquois do..... | 16 |
| 18th Battalion..... | 39 |
| 41st do..... | 70 |
| 42nd do..... | 19 |
| 43rd do..... | 160 |
| 56th do..... | 58 |
| 59th do..... | 176 |
| Total..... | 594 |

In addition to the above there is the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery of Garrison Artillery numbering 77, the Ottawa Rifle Company numbering 3 officers and 36 men, and the Pembroke Infantry Company, 2 officers, 38 non commissioned officers and men.

9 Batteries of Garrison Artillery (28 officers, 434 men), were drilled for sixteen days as artillery in Forts Henry and Frederick at Kingston, under the instruction of Lieut.-Colonel French, Inspector of Artillery, with marked advantage,—164 officers, 1,941 men, with 90 horses were assembled in a brigade camp of exercise at Prescott for sixteen days and the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Garrison Artillery corps also performed sixteen days drill.

The Brigade Camp at Prescott was formed on the 12th September, the force assembled being moved into camp chiefly by railway, steamboat, and waggon. The Ottawa Field Battery, with four guns and 55 horses however marched from Ottawa, with the Ottawa Rifle Company as an escort, a distance of 59 miles, carrying their supplies, camp equipment, ammunition, and properly equipped for field service. On the 25th September I inspected this camp, which was formed on the Government ground at Prescott, close to Fort Wellington, the Brigade being under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Jackson,

(who in the absence of Lieut. Colonel Atchley commanded the militia of this district.) Major Scott, 42nd Battalion acting as supply officer, Captain McDonald, 59th Battalion, as Brigade Major, Lieut. Weatherley, Civil Service Rifle, as Musketry Instructor, and Captains Butterfield and Wells as Orderly Officers.

The condition and appearance of the Brigade was satisfactory, the majority of the men being able bodied, and in the prime of life; their arms and accoutrements were in serviceable order, and they had acquired considerable efficiency in drill. The Ottawa Field Battery was practised in gun drill, driving field manoeuvres, firing with shot, shell and case. The inspection of this battery was made by the Inspector of Artillery, who reports that "the gun drill was good, driving and manoeuvring good, and that the officer commanding was well up in field drill but that the battery took five days (including one Sunday) to march to camp, and that the distance might have been done in two, or at most three days." A battery of Horse Artillery of the Regular Army in England, on the conclusion of the autumn manoeuvres last September, marched to Woolwich in one day, a distance of forty-four miles.

This camp was visited by His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by several members of the Government who expressed approbation at the appearance of the brigade. The whole of the Infantry were practised in company, battalion and brigade drill, and performed the prescribed course of target practice. The supply and transport arrangements were well carried out.

The best shooting battalion in this district was the 41st, figure of merit 11.64; the best shooting company was No. 4 Company, 41st Battalion; and the best shot in the district was Sergeant William McNaughton, No. 3 Company, 41st Battalion.

The inspection of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Battery was made by Lieut.-Colonel Jackson on 21st November, whose report on the corps will be found in the Appendix.

Referring to the subject of recruiting corps in this district without the assistance of the Ballot, Lieut.-Colonel Jackson is of opinion that it cannot be done satisfactorily.

With a view to regulating the proportion of arms in Military District No. 4, I beg to recommend the gradual formation of Cavalry corps, the formation of another field battery of artillery in the district, and two companies of engineers.

(To be continued.)

LOSS OF THE LARGEST SAILING SHIP IN THE WORLD.—The loss at sea of the *Great Republic* was recently announced by telegraph. She is said to have been the largest sailing vessel in the world, 350 feet long, and of 4,000 tons burden. She has recently been known as the *Denmark* of Liverpool, and was abandoned at sea, in latitude 32° N., longitude 69° 40' W., with 15 feet of water in her hold. The captain and crew arrived safely at Bermuda, in the ship's boats. The *Great Republic* was constructed by Donald McKay, at East Boston, and was burned to the waters' edge in 1852, but was afterwards rebuilt and sold to an English firm, who registered her as the *Denmark*. During the Crimean war, she was hired by the English Government, and engaged in carrying troops and provisions between Marsailles and Sebastopol. At the time of her loss she was on a voyage from Rio Janeiro to St. Johns, N. B.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 10th May 1872

GENERAL ORDERS (12).

No. 1.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

Regulations.—Artillery and Engineer Corps.

The following Regulations regarding Corps of Artillery and Engineers in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec will be adhered to for the future.

(1.) No officer will be promoted to the rank of Captain of a Battery, unless he has obtained a First Class Gunnery Certificate, or unless he has passed a satisfactory examination before the Inspector of Artillery and Engineers of the Province. Unless holding certificates of qualification in their respective arms all first appointments of officers in Artillery and Engineer Corps will be Provisional.

(2.) No Battery of Artillery or Company of Engineers will be accepted and published in General Orders till inspected and approved by the Inspector of Artillery and Engineers of the Province.

(3.) The minimum standard of height for all non-commissioned officers and men of Artillery and Engineer Corps will be 5 feet 6 inches, and chest measurement 34 inches (excepting Trumpeters and Field Battery Drivers.)

(4.) With the view of securing officers of considerable scientific knowledge for Artillery and Engineer Corps, District Staff Officers will be good enough to endeavour to obtain the services of Civil Engineers, Surveyors, Architects, or other similarly educated gentlemen for Commissions, particularly in Engineer Corps. The Inspectors of Artillery and Engineers, will, on being notified by District Deputy Adjutants General, examine candidates for commissions or appointments in All Engineer Corps, and as far as possible those for Artillery Corps.

(5.) The Dominion Inspector of Artillery and Engineers will endeavour to carry out the spirit of these Regulations as far as practicable in the case of Artillery and Engineer Corps in the other Provinces of the Dominion, and District Deputy Adjutants General in those Provinces will be good enough to render him all the assistance in their power in so doing.

No. 2.

Garrison Artillery.

Batteries of Garrison Artillery attached to Battalions of Infantry are hereby detached therefrom, and will in future act as Independent Batteries.

No. 3.

Provisional Battalion on Service in Manitoba.

To be Lieutenant, from 6th April last: - Ensign and Lieutenant William Hill Nash, vice W. N. Kennedy, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Ensign, from 6th April last: Sergeant-Major Charles Constantine vice Nash promoted.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Governor General's Body Guard for Ontario Troop of Cavalry.

To be Cornet. Clarence Alfred Kinsey Denison, Gentleman, C. S., G. S., vice Dunn promoted

Queenston Troop of Cavalry.

The Queenston Infantry Company (mounted) is hereby changed to a Troop of Cavalry. Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Lieutenant S. T. J. Brown.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Ensign Alexander Servos.

To be Cornet, provisionally:

Sergeant Nelson Young.

Barrie Troop of Cavalry.

The Barrie Infantry Company (mounted) is hereby changed to a Troop of Cavalry. Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Captain provisionally.

Lieutenant William Lount.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Thomas Edward Rawson Gentleman.

To be Cornet, provisionally:

William Hunter, Gentleman.

Welland Troop of Cavalry.

A Troop of Cavalry is hereby authorized at Welland. Arms and the necessary equipment will be furnished when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

2nd Regiment of Cavalry.

The formation of a District Regiment of Cavalry, composed of the following troops, is hereby authorized in Military District No. 2, to be known as the "2nd Regiment of Cavalry," with Head Quarters at Oak Ridges:

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| St. Catharines Troop as | No. 1 Troop. |
| Oak Ridges, 1st Troop York | |
| Squadron as | 2 do |
| Markham, 2nd Troop York | |
| Squadron as | " 3 do |
| Grimby Troop | " 4 do |
| Burford do | " 5 do |
| Queenston do | " 6 do |
| Barrie do | " 7 do |
| Welland do | " 8 do |

To be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Major Norman Torquill McLeod, C. S., M. S., from 1st Squadron York Light Cavalry.

To be Majors: Brevet Lt. Colonel and Captain William Button, C. S., from No. 3 Troop. Captain George Book, C. S., from No. 4 Troop.

To be Paymaster: Brevet Major and Captain R. Currie, V.B., from Queenston Infantry Company. (mounted.)

To be Adjutant with rank of Captain: Adjutant Silas W. Spillette, C. S., M. S., (formerly of 9th Lancers) from 19th Battalion.

To be Quarter-Master with rank of Cornet: Sergeant Major W. H. Serpell, C. S.

To be Surgeon: Surgeon J. Ackland De La Hooke, from 1st Squadron York Light Cavalry.

To be Assistant Surgeon: Thomas Clarke, Esquire, M. D.

To be Veterinary Surgeon: Charles Elliott, Gentleman, M. S., (formerly Lieutenant 36th Battalion.)

No. 3 Troop, Markham.

To be Captain: Lieutenant James Elliott, C. S., vice W. Button, promoted.

To be Lieutenant: Cornet Francis Button, C. S., vice Elliott, promoted.

No. 4 Troop, Grimby.

To be Captain: Lieutenant William H. Patterson, C. S., vice C. Book, promoted.

To be Lieutenant: Cornet Robert B. Patterson, C. S., vice W. H. Patterson, promoted.

To be Cornet: Sergeant Major Francis O. Burch, C. S., vice R. B. Patterson, promoted.

To be Field Battery of Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant: Sergeant Charles Wright, C. S., vice William M. Widgery, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Veterinary Surgeon (specially authorized): Andrew Smith, Gentleman.

Welland Field Battery of Artillery.

To be Assistant-Surgeon: Albert Angus Macdonald, Esquire, M. S., G. S.

Toronto Battery of Garrison Artillery.

To be 1st Lieutenant:

John Weir Anderson, Gentleman, G. S.,
vico McMurchy, resigned.*Sarnia Battery of Garrison Artillery.*

To be 1st Lieutenant:

2nd Lieutenant Joshua Fourth Adams, G.
S., vico Wood promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:

William McWhinney, Gentleman, vico
Adams, promoted.*10th Battalion or "Royal Regiment," Toronto.*

To be Lieutenant:

Robert F. Joseph, Gentleman, M. S.

To be Ensigns:

Edward A. Millard, Gentleman, M. S.,
vico Anderson, promoted.Thomas T. Rolph, Gentleman, M. S., vico
Martin promoted.R. G. Hirschfold, Gentleman, M. S., vico
Morrison, resigned.John T. Thompson, Gentleman, M. S. vico
Sprey, resigned.William Henry Weston, Gentleman, M. S.,
vico J. B. Allison, left limits.John Bailey, Gentleman, M. S., vico C.
Price, unfit for duty on account of ill
health.

W. A. Phipps, Gentleman (provisionally).

Captain and Paymaster Rufus Skinner is
hereby permitted to retire with the honorary
rank of Captain.*12th "York" Battalion of Infantry.*This Battalion will be designated in future
'12th Battalion of Infantry or York Ran-
gers,' and it is hereby permitted to adopt
and use the following motto: "Celer et
Audax."

To be Major:

Captain George Leo Garden, M. S., from
No. 3 Company, vico Norris, promoted.

To be Adjutant, with rank of Ensign:

Edward George Garden, Gentleman, M. S.
vico A. J. L. Peebles, left limits.*No. 3 Company, King.*

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Charles Norman, M. S., vico G.
I. Garden, promoted.

To be Lieutenant provisionally:

Quarter-Master Sergeant Lambert Wells,
vico C. Norman, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

William Bruce, Gentleman, vico F. B. Hart-
man, left limits.*No. 4 Company, Newmarket.*

To be Captain:

Ensign Thomas Henry Lloyd, M. S., vico
A. Boulbee, whose resignation is here-
by accepted.

To be Lieutenant:

Titus William Robinson, Gentleman, M. S.
vico Walter Dudley, whose resignation
is hereby accepted.*No. 8 Company, Unionville.*

To be Lieutenants:

Sergeant William Braithwaite, M. S. vico
S. Eckardt, whose resignation is hereby
accepted.The resignation of Ensign William Eakin,
is hereby accepted.*19th "Lincoln" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 3 Company, St. Catharines.*

To be Captain:

Lieutenant George Clark Carlisle, V. B.
vico Robert Kano, who is hereby per-
mitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant provisionally

Color Sergeant Hugh C. Eccles, vico Carl-
isle, promoted.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant Frederick St. John, vico J. A.
Mills, whose resignation is hereby ac-
cepted.*24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 6 Company, Dresden.*A company of Infantry is hereby authoriz-
ed at Dresden, to be No. 6 Company of 24th
Battalion. Arms and the necessary equip-
ment will be furnished when the Depart-
ment of Militia and Defence is in a position
to do so.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Louis N. Johnston, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Alfred H. Hughes, Gentleman.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Hugh E. Winter, Gentleman.

*26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 3 Company, Harrietsville.*ERRATUM.—In No. 1 of G. O. (11), 26th
April last, read "William McKee, who is
hereby permitted to retire retaining rank,"
instead of "whose resignation is hereby ac-
cepted."*27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 2 Company, Forest.*A company of Infantry is hereby authoriz-
ed at Forest to be No. 2 Company of 27th
Battalion, to replace the Mooretown Com-
pany changed into a Troop of Cavalry.
Arms and the necessary equipment will be
furnished when the Department of Militia
and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Captain provisionally:

John O. Pollock, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Robert S. T. Conklin, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Thomas Wood, Gentleman.

*32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 7 Company, Belmore.*A Company of Infantry is hereby authoriz-
ed at Belmore, County of Brudo, to be No. 7Company, 32nd Battalion. Arms and the
necessary equipment will be furnished when
the Department of Militia and Defence is in
a position to do so.

To be Captain, provisionally:

John Patterson Kay, Esquire.

*33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 3 Company, Seaforth.*

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Charles Wilson, M. S. vico
Thomas P. Bull, left limits.

To be Lieutenant:

Sergeant John G. Wilson, M. S. vico C.
Wilson promoted.The resignation of Ensign Thomas Leo is
hereby accepted.*34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.*Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders (11)
26th April last, Lieut.-Col. James Wallace is
specially permitted in consideration of his
services rendered in the Active Militia, to
take rank as Lieutenant Colonel, from 9th
August, 1871, instead of 12th April, 1872.*35th Battalion of Infantry "The Simcoe
Foresters."*

To be Paymaster:

Joseph Rogers, Esquire, vico Honorary
Captain M. H. Spencer, who is hereby per-
mitted to retire retaining his honorary
rank.*36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.**No. 4 Company, Albion.*The resignation of Lieutenant Edward
Hickman is hereby accepted.*39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Rifles.**No. 7 Company Windham Centre.*A Company of Rifles is hereby authorized
at Windham centre, to be No. 7 Company of
39th Battalion. Arms and the necessary
equipment will be furnished when the De-
partment of Militia and Defence is in a posi-
tion to do so.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Robert Green, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Jacob Watson, Gentleman.

*No. 8 Company, Fredericksburg*A Company of Rifles is hereby authorized
at Fredericksburg (Middleton) to be No. 8
Company of 39th Battalion. Arms and the
necessary equipment will be furnished when
the Department of Militia and Defence is in
a position to do so.

To be Captain provisionally:

Albert Chrysler, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Alvin Nelson Montross, Gentleman.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

James Dean, Gentleman.

56th "Grenville" Battalion, or "The Lisgar Rifles."

To be Paymaster:

Captain Daniel Henry Mooney, M. S. from No. 2 Company, vice E. Jessup, resigned.

To be Quarter-Master:

Sergeant George Bolton, vice Young resigned.

No. 2 Company, Prescott.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant William Bennett, M. S. from No. 7 Company, vice Mooney, appointed Paymaster.

No. 5 Company Ottawa.

To be Lieutenant:

Sergeant James Pearson, M. S. vice C. Hoy, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Binbrooke Infantry Company.

The resignation of Ensign Nicholas Auroy is hereby accepted.

BREVET.

To be Majors:

Captain R. Currie, V. B., Queenston Infantry Company, from 31st August, 1870.

Captain Allan Fraser, V. B. No. 4 Company, 42nd Battalion, from 21st Sept. 1871.

Captain Arthur Coleman, V. B. 10th Bat. from 28th December, 1871.

Captain Alexander Sutton Kirkpatrick, G. S. M. S. Kingston Field Battery, from 1st February, 1872. As a special case in consideration of his long and faithful services.

Captain James Morrow Walsh, G. S. Prescott Troop, from 3rd May, 1872.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK

Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders (31) 28th October, 1870, Captain Allan Fraser, No. 4 Company, 42nd Battalion, having been appointed substantively on 16th January, 1863, takes rank from that date, instead of 18th October, 1870.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence is hereby granted to Brevet Major J. B. Cherriman, 2nd Battalion for six months from 1st instant, to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Shefford Field Battery of Artillery.

The formation of a Field Battery of Artillery is hereby authorized in the County of Shefford to be known as the "Shefford Field Battery of Artillery" with Head Quarters at Granby. Guns and the necessary

material will be supplied when the Department of Militia and Defence is in a position to do so.

To be Captain:

Captain and Quarter-Master Theophile Amyrauld, V. B. M. S. from 52nd Battalion.

To be 1st Lieutenants, provisionally:

William Neil, Gentleman.
Cone Beriah Martin, Gentleman.

9th Battalion Rifles, or "Volligeus de Quebec."

ERRATA in No 1 G. O. (10) 19th April, 1872, read "No. 3 Company. The resignation of Ensign George H. Deblois is hereby accepted," instead of "No. 7 Company" "Alfred P. DeBlois."

51st Battalion of Infantry, or "Hemmingford Rangers."

No. 5 Company Roxham.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergeant John McClelland, vice George Peacock, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence is hereby granted to Captain Richard J. Wicksteed, Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery, from 8th April last to 9th September next, on private affairs.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major George Dowker, V. B. Montreal Brigade G. A., from 19th April, 1872.

To be Major:

Captain James Brock Cushing, M. S., No. 8 Co'y., 11th Battalion, from 13th July, 1871.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

62nd "St. John" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

Lieutenant Colonel and Major James R. Macshane, M. S., vice Charles R. Ray, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Major:

Brevet Major and Captain Thomas Sullivan, Q. F. O., vice Macshane, promoted

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Francis Brinley Hazen, M. S., vice Sullivan, promoted.

67th Battalion "The Carleton Light Infantry."

To be Major:

Captain Richard Benjamin Ketchum, V. B., from No. 1 Company.

To have the rank of Lieutenant:

Ensign and Adjutant John Diggins Baird, M. S.,

To be Assistant Surgeon:

Augustus Maclauchlan Tupper, Esquire.

71st "York" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, McKeen's Corners.

To be Captains

Lieutenant Jesse Christy, M. S., vice W. Christy, deceased.

BREVET.

To be Major:

Captain Thomas Sullivan, Q. F. O., 62nd Battalion, from 23rd August, 1870.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax Field Battery of Artillery.

To be Surgeon:

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Ritchie Almon, M. D. vice Charles Gossip, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Major William H. Pallister, Q. F. O., vice McKinnlay, retired.

BREVET.

To be Major:

Captain Joseph Norman Ritchie, Q. F. O., 63rd Battalion, from 4th February, 1871.
Captain and Adjutant John E. Starr, Q. F. O., 68th Battalion, from 7th May, 1872.
MEMO.—Major George R. Anderson, Q. F. O., 63rd Battalion, will take rank as Brevet Major, from 1st October 1868.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BRIGADE.

1st Brigade Garrison Artillery.

To be 2nd Lieutenant:

John Cole Hamilton, Gentleman, V. B., vice R. Higgins, left limits.

1st Battalion Rifles.

To be Major:

Captain Frederick Henderson Brydges, V. B., vice Bailey deceased.

BREVET.

MEMO.—In No. 1 of General Orders (11), 26th April, 1872, read "To be Major" before the name of Captain John Taylor, V. B., 1st Brigade G. A., G. T. R. B.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor-General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,

Adjutant-General of Militia,

Canada

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The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1872.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WAINEWRIGHT GRIFFITHS, at present on a tour through British Columbia, has kindly consented to act as the Agent for the VOLUNTEER REVIEW in that Province.

If experience could be of any value in diplomacy English Statesmen would have found out ere this the folly of negotiating on equal terms with a people who have systematically made their foreign policy subservient to their local political exigencies, and who are notorious for the looseness with which they interpret their treaty obligations.

It is to be hoped the Treaty of Washington has become, ere this, a dead letter, and that the interests so fearfully imperilled by one of the greatest diplomatic blunders on record are at least saved for the present from the grasp of an over-reaching and thoroughly unscrupulous people, and if any negotiations are ever re-opened common justice would suggest the capital of Canada as the proper place where the next High Joint Commission should assemble.

The true policy for England would be to utterly repudiate the Alabama Claims and

abide the consequences for the simple reason that no treaties will bind the Washington Government or the Yankee people, and in the event of war their ports would be the refuge of any quantity of privateers they could find money or credit to fit out.

Any student of history can point to the fact that the European war commencing in 1794 and ending in 1815 was prolonged over that period by the folly of British Statesmen in permitting the United States to remain as neutrals, the contest would have been finished as far as England was concerned after Trafalgar; the remaining ten years thereof was simply a fight against Yankee neutrality and its consequences.

As matters now stand the United States are unable to go to war with a load of debt without a naval force, her knowledge of the fact that the English stockholders would compel the Government to grant great concessions for the sake of peace has been a source of far greater power to her politicians than a powerful army or navy could be, but they have pushed matters too far and must take the consequences.

England's real weakness is her monied interest, her stockholders have invested largely in the United States, all the Public Works of that country have been built with English gold, consequently the slightest disturbance of political relations is felt in that most sensitive of all social thermometers, the London Stock Exchange, and the honor as well as safety of the Empire is jeopardised, that Smith, Brown, Jones and Robinson and all the other big and little fish may draw their dividends.

As the English people have been at length aroused, it is to be hoped they will endeavor to rectify the blunders of the last eighty years. John Jay's treaty was the first false step Great Britain took after that of 1783, and every treaty since that gave the Yankees the right to use one square foot of British Territory was a crime as well as a mistake.

Modern warfare at sea will be carried on under entirely different conditions to the contest in which the Alabama cuts so conspicuous a figure, that mercantile marine will be the least liable to attack which possesses the largest amount of Ocean Steamers, and a look at Lloyd's list will satisfy the British Stockholders that the United States does not possess sufficient Ocean going Steamers to guard her own ports without sparing one as a cruiser.

We need not point out what a powerful fleet could be fitted out by the Allan's line alone, and we have no hesitation in saying that with the aid of two or three Iron clads Canada would undertake the blockade of all the Atlantic ports of the United States, the qualities required in a blockading fleet being great speed and a moderately heavy armament, our mail steamers would fulfill the requisite conditions.

The idea of retaliation is absurd, the

United States could not bear the financial strain of one campaign, and, therefore, one part of the great terror of the Stock Exchange is dissipated. as to the other portion the dividends on investments, we believe the depreciation of value owing to international political disturbances to be far greater than one year's loss, and a war could by no possibility last longer.

It is, therefore, a question for the Empire whether it would not be better to bring matters to a crisis now and have done with all this pettifoggery in politics for once and for aye, or continue to be bullied and cheated by a power too contemptible to quarrel seriously with.

Common sense would at once point out the proper course to pursue and that would be to notify the United States that the Alabama Claims were closed, not to be re-opened; that the Fenian Claims should be paid at once, that every inch of territory encroached on should be forthwith evacuated, and that in future no aggression whatever would be suffered; if this course were followed the world at large would be the gainer, and its peace would not be jeopardised once at least in four years to gain a paltry political advantage.

In connection with this subject Canada is destined to play an important part, the firm and sensible attachment of her people to Great Britain constitutes the real weakness of the United States, we have that power by the throat and they know it; in the event of war we could completely paralyze every movement made and if one half of their whole force was necessary to watch the British the other half would have more than enough to do to watch the Canadians.

Owing to the supercilious disregard with which the English people have been in the habit of treating their own colonies, this country has received a very small share of that surplus labor savings which England every year re-invests as capital, it has altogether gone to the United States, and as a matter of course has been followed by the surplus population.

It follows that the exertions of English capitalists aided by English Statesmen have gone in the direction of building up a foreign and naval power to the detriment of the real interests of the Empire but to the advantage of a class, and in this course as in most others involving national dishonor or disaster, the Whig Radicals have achieved an evil pre-eminence.

Mr. Gladstone's successor will have a noble work before him, and it is nothing less than consolidating the British Empire, doctrinaries at home and in the colonies loudly proclaim the disadvantage of our present relations, those at home talk of the danger and cost to Great Britain in the colonies it is the danger to themselves in the event of war, in both cases the selfish and not the patriotic idea is uppermost.

But in Canada, and we are convinced in Great Britain and her colonies, the hearts of the

great mass of her people turn to the Mother Land, her glorious history and time honored institutions with a yearning love that is not understood by outsiders, and this feeling is based on sound sense, they know that under British rule a freedom is enjoyed unknown to any other people, they know that a monarchy is the only form of government capable of upholding religion and morality, enforcing obedience and securing equal justice to all; they know that they are lightly taxed and that although the majority rules the interposition of the monarch prevents its tyranny.

Under those circumstances it is not great cause for wonder that the Canadian people are not desirous for change, they know that Independence means diversity of interests, hostile tariffs, commercial rivalry and the development of all those meaner feelings that separate a people, and they have no desire to stand in any sense antagonistic to Great Britain; on the contrary, they feel acutely every throes of her political convulsions, sympathize with her grie's, and are always prepared to make her quarrels their own.

The duty of English Statesmen are sufficiently clear, the question of a confederation of the Empire has to be met, and it is the great problem of the hour; measures by which British capital would be invested in this country should be taken; a Government Emigration scheme developed, and a thorough understanding with respect to all dealings in future with the people of the United States arrived at. As Canada is already charged with her own defence and as has been shown could furnish a light squadron in war all that would be necessary on the part of Great Britain would be to increase her North American fleet to the proportion the great interests at stake demands.

What particular shape the confederation of the Empire should take is not of much consequence, both parties know their duty and it is in reality with the sole desire of preventing the future disturbance of those relations that it is desirable to bring them within the pale of a common constitution and arrangement.

"Can the Ethiopean change his skin or the Leopard his spots; thou may yo also do good that are accustomed to do evil."

Lothair's celebrated Oxford Professor having succeeded in acquiring unenviable notoriety in England by his persistent endeavours as the tool of the monied interest to bring about a disintegration of the British Empire, found it convenient to transfer his love for abstract Republicanism and hatred of the time-honored institutions of his native land to the shores of the model Republic.

His reception there had the effect of abating his enthusiasm, he speedily found out that the role of demagogue was thoroughly well understood in that Elysium

of democracy, and like Othello, his occupation was gone; even those qualities which secured access to some of the higher circles at home were at a discount in a society of flunkies, and in despair he was compelled to take refuge once more beneath the Union Jack amongst a people he systematically vilified, and against whose best interests and prosperity his efforts had been directed with unaccountable malignity.

Since his arrival in Canada a certain set of notoriety seekers have taken him under their patronage and he has been allowed to instill his peculiar doctrines in a very diluted form into the minds of our young men through the medium of lectures delivered at the invitation of various societies.

Notwithstanding his repulse from Yankeeedom, the total indifference displayed by his democratic brethren, the rottenness and utter depravity of the Republican institutions of our neighbors, this man that has been received amongst us with a generous forgetfulness of his mischievous antecedents, must abuse the confidence of the people by an attempt to play the Republican propagandist.

In two issues of that luminary of Democracy the *Northern Journal*, an article appears over the signature of Goldwin Smith, entitled "The Aim of Reform," which contains the greatest distortion of history the most willful perversion of facts and the most mendacious assertions it ever fell to our lot to read.

This precious document while lamenting that "the Constitution of the American Republic is very defective," still holds it to be far superior to the British Government and all European Governments, and asserts that the weakness of England and its recurring panics are to be traced, not to the fears of the monied class or the designs of her enemies, but to the dread of her own subjects, and the "general and natural belief among foreigners that the English people would not rise in defence of the Estate of an Oligarchy as it would rise in defence of its own land."

Throughout the whole article the Professor deals with historical facts, the institution of the country that gave him birth, its social usages, jurisprudence, and Government precisely after the manner of George Francis Train, but with a perversion of facts entirely beyond the power of that prominent humbug.

In order to show our readers the style of teaching the professor has prepared for the rising generation of Canadians the following choice extract is submitted: "Has the House of Lords been the seat, in any way, of a higher morality, of a higher sense of honour, such as it is vaguely fancied that an aristocracy upholds? It may be safely said that these will never be found in any assembly, however bedecked with feudal titles, however socially fastidious, apart from a para-

mount allegiance to justice and the public good. Reaction is making capital out of the detected corruption of the New York Ring, though the Ring was supported almost entirely by foreigners, unschooled by republican institutions. Let an enquiry equally searching be made into the annals of railway legislation, and let us see to what extent companies were pillaged by the landlord ring in the House of Lords. Did not the peerage and the aristocracy generally bow down in the schools of Hudson? Is there any form of wealth or power to which these titular representatives of honour do not bow down, even though they be members of an order of chivalry, and personate, with their elderly and opulent forms arrayed in purple velvet cloaks and white satin tights, the soldiers who won the Garter at Crecy and Poitiers? Louis Napoleon, whatever he might be politically, did not personally come up to the standard of high honour. He had unquestionably held up his hand over and over again to heaven in deliberate perjury. Did this prevent peers from kissing Louis Napoleon's hand? Do they not, in spite of their wealth and their assured position, ludicrously cringe to the London *Times*, while many men without position, and whom under the oligarchical rule of which it is the organ it can really damage, freely defy its immoral power?"

It would be impossible to condense in the same space a more impudent attempt to distort history in the effort to make it appear that the rascality, thievery and scoundralism of the New York frauds was the result of the action of "foreigners unschooled by Republican institutions;" thus implying that the ruffians who succeeded in buying the municipal government, Legislature and Bench of Justice of the State of New York learned their infernal arts under monarchical institutions.

The professor is a good logician, and if he could be induced to tell the truth might pleasantly inform the readers of the *Northern Journal* how it came to pass that Republican institutions were unknown to the members of the Legislature Organized under a Republican Constitution and entrusted with the making of the laws for the government of society, or how it was managed that the Judges on the Bench were ignorant of their own Constitutional Law, to say nothing of the worthy Corporation of New York, as such a *body* is generally represented to have no soul.

Is it not a fact that under Republicanism, and under it alone, national honor, justice, and every institution sacred or otherwise has its price and bribery, corruption, fraud, injustice, wrong and robbery is to be found flourishing luxuriantly, indigonus to democratic soil, and is found nowhere else.

Does the Professor mean to say that in the worst periods of English history its Legislature was bribed, bought at a fixed price per head by a knot of outside ruffians

to legalize public robbery, and yet that very process was effected over and over again in New York during the last half dozen years.

The judges on the Bench, the chief magistrate of the city, the sheriff, police, and the State Legislature have been bought; and by whom? a Yankee peddler, a liberated convict, a journeyman chairmender, and a potty usurer, Fish, Conolly, Tweed, and Gould, and yet in Canada a fellow can be found to compare English gentlemen to such a pack of thieving scoundrels.

We will not pollute the names of the great noble, and patriotic men the English aristocracy has given to the Empire in our own day without looking down the roll of time in connection with the "professor's" ravings, but we call attention to the vile means by which he tries to assist the little knot of *doctrinaires* in Montreal, and request our people to beware of the wolf in sheep's clothing.

Our literary and other societies could certainly find talented men who would conscientiously indoctrinate our youth in the principles of law, morality and order in which the present generation have been brought up, as well as place the plain facts of history with its teaching honestly before them without resorting to the expedient of patronizing a *doctrinaire* whose only recommendation is the unenviable notoriety he has acquired by abusing the time-honored Institutions of Great Britain.

The "Professor" is at best but a sorry plaigerist, Rochefort and his colleagues were thoroughly honest and sincere in comparison they went in at once for communism in full, he veils it under the thin disguise of a pure democracy, whose wealth would be constantly disseminated or rather dissipated amongst the masses.

"The Aim of Reform," should certainly recommend the Professor to the monied interest of Canada, seeing that he professes to dispose of their surplus easily, but we think it will have the effect of apprising most people of the real calibre of "the social parasite," and that Lothair had taken his measure exactly.

Every man capable of bearing arms owes the State military service, is an axiom needing no illustration, but in its practical application it is neither good for the individual or for the Commonwealth that every man should devote time which could be better employed in acquiring a knowledge of military duties.

The fighting population of a State may be divided into three classes: first, those with an ardent desire for a military life—born soldiers—about four per cent. of the population; secondly, those who will fight if required, have great aptitude for acquiring a knowledge of military duty, but would prefer the peaceful pursuits in which they are ordinarily engaged; this class would be about eight per cent. of the population; thirdly, a

class wholly given to civil affairs who have no taste for military life at all and who prefer to pay others to secure the gains they make in science and art; this class would be probably three per cent. of the population, this would give a total of fifteen per cent. which would be about that including all persons of military age.

In utilising material so composed the question is what would be best for the interest of the individual and the State.

The real object of all Military Organization in a country governed according to the dictates of Christian civilization is simply defence, to protect its subjects in the peaceful right of exercising their lawful callings and to give security to their persons. In order to effect this the withdrawal of such a number of men from the industrial pursuits of the country as are necessary is all that can be required.

National industry is the real source of national wealth, the withdrawal of individuals from profitable pursuits for a purpose not directly profitable is a loss to the community as well as the individual, the enforcement therefore of the conditions of the axiom would be injurious to the State.

In this case the maxim *melius tutissimus ibis* will be found to be the safest and the conditions of all social obligations fulfilled by affording the class whose natural instincts lead to a military career the opportunity to pursue it.

The question of compulsory *versus* voluntary service has been agitated since it became apparent that the time had arrived when Canada should rely on her own resources for her defence now about ten years; it was urged with considerable force at the time when the Militia Act became law, officers of long standing and experience declared for the enforcement of the ballot, supporting their arguments with rare ability as well as skill.

But the Statesman had to look at the matter not from a military or a civilian point of view, but from both; he had to consider not what would be good for the force but what would be good for the whole people of whom it formed a class, and the conclusion wisely arrived at was to appeal to their patriotism as well as their military spirit to supply by voluntary service in time of peace, the duty owed the State reserving the power to enforce it in time of war, and we have the results in the last Report of the Adjutant General which states that out of a total force of 43,174 officers and men, the number mustering for the Annual Drill was 34,414 officers and men; and the ineffectives are not greater in proportion than in any other army.

The conclusion pointed out by the irresistible logic of facts is simply that the enforcement of compulsory service by the ballot is not requisite by any means at present, that its necessary application can be avoided by judiciously fostering the

present system of voluntary service relieving the officers from the onerous burthens imposed on them and as pointed out in the *Volunteer Review*, laying a tax on those whose avocations are more profitable to themselves and the State in other pursuits.

Prussian success has had the effect of directing attention from the peculiar social organization by which a whole nation was made into barrack yard soldiers; its policy is, was, and has been aggressive, established on level plains without a defensive frontier, her people were obliged to make up their minds either to be trampled under foot or reverse the operation, but the price of their safety involved the conditions that every man willing or not willing should be a soldier and spend the best years of his life at the profession.

As a necessary corollary the Government was a monarchy under which the furco of a constitution was periodically enacted by allowing a Parliament to deliberate on subjects carefully prepared beforehand by the Privy Council, over which they had as much control as the United States Congress has over President Grant's ministers; in fact their sole functions were to strengthen the power of the Crown, vote such budgets as were before them asking no questions and approve of all Royal acts.

Such a Government could easily dispose of the time of its subjects, they had no will of their own, and could not leave their place of residence without permission. As national industry was cramped to provide for national safety and pander to national egotism economy was a pure necessity, and the Prussian Army was the cheapest in the world in proportion to its numbers till our organization came into existence.

Now, the question which arises out of all this is whether it would be possible to establish such a system in Canada, for without it the ballot except in case of war would be useless—as follows: if three years ago the ballot was enforced we should have forty thousand partially trained soldiers returning to civil life. Owing to the wide area Canada presents to enterprise, the greater part of those men instead of remaining in their townships would be probably scattered over the Pacific slopes and there would have been only that number trained in the time, while under the present system at least 60,000 are partially drilled every three years by recruiting and the change of population while a large per cent. age of what may be called veteran soldiers still remain in the ranks and those men would be lost to the force on the occasion of a new levy.

The men of the second class would also be forced into a service they disliked at a time when they felt there was no necessity for such a sacrifice of time and profit, and the discontent engendered would be worse than even the obnoxious *poll tax*, and mili-

tary service would be an intolerable burden on men willing to undergo it in case of necessity, but very unwilling when there was none.

As the population from which the soldier is drawn in Canada cannot be fixed or guided by the cast iron regulations of a paternal government that makes even education compulsory, it is evident that the *prime factor* by which its armies are recruited, the ballot, is only available in Canada when a state of war substitutes the sword for the gown and places the whole power of the State in the hands of the Executive.

What the officers of the Volunteer Force should seek for is the abrogation of evils affecting the present organization which have been developed by its working, and the inauguration of measures for making the service attractive as well as remunerative to its members, the ballot should be left to fulfill its own peculiar functions.

The *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, No. LXX., contains an article on "Aikman's Instruction—Rifle and Practice Tester," of very great interest, as the invention can be applied to ordinary rifle practice or to heavy ordnance for precisely the same purpose to test the accuracy of aim.

The peculiarities of the weapon as described by the inventor (Lieut.-Colonel Aikman V. C. commanding Royal East Middlesex Militia) are the "boring out of the barrel of an ordinary rifle to the same thickness at the breech as at the muzzle thereby forming a hollow cone, and inserting therein a smaller barrel and cutting away a sufficient portion of the underpart of the larger or outer barrel to allow the smaller one to work through the same.

"The outer or half barrel is fixed to the stock and remains always stationary, while the smaller or inner one is bolted to the metal abutment fixed in the stock at the rear of its breech by a pin or bolt which forms a hinge or centre of radiation.

The breech of the smaller barrel carrying the nipple on which the hammer strikes is made sufficiently large to be flush with the outer or half barrel, the breech of which is removed to make room for the same, the breech of the smaller barrel rests against the metal abutment before mentioned fixed in the stock of the rifle, which is curved or otherwise formed to fit or work upon a corresponding concave portion of the breech of said smaller barrel resting against it and which forms a tenon or tongue which passes into a groove formed to receive it in the abutment and is made fast by a pin or bolt which forms the hinge or centre of radiation.

The larger or half barrel is fastened to the stock by means of three or more bands and a sufficient portion of the underpart of the stock is also cut away to allow the small barrel to pass through.

"The band nearest the muzzle is elongated underneath to any desired length, the two sides thereof being made parallel, forming an even slot with a solid end or base-ment, through which a screw is passed turned by means of a milled head, and at the end of this screw is formed a collar which is fitted into and works a square slide or lump, which is bored to receive the muzzle of the smaller or inner barrel, so that when the screw is turned this slide or lump working in the slot of the elongated band elevates or depresses the small barrel.

"To this elongated band are fixed two tongues or clutches running along and let into the sides of the stock and fastened thereto by means of screws thus firmly holding the elongated band in position.

"On the face of this elongated band is engraved a scale to correspond with the scale sight so that when the sighting is raised the small band is lowered or depressed proportionately by means of the screw and slide before described and regulated by the scale on the elongated band thus keeping the inner barrel always point blank to the target, irrespective of the upper barrel being raised to the long range so that when practising with the sighting fixed; say for 1,000 yards, over a range of only 100 yards, if the sighting and firing for the long distance be correct the bullet will strike the small or graduated target at the short range.

This construction is equally applicable to breech or muzzle loaders."

The invention can be affixed to ordnance, and it is claimed that there are two advantages to be derived from its use viz: economy and efficiency, either of sufficient importance in those days of costly mechanical appliances, metallic cartridges, lath turned shot and rifled shot.

It is well known that a considerable amount of ammunition is wasted in the endeavour to train Rifle or Artillery soldiers, that owing to the distance of the ranges it is not always possible to thoroughly supervise the operation of aiming, or the precise effort produced—that the proposed system by using targets of the apparent diameter of the larger targets at long range, for instance with the "Practice Tester," 50 yards will be the actual range corresponding to that sighted at 500 yards, but the target will be just the size it appears at 500 yards (less than two feet by one).

As the purpose of the invention is to give facilities for practice in sighting and aiming at any range, and at the same time afford a ready and practical test of proficiency and ensuring steady firing.

Accurate shooting involves a study of the effect of wind, light, and atmosphere; but, accurate sighting, and steady aiming must first be learnt. At present these two essentials of good shooting are taught by aiming drills, by exercise for strengthening the muscles, and by snapping, in each of

these the test of actual practical results is wanting.

It is very evident that this invention is valuable, and it will be the means of saving all Lieut.-Col. Aikman claims for it, increased efficiency, a considerable saving to service ammunition, the abolition of blank ammunition, and a saving in the wear and tear of the service weapon.

In artillery practice alone the saving of blank ammunition must be a very considerable item. It is intended that the rifles attached to Ordnance will carry a one or two pound ball.

There can be very little doubt as to the value of the proposed "Practice Tester" in Canada, it would be a valuable weapon to train recruits with, although we have not much to complain of as to the quantity of ammunition wasted, still the gain of accurate and steady shooting would be immense.

Lieut.-Colonel Aikman remarks that he has seen volunteers invariably aim during a field day, and attributed that important part of a soldier's training to the fact that they have always as a rule being more liberally supplied with ball than with the blank cartridge.

There is much value in the observation, to make good soldiers, which means steady and expert riflemen, ball cartridge judiciously used is the *prime factor*. Another paper on this subject is promised by the talented inventor.

REVIEWS.

"The *Welcome Guest* is the title of a new monthly published by the *Pure Gold* Publishing Company of Toronto. It is beautifully got up and full of interesting matter, the intention being to supply a cheap and popular magazine of useful knowledge. The cost is \$1.50 per annum.

The present number is Part I, of Vol. I and contains:

Editorial notes; Tales and Sketches; Readings and useful information. This periodical promises to be a *Welcome Guest* to Canadian Literature.

The members of the band of the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery, presented Major T. Ross with a magnificent gold ring.

This band owes its existence to the exertions, care, and public spirit of Major Ross, and in complimenting their commanding officer they showed a just appreciation of the obligations they were under to him.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday, the 18th inst:—

| | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|------------|
| BRIGHTON, Ont. | —Major A. C. Webb, | \$2.00. |
| NORTH RIDGES. | —Capt. Billings, (per Agent) | \$2.00 |
| PRESBOTT. | —Lt.-Col. H. D. Jessup, | do. \$1.00 |
| MONTREAL, Que. | —Major F. Cole, | do. \$2.00 |
| HALIFAX, N.S. | —Lt.-Col. Creighton, | do. \$5.00 |

CANADA'S EMBLEM.

BY W. BIRCH CANAVAN, TORONTO.

Let older nations proudly praise the emblems of their frame,
That sounding down thro' ages long have won immortal name;
Let Britain, greatest of them all, but praise her glorious three,
That like her sons are joined as one in Canada the Free.

Old Erin's Shamrock, England's Rose, and Scotland's Thistle green,
Awake the love of Britain's sons in many a far-off scene;
And nowhere in the wide world o'er, those glorious symbols three,
Are truly honor'd more than here in Canada the Free.

But there's another Emblem yet, dearer to us than all,
That tells of happy hearts and homes and Freedom's joyous call;
A magic light—a beacon bright—to myriads o'er the sea,
Our Emblem chief, the Maple Leaf, of Canada the Free.

It breathes no tale of ancient feuds, betrays no barren soil,
But welcomes to our grand old woods the honest sons of toil;
Gives equal rights and equal laws to all who o'er the sea,
Our Emblem chief, the Maple Leaf, of Canada the Free.

Then while we prize, with children's love, the Shamrock and the Rose,
The Thistle and the Fleur de Lys, forget not that there grows,
Upon our broad and fertile soil a noble forest tree,
With graceful leaf, the Emblem chief, of Canada the Free.
—Canadian Monthly.

ARTILLERY RETROSPECT OF THE LAST GREAT WAR.

By LIET.-COL. T. B. STRANGE, DOMINION ARTILLERY.

Now, for the artillery lessons we have to learn. The efficiency of artillery must be considered as *Scientific, Technical and Tactical*.

SCIENTIFIC.

Comparing the French and German artillery officers under the first head, I am inclined to think the French artillery officer, being a competitive *élève* of the *cole Polytechnique* was more highly trained to pure mathematics than the German, to the exclusion of more practical artillery knowledge; for an instance is recorded of an artillery officer of the French Imperial Guard expressing himself ignorant of the fact that rifling produced deviation or constant deflexion on the projectile of his own piece. This neglect of practical artillery is further shewn in the fact that the French artillery drill-books contain no gunnery rules, while the Germans are carefully instructed. We may infer therefore, that there may be high scientific training in pure mathematics without corresponding practical training; indeed the means is often substituted for the end. Mathematics may be looked at as a species of mental gymnastics; yet some professors would lead us to suppose they are the end and aim of life, civil and military.

TECHNICAL.

From a technical artillery point of view, we must consider both the gun and the gunner.

The much abused rifle gun of France, it must be remembered is the oldest in Europe. The march of the artillery of the first Napoleon was muffled from Austrian ears by hyr-bands round the wheels. The astute nephew introduced rifle guns, and after passing them over the Alps in packing cases marked

"glass with care," startled Europe and shattered the Austrian reserves at Mgenta and Solferino. There was some excuse for reposing on laurels thus gained; and we must not forget that the last British muzzle-loading rifle field gun, the hardest hitting, farthest ranging, most accurate gun in the world, is but a modification of the French system applied to steel and wrought iron instead of bronze. The magnitude of misfortune must not lead us to ignore the military sagacity of Napoleon III, and the French artillery in the earlier days of the Empire. It only shows that laurels are not to be rested upon; and there is, alas! no truce to preparation for the Great game of war.

It was principally a matter of economy that compelled the officers of the French artillery to rest content with their old guns in very many instances smooth bores filled up, without ever being recast.

And when recast, our experience at Woolwich would tend to show that the older bronze is better than the new. Like many ancient arts, it has fallen into inefficiency from disuse. The metal was soft, and was said to wear so quickly as to produce inaccuracy; using up some of the old guns possibly necessitated a larger calibre than the length of projectile admitted. We see from the following table, taking the ordinary field gun of both countries:

French 4 pounder—calibre, 3.41"—gives an area of 9 square inches, nearly resistance to air; initial velocity, 1066 feet per second.

Prussian 4 pounder—calibre, 3.089"—gives an area of 7 square inches nearly, resistance to air; initial velocity, 1181 feet per second.

Therefore, the French shell, which offers more resistance to the air, starts with less velocity than the Prussian, and a higher trajectory, which means less accuracy or margin of error, less range, less striking power.

It must be borne in mind in considering the following table, that the nomenclature of rifled field guns in England differs from that of other countries. We speak of the gun by the actual weight of the elongated projectile it throws, while foreign artillerists designate the rifled piece by the weight of spherical projectile fitting the bore. Comparing the calibre and weight of projectiles, it will be seen that the Prussian and French 4 pounder correspond with the English 9-pounder, though the weight of the English gun is 8 cwt. against 5½ cwt. of the Prussian gun, and 6½ cwt. of the French. This would, at first sight, seem a disadvantage; but English horses are more powerful than continental horses, and two or three cwt. on wheels divided between six horses, is not a matter of much moment. The disadvantage is more than compensated for by the increased charge and power of the English gun; indeed many British artillerists regret that the projectile was not elongated so as to weigh 12 lbs., which would give a more effective capacity of shell; and though the initial velocity would be less, yet the terminal velocity would be greater at 2,000 yards and upwards, even if fired with the the same charge,—because the 9 and 12-pounder shells exposing only the same sectional area of resistance to air, the latter has greater weight to overcome that resistance. The Prussian gun which throws a 15-lb. shell, and only weighs 8½ cwt. was found an effective and mobile gun; the French 12 cwt. gun, throwing a 25 lb. projectile, being cumbersome in the field.

I fear the English Field Artillery will be too heavily handicapped with their new 16-pounder of 13 cwt. which is a powerful gun;

but the weight of shell being great, very few rounds can be carried into action.

The Prussians, during the war, confined themselves to the use of common shell. The practice of the quack, who uses only one kind of pill for the destruction of men, is admitted by the Prussians themselves to be inapplicable to the varying circumstances of war, which demand the occasional use of shrapnel as well as common shell. With the introduction of the former, for which a time fuze is most suitable, the Prussians must follow the English through the difficulties they have overcome.

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE RANGES OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN FIELD GUNS.

| Nation. | Nature of gun. | Calibre. | Charge. | Net weight of common shell filled. | Initial velocity. | Range, in yards. |
|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| BRITISH | 16-pr. M. F. of 12 cwt. | 4.774" | 110 lbs. | 110 lbs. | 1100 | 1100 |
| PRUSSIAN | 16-pr. M. F. of 8 cwt. | 3.089" | 118 lbs. | 118 lbs. | 1181 | 1181 |
| FRENCH | 16-pr. M. F. of 12 cwt. | 4.774" | 110 lbs. | 110 lbs. | 1100 | 1100 |
| AUSTRIAN | 16-pr. M. F. of 8 cwt. | 3.089" | 118 lbs. | 118 lbs. | 1181 | 1181 |
| AMERICAN | 16-pr. M. F. of 12 cwt. | 4.774" | 110 lbs. | 110 lbs. | 1100 | 1100 |

The Prussians used only a percussion fuze requiring no adjustment. The French time fuzes were almost invariably short set, and the projectile comparatively harmless.

But I am of opinion the main difference lay in the man and his training. Was the French gunner educated up to his weapon? The Prussian system of universal service forces into the ranks of their artillery a very large proportion of highly educated intelligent men. It was an easy task to select those who combined intelligence with natural quick sight and steadiness of nerve, and entrust the pointing of guns to these men only.

The French army, like the English, being recruited mainly from the poorer and less educated classes, it is more difficult to get this selection of marksmen. In the British service it has not yet been attempted, and thousands of pounds sterling are fired away by men who may be short-sighted or too illiterate to read the figures on a tangent scale or time-piece. In the French service there was an effort to remedy this by selecting *pointeurs*; but the character of the French seems to place them at a disadvantage in the use of arms of precision, and the old *Fureur Francaise* of historic chivalry has a tendency to waste ammunition.

If I may venture to form an opinion, and be permitted to express it, it appears to me that the French *habitan*, whether it be that he is more directly descended from the old Norman type, or that two centuries of residence under the rigours of a climate as severe as that of Scandinavia, the original cradle of his race, have cooled down the excitability and given him the character as well as something of the *physique* of the Teuton,—whatever be the cause, I believe he makes an excellent gunner; and I cannot but have confidence in the military future of a force in which are happily blended the descendants of those who fought under Wolfe and Montcalm. Past fields of victory, gained by combined French and English Canadians on this continent, point to the same conclusion.

TACTICAL.

The first artillery tactical consideration is mobility, without which there can be no application of tactics in the field.

The French had no practical mobility, for they had no means of carrying the gunners (except for the few horse artillery of the guard). Their light guns well horsed could move with facility; but the men were carried on ammunition waggons which had to be left far in the rear out of fire. A gun without a gunner, is the same as a body without a soul.

Until the present year, the English and French were the only two powers who retained this antiquated system. The Prussians carry sufficient gunners to work the gun on axle-tree seats and limber boxes. Even if it were agreeable to a mixed audience, time will not permit me to go into details of artillery tactical lessons; suffice it to say generally, that the last is the only war in which both sides have been completely armed with breech loading small arms and rifled cannon. Previous struggles show us chiefly what to avoid; and though general principles remain unaltered, their application must not be fettered by the old stereotyped idea that artillery must conform to its infantry—for, as a rule, the limit of infantry fire is the commencement of modern artillery efficacy.

Its double action, as divisional or supporting, and reserve or striking, in obedience to a master mind, must never be lost sight of. Artillery action, therefore, more than ever requires an artillery head. The dictum of the first Napoleon, that "the general engagement once begun, he who has the address to bring suddenly and unknown to the enemy, an unexpected amount of artillery to bear upon the most important points, is sure to carry them," remains unchanged, but it is to be acted upon, not in a spirit of servile imitation, by an agglomeration of guns at close range, but when practicable, by a dispersion of batteries and a concentration of fire.

Everything points to the fact that field artillery is not a force to be extemporized on in emergency; and Prussian experience of ar-

tillery failure in 1866 (for there has been Prussian failure) shows, in the words of Captain Hozier, "that a large infusion of raw elements into Field-Artillery, to strengthen it suddenly, defeated its object by crippling the efficiency of batteries." This paper may appear meagre; the subject has already been overwritten; but I have sifted my facts on the very ground of the theatre of war, among the very actors themselves; and I have not neglected to avail myself of pamphlets and books—amongst others that of Captain Hozier, formerly of the Royal Artillery, and a work full of interest that lately came into my hands in this city—"The Franco-German War," by Elihu Rich. The subject of modern sieges is too large to be included in this paper, which must already have taxed your patience. I think the last and most important lesson we have to lay to heart as citizens and soldiers, is that neither science, strategy, technical or tactical skill, can avail anything to the armies of a people who subordinate these things to the necessities of a political faction.

We copy the following humorous description of a "base ball club" at Dundas, from an exchange. It is fully equal to anything of Mark Twains and very much in his style.

"Yo nine" of Dundas, if the following sketch of their individual capabilities is to be received as reliable, must belong to the order of invincibles. The Champions, of Guelph, will require to look to their laurels:

"The pitcher for the summer of 1872 had been practising for several weeks outside of the town limits, and though not feeling well can throw a regulation ball with such swiftness that it cannot be seen unless covered with phosphorus, and often the friction occasioned by its passage through the air causes a heat so great as to burn the ball to ashes before it reaches the catcher, who only finds a mass of cinder in his hand. The assistant or reserve pitcher has been practising but a few weeks, but he can throw a ball through eighteen inches of oak plank now and if he keeps on, the man on deck will be compelled to encase his stomach with a monitor turret and other armor, or suffer the consequences.

"The catcher has been for three weeks just engaged in breaking up pig iron at the foundry, and to still further toughen his hands, he allows the big twenty-ton trip hammer to drop on them two hours each day; they are now about the size of a wind mill, and if a ball gets by him it will be by traversing the atmosphere of an adjoining county. The reader can gamble on this.

"The first baseman is trying the diet system to steady his nerves, and can let a mule kick him in the abdomen without winking. He will never move his foot from a sand bag unless it be in the line of his duty, and the runner for the first base may light upon him like a night hawk on a June bug without making him swerve a hair.

"The second baseman has developed himself more especially for miscellaneous and active service. He can stand on his head, catch a ball with his feet, reverse his position and knock a grass hopper off from a mullein stalk at eighty rods, nine times out of ten. There will be no use in a runner trying to dodge him, for he has globe sights on his nose, and can plumb a man in the hull or rigging, just as he chooses.

"The short stop is probably the best man for this position that can be found this side of the Suez canal. He is short himself, and has lived on pie-crust all winter, can turn

thirteen somersaults without spitting on his hands, and catch a ball with equal facility in either his hand or his teeth.

"The third baseman has been making sauerkraut and riding a velocipede all winter to develop the muscles of his lower limbs, which are immense, and give him the appearance of being troubled with elephantiasis. But don't fool yourself; he can run down a giraffe in three minutes, and can bat a ball so far that his opponents never think of chasing them the same day they are hit, but proceed with a new ball.

"The three fielders have been frisking about in the country all winter, and drinking angle-worm oil to give suppleness to their limbs. They go on all fours faster than many professionals can run, and are so limber that circus men died off like sheep after seeing them perform once.

In fact, we may well be proud of our club for the present year, and if there is any organization in the country that can compete with them, let them draw on us at six months' sight through the United States Treasury Department (or sooner if they get a sight of us,) stating how many dollars worth of confidence they feel in their favourite club.

We do not forget our club manager, who is all that a father could be to his boys, and who does much more than his name would indicate to make the season and its matches successful.

"The scorer for the present year has been selected as the champion whittler of the country. He has purchased a bran new knife and two thousand shingles, and will keep his notches on the double entry plan, that is one entry for the other side and two cuts for his own."

LARGE GOLD CAKES FROM VICTORIA.—Last month's Australian mail brought a statement that the largest cake of gold ever seen was exhibited in Sandhurst and Melbourne, the weight of which was 2,564 oz, with a value of over £10,000. That cake was the result of a fortnights work of the Great Extended Hustler's Quarz Mining Company, Sandhurst; but the same company in their next fortnight's work, altogether surpassed their previous success, and turned out a cake weighing no less than 3,764 oz. and worth more than £15,000. The yield from quartz mines now exceeds that from alluvial mines. It is stated that the Stockyard Creek diggings, situated near Port Albert, and close to the most southern part of the Australian continent may be now classed among the permanent gold fields of the colony. These diggings which were only discovered some few months ago, are situated in a part of the colony not previously found to be payable as a goldfield, and it is thought that very shortly the country between them and the next diggings some forty or fifty miles inland, will be all found to be more or less of a gold-bearing character. At present the country referred to is an almost impenetrable scrub, in which it is next to impossible for travellers to penetrate, but it is expected that tracks will soon be cut through it, after which prospecting in it will no doubt be energetically carried on. In December two nuggets, weighing respectively 21 oz. and 32 oz. were obtained in one claim at Stockyard Creek. Reports of large fields in other districts, are also reported.

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,

SIR:—With a reference to a very pertinent letter, in one of your late issues, under the signature of "ROLLO," I would observe, if it may not aspire to entire originality, it has nevertheless struck the key note of which every volunteer should take up the refrain, until the echoes of its reiteration rouse the authorities to the sense of the actual unsatisfactory, anomalous condition of the country's Volunteer Force.

In hazarding a few remarks upon a subject so exhaustively discussed as that of Militia Officers, I can entertain not the slightest hope of advancing anything new or striking. But as I advocate reiteration it may be permitted me to observe with regard to the exoteric working of our present military system, that all officers who have strained their patriotism, to set Troop or Company in the Field must along with myself, continue to retain a lively sense of the humiliating ordeal to be submitted to as necessary for the carrying out of the annual militia programme.

I feel assured that at this moment the majority of officers have to deplore the attenuation going on in their commands; the plain truth is, that an atrophy of a most virulent type, is fast depleting the volunteer ranks, and if not by some means quickly arrested, volunteer officers must be prepared in future to—with what assumption of dignity they can—parade or lead a skeleton. The anomaly—here I reiterate again,—of one portion of a community being expected to practice a Spartan-like self-abnegation, while the residue are perfectly more than content, to revel in an intense impatriotic selfishness, would inevitably ruin any association however able and energetic its administration.

The defenders and advocates of the present system, have apparently, no hesitation in offering a radical cure for the trifling contratemps to which company officers are subject in the performance of what is, but under a proper military system would not be their duty. "The officer not popular enough to parade a good quota of his command when called upon should resign." This is the panacea for all the ills the present military system is heir to. But however brilliant this new phase in political economy, it is very suggestive of transferring the soldier's allegiance from the state, to the safe keeping of the enviable officer prominent, in the somewhat dubious *savior vice* that lures young heroes to the field. Surely all that is required in a good officer is an anxious care for his men's welfare; a strict impartiality in regimental and company details: a kind affability which avoids the familiarity that breeds contempt; but no over-

stained courtesy should be permitted to stultify the *pleno jure* which he represents. The officer who does less cannot claim to be a good one, and he who concedes more forfeits the social status a commission is held to confer.

We have all the requisite material for the formation of a most efficient military force. A comprehensive Militia Act; a minister of defence (why not of war) fully competent to carry out the clauses of the bill he so happily inaugurated; a gallant approved soldier, as Adjutant General to mould the material placed in his hands into good soldiers, and a host of intelligent, loyal militia officers to lend their aid. Then why delay longer the only alternative compulsory enlistment? And I have no hesitation in believing that any measure founded upon this principle would soon become popular. There exist in communities an innate love of fair play, which go far to reconcile the country to a system that demands the military service due to the state, from rich and poor alike.

Having been a volunteer from the inception of the system, I am naturally anxious to see it prosperous and progressive; but no optimism can ignore facts, and I can only trust a very mediocre prescience that can only anticipate disastrous decay for the Force under its present regime, may prove prophetically false.

I remain, Sir,

Yours &c.,

AN OLD HAND,

New Hamburg, May 13th, 1872.

FROM MONTREAL.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Although nothing positive has been officially stated, it is generally understood that a Camp will be formed this summer somewhat similar to that of last year, with this exception, that Laprairie may not be the encampment ground; this is to be regretted and it is not received with favor. Excepting St. Johns, there is no place better adapted for a camp than Laprairie, and being within easy access of Montreal makes it a very desirable spot. It is said too that the camp is to be formed at the end of June; this is a great mistake, merchants, clerks, and farmers, will be excessively busy about that time and it will be next to impossible to obtain the men. The beginning of August would be far more suitable time.

It is to be hoped that the staff of last year will be re-appointed, they proved a very efficient one at last camp with and the experience they have had will be doubly so this year.

Mr. John Martin has organized and raised another troop in addition to No. 1, this will give us a squadron.

FIRST OR PRINCE OF WALES RIFLES.—The Rifle Association in connection with this regiment held their first prize meeting at the ranges, Point St. Charles, on Saturday, com-

mencing at 2 p. m. A strong wind was blowing, which made good scoring difficult. The first match was for three prizes—\$5, \$3, and \$1; range, 200 and 300 yards, 5 shots at each. The first prize was won by Corporal Hill, 24 points; the second by Sergeant Porteous, 23; and the third by Sergeant Quinn, 22. The second match was a 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each. The first prize was taken by Captain Stevenson, 31 points; the second by Sergeant Quinn, 29 points; and the third by Corporal Hill, 29 points. The third match was for those who had never before won a prize, range 200 yards, 7 shots. The first prize, \$4, was won by Drum-Major Bullie; 2nd, \$2, by Corporal Robinson; 3rd, \$1, by Corporal Johnson. Lieut. E. W. Mudgo acted as Executive Officer and Lieut. Col. Bond presented the prizes to the lucky winners.

The crack shots of the Victoria Rifles desiring a trial of skill with the marksmen of the Prince of Wales' Regiment, issued a challenge to that effect which was at once accepted and the match arranged for Saturday next at Point St. Charles. Five men will constitute a team, and the ranges are 200, 400, 500 and 600 yards, the prize being a purse of \$100.

B.

THE ALABAMA MISUNDERSTANDING.

The extent to which business has been injured by the Alabama misunderstanding, will be evident from the subjoined extract from a circular recently issued by the London stock Exchange:—

"Considering the growing magnitude of the operations between the two countries, it may safely be asserted that the interruption to business caused by the Alabama question has been the greatest of all the consequential damages. Whether the Alabama contributed to prolonging the war in the surprising way attributed to her in the American "case," or exercised a more influence or effect in that direction than the Flying Dutchman, as Mr. Moore (himself an American) says she has undoubtedly exercised a most pernicious influence on international operations and on the securities of the United States. A large volume of emigration was setting from the United Kingdom towards the republic, of a class, too strongly influenced by national sentiment. Young gentlemen, with from £1,000 to £2,000, were making up parties for cattle raising in Kansas, wine growing in California, beet sugar manufacturing in Colorado, grazing and agriculture in Virginia, while numberless settlements were in formation along the great trunk railway lines in process of construction. These parties generally are organized during the winter, and proceed early in the spring, so the difficulty arose in time to derange many plans, and to deprive the United States of much capital and many valuable settlers. A glance at the companies lately launched will satisfy all that the attraction of the United States as a field for investment has been steadily on the increase. The sum lately directed to America has been enormous, but the first breath of the coming trouble stopped it instantly, and it will be found much easier to stop it than to renew the desire for American investment. Without grave reason, no statesman should interfere with operations so important and beneficial; but the statesmen of both countries are, in truth, ignorant of what is going on in this way among the people, and at Washington they know nothing of the harm done in this direction.