

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

OTTAWA, CANADA, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1875.

The Volunteer Review
is published *EVERY TUESDAY MORNING*, at
OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by **DAWSON
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in advance.

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

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected com-
munications. Correspondents must invariably
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All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not
be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the
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the movements and doings of their respective
Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching
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C. L. BOSSE Montreal

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WEEKLY, AND DAILY FOR 1876.

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THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavour to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

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

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of the paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of pre-paid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to set up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, post-paid, for a year.

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17-28

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AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1875.

No. 18.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We are glad to learn that a saluting Battery is shortly to be erected on Major's Hill. His Excellency the Governor General left Ottawa yesterday for Europe.

We understand the By-Law Committee of the City Council have drafted a By-Law for the granting of a bonus of \$100,000 to the Canada Central Railway, conditionally upon the company completing the extension of the road to Pembroke within the term of twelve months, and upon their giving bonds for the construction of a direct road from Ottawa to Arnprior within five years.

The aggregate amount of the contracts let on account of the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway is \$7,010,480. Of this amount \$2,649,295 will be expended between Ottawa and Lake Nipissing.

While repairing a gas reservoir attached to the house of the Hon. T. N. Gibbs, Oshawa, one of the men used a lighted match to test a current of air in connection with the machine. It was supposed the reservoir had been cleared of gas, but the match was no sooner lighted than an explosion took place. Four men including Mr. Gibbs, were injured and burnt, but none of them fatally.

Capt. Dick, of the steamer *City of Toronto* reported that on the morning of the 27th ult., he found the Lake frozen over all the way from Toronto to Niagara a quarter to half an inch thick. He never knew of such an occurrence before, and attributes it to the dead calm prevailing the night previous.

The *Ontario Gazette* contains a notice by Hon. Mr. McKellar, calling upon all persons claiming any portion of the reward offered for the bringing the murderer of Thomas Scott to trial, to send in their claims and the evidence of what action they have taken to enable them to share in the reward.

The large emigration, some ten thousand, now on the way to the Province of Manitoba, is likely to double the trade and population of Winnipeg during the coming summer.

The Bank of Montreal has declared a dividend of seven per cent for the half year just closed. \$300,000 is carried to the 'rest.'

The competition for places on the team to take part in the International Match in June next, took place on Saturday at Creedmoor. The following are some of the scores made: Capt. H. Fulton, 153; Gen. T. S. Dakin, 146; Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, 145; G. W. Yull, 139; A. V. Caulfield, jr., 131; R. C. Calemant, 123. The shots were made at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, and would have been better but for the unfavorable state of the weather for shooting.

The proclamation of Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India, settles the difficulty in the Residency of Baroda, of which Mulhar Rao, who was charged with an attempt to poison the British representative, was prince. The trial of the prince was brought to a standstill by the disagreement of the quasi-legal commission appointed to determine the case, and the Viceroy assumed a somewhat bold, but perhaps well warranted stand by taking the case out of the hands of the tribunal and dealing out judgment himself. His proclamation declares that the Guikwar and all his issue are precluded from all rights appertaining to the sovereignty of the country. The Viceroy announced that his decided action is based, not so much upon the recent trial, as upon the notorious misconduct and the general misgovernment and incapacity of the Guikwar. In his belief the restoration of Mulhar Rao to power would be much against the true interests of Baroda, and he has, therefore, deemed it proper to ostracize him and his posterity from power. But Mulhar Rao belongs to a line who have held sway in Baroda from time immemorial, and in view of the veneration in which the natives hold a ruler of such decent, and the importance they attach to family antiquity, the Viceroy has concluded not to take the princely sovereignty away from the family but will select one of the Guikwar's family to reign.

An insurrection is reported from Cuba, but the rebels were put down and dispersed, seventy of their number being killed.

A terrible scourge is reported from Tennessee in the shape of buffalo gnats, many small planters in that State being ruined in consequence of their horses and mules having been killed by these pests. It is stated that 200 horses and mules have died in three days in one district.

It is rumored in diplomatic circles in Berlin that the German Government, desirous not to lose sight of the new military organization in France, has sent a number of superior officers to Paris charged with giving it the fullest information as to the progress of that organization.

New and stringent orders have been issued to give a wide berth to curious spectators hanging about the new fortifications of Paris. There are wonderful stories current of German spies taking plans of the forts with a newly-invented and almost microscopic photographic apparatus.

A French Christian Brother, returning from a mission to the Caspian Sea brought with him a plant said to be an infallible remedy for scurvy. Mr. Domeaux has presented a report on its merit to the Academy of Sciences, from which it appears that the plant can be acclimatized in Europe and will prove of the greatest value.

The ceremony of the installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Masons of Great Britain took place in the Albert Hall, in the presence of an immense concourse of Masons.

The workmen of West London are taking steps to present Dr. Kenealy with a handsome silver inkstand.

A Bavarian marksman recently split with a rifle ball an apple on the head of his boy, a lad of eleven years, at a distance of 210 feet, and was going to repeat it when the neighbours interfered.

It is said that Gustav Dore is to receive \$50,000 for a series of designs for a new edition of Shakespeare.

The Orleans Princes continue to sell their estates in Brittany. The farm of Quellebe'longing to them has just been sold for 2,500,000 francs.

The British Admiralty is directing attention to the importance of affording means whereby all seamen in the service may be taught to swim.

The Chinese Government have applied through the regular diplomatic channel for the admission into the English Navy of a number of Chinese cadets.

An American passed a short time in Berlin recently with his Persian bride, whom he purchased of her father in Teheran, where he was engaged in the fur traffic.

Orders have been circulated throughout the British Navy for the recognition and salute of the Spanish Monarchical flag by ships of war at home and in foreign ports.

Sir John Hawkshaw, the eminent engineer, has undertaken the task of cleansing the river Clyde, in Scotland. It is a work of magnitude, and will doubtless occupy several months.

The best result ever attained with any gun in existence is said to have been arrived at a few days ago with a 38-ton Woolwich gun, at the proof butts in the Government marshes, adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. The gun was being fired to determine the proper proof charge for guns of its class, and when discharged with 150 pounds of gunpowder and an 800-pound projectile it recorded the extraordinary velocity of 1,503 feet per second, the pressure on the inner surface of the gun at the same time remaining moderate. This result is due to the use of the newly-designed cubical gunpowder.

At the reception given to M. Chivalier, the distinguished French economist in Birmingham, John Bright said speaking of free trade, that it was ludicrous for the United States to invite foreign manufacturers to compete at an exhibition when a protective tariff prevented them from competing in American Markets.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 22nd April, 1875.

No. 1.

MILITIA.

To be Assistant Inspector of Artillery for the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with Head Quarters at St. John, N. B.

Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Jago, formerly of the Royal Artillery, and late Assistant Adjutant General of the New Brunswick Provincial Artillery.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

Stores not required as equipment.

Deputy Adjutants General of Districts will take the necessary steps to cause the return into District Stores of all arms and articles of equipment, in possession of any corps, not required as part of the authorized equipment.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

15th Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign Robert Crockett, M. S., vice McLaren promoted.

48th "Lennox and Addington" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company.

The Head Quarters of this Company are hereby changed from Nanawee to Odessa.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major John Walker, M. S., 7th Battalion, from 8th April, 1875.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

8th Battalion, "Stadacona Rifles."

To be Paymaster:

Quartermaster Peter Edward Poulin, vice Frew.

To be Quarter Master:

Honorary Captain Charles Edwin Howliwell,

from Retired List, vice Poulin appointed Paymaster.

65th Battalion or "Mount Royal Rifles."
No. 2 Company Montreal

Captain Moise Trudeau, M. S., is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

The resignation of Lieutenant A. A. Ste. Marie, M. S., his hereby accepted.

No. 3 Company, Montreal.

The resignation of Captain J. Alderic Guimet, M. S., is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Ensign Jared Boone, M. S., No. 2 Company 71st Battalion, from 31st March, 1875.

No. 2.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SECOND CLASS "SHORT COURSE" CERTIFICATES.

Corporal William Johnston, Surin Garrison Battery.

Acting Bombardier Henry Peck, Toronto, Garrison Battery.

SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
York.	—Private Joshua William Hendersen, 71st Bat.
do	—Color Sergeant Daniel Hildreth Jones, 67th Battalion.
do	—Private William Alexr. Livingstone, 71st Battalion.
do	—Private William Henry Reid, 71st Battalion.
do	—Color Sergt. Thomas Smith, 71st Batt.

ERRATUM in General Order (4), 9th April, 1875, read "Ensign Jared Boone 71st Battalion," instead of "Jared Boone."

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Halifax City.	—Private W. L. Brown, 63rd Battalion.
do	—Sergeant R. Langille 66th Battalion.
do	—Private F. J. Micklewright, 63rd Batt.
do	—Private William F. Mitchell, 63rd Batt.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

HEAD QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 23rd April, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS (7).

ACTIVE MILITIA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL DRILL OF 1875 76
DOMINION OF CANADA.

1. Corps which have not completed the drill for 1874-75, may complete the same prior to the 30th June next, under provisions of the General Order (14) 3rd June, 1874, and pay will issue therefor,—but such corps are not authorized to perform the annual paid drill for 1875.

The annual drill for 1875 will be performed in the same manner as in previous years, and will be held in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick, in which the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry Corps within the Brigade Division, authorized to attend such camps will be concentrated, the Cavalry, and Infantry for twelve days and the Field Artillery for sixteen days drill and training.

In order to keep the expenditure for drill and training within the appropriation made by Parliament, and to permit as many as possible of the corps now on the strength of the active militia to perform drill, the nominal strength of each troop of cavalry, Garrison Battery of Artillery, Company of Rifles, Infantry and Engineers, for drill pay, is not to exceed two officers and and 30 non-commissioned officers and men, with an addition for those in Battalion of 3, per company, for staff sergeants and bandmen.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and men will be paid only for the days they are actually present in camp, as follows: The officers and non-commissioned officers the pay of their rank, the men sixty cents per diem; for horses of mounted officers, and for Troops of Cavalry and Field Batteries of Artillery, one dollar per diem; in addition to free rations for the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and free forage for the horses.

The time actually and necessarily occupied going to camp in the first instance, and returning to their homes after completion of the annual drill, to be counted as part of the number of days in camp.

Only those troops of Cavalry the Head Quarters of which are within 50 miles of the place fixed upon for holding a Brigade camp are to be permitted to join such camp, in any such case the Troop is to march to and from camp,—in all other cases Troops of Cavalry are to drill under the same regulations, relating to pay, &c., as provided for city corps or for isolated companies of Infantry, according to circumstances, Field Batteries of Artillery proceeding to camp, are to march going and returning.

Deputy Adjutants General to arrange the time most convenient for the camps in their respective districts, and notify the same to Head-Quarters.

PAY.

2. The following are the established net rates of pay, per diem, for corps in Brigade Camp;—	
Lieut.-Colonel in command of a Batt.	\$4 87
Majors	3 90
Captain	2 82
Lieutenant	1 58
Ensign, 2nd Lieutenant or Cornet	1 28
Adjutant, with rank of Lieutenant	2 44
do do Ensign	2 13
Paymaster	3 05
Surgeon	3 65
Assistant-Surgeon	2 43

Quarter-Master.....	1	94
Sergeant-Major.....	1	90
Quarter-Master Sergeant.....		90
Paymaster's Clerk.....		90
Orderly Room Clerk.....		90
Hospital Sergeant.....		90
Pay Sergeants.....		80
Sergeants.....		70
Corporals.....		60
Buglers and Trumpeters.....		40
Privates.....		60

Only those officers whose appointments have been notified from Head-Quarters will be authorized to receive pay.

Officers and men must bear in mind that in all cases of leave of absence from camp, no pay is to be drawn for the day or days any officer or man is absent on pass or leave.

The Brigade Staff Officers not on permanent pay, will be allowed one day's pay and allowances after the breaking up of camp, in order that they may on that day complete the work connected with their several duties in camp, and submit the accounts, reports and returns relating thereto.

Regimental officers who may be required to act temporarily in a higher regimental position than their regimental rank, will only receive the pay of their actual rank.

No mounted officer will receive allowance for more than one horse, actually used by him.

The pay for horses will cover any expense incurred for shoeing while at drill.

RATIONS.

3. The daily scale of ration for each officer, non-commissioned officer and man at Brigade camps of exercise will be as follows:—

- 1 1/2 lb. of bread.
- 1 lb. of meat.
- 1 lb. of potatoes.
- 2 oz. of sugar.
- 1/2 oz. of coffee.
- 1/2 oz. of tea.
- 1/2 oz. of salt.
- 3/4 oz. of pepper.
- 3 oz. of cheese.
- 1 oz. pearl barley.

FORAGE.

- 10 lbs. oats, and
- 15 lbs. hay for each horse.

FUEL.

Fuel for cooking will be allowed: for officers' Mess, each officer not exceeding 1 ration; non-commissioned officers and men, not exceeding 1 ration for each 7 men per diem.

The ration of fuel wood will be one inch running measure; each cord of wood rep. senting 96 rations.

Every Troop, Company or Corps attending Brigade Camps, will bring with them their own camp kettles, tins, or cooking utensils, and in consideration thereof a special allowance of \$6 per Troop or Company, and \$10 per Field Battery, which actually performs the drill in Camp will be allowed, and may be charged at the end of the Acquittance-Roll, on a certificate from the Commanding Officer at the end of the Roll, that they have been provided by the Troop, Company, or Corps.

SUPPLY REGULATIONS.

4. When the formation of a Camp of Exercise is authorized at any place under the above regulations the Deputy Adjutant General of the District within which such

Brigade Camp may be formed will call for tenders from tradesmen in the locality by advertisement in some local newspaper, and by causing handbills to be posted prior to the date of assembly in camp, for supplies of food, fuel, wood, and forage required for issue during the continuance of the camp. Tenders for approval of the Minister of Militia and Defence, to be sent in on forms, with printed conditions thereon, supplied by the Department—and some known person residing in the locality of the proposed camp should be named in the advertisement and handbills, from whom those desirous of tendering for supplies may obtain the necessary blank forms to enable them to do so.

Previous to the Assembly of the corps in camp a supply officer will be appointed, who will be under the immediate orders of the officer commanding the corps and whose duty will be to receive supplies from the several contractors, see that they are strictly in accordance with contract, and, when approved, to issue the same on ration returns, or requisitions to the several corps in camp entitled to receive them. It will also be his duty, immediately after the breaking up of the camp to make up his accounts of receipts and issues; and certify the accounts of contractors in accordance therewith.—also to send through the Officer Commanding the Camp for the District Paymaster an abstract of receipts and issues, with the original Ration Returns and requisitions as vouchers for the accounts to be paid.

In order that those duties may be properly performed the supply officer is not to be employed for mounted or any other duties.

As each corps will provide itself with cooked rations for the first day appointed for Brigade camp, the issue of rations in such camps will commence on the morning of the second day.

Rations will be drawn by the supply officer from the contractor on requisition; and by commanding officer of corps from the supply officer upon daily Ration Returns. The necessary printed forms will be supplied by the Department.

The commanding officer of any corps is allowed to draw rations only for the actual number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of his corps present in camp for the day such rations are required.

The officer commanding the camp will make requisition upon the supply officer, for such rations as may be required for the Brigade Staff doing duty in camp.

The daily supply rations for battalions to be asked for and received from the supply officer in bulk—the distribution to companies therein will be made by the battalion quarter-master.

The authorized form only to be used by troops, batteries and companies, and the Ration Returns, when received by the quarter-master from the several companies in battalion, will form the basis for the demand upon the supply officer for the rations in bulk required for the day for the battalion. The accuracy of this return, No. 176, must be checked by the daily Parade State, No. 164, of the corps or battalion and certified by the officer commanding the camp, and should any excess of rations be drawn by any corps, the officer commanding the camp will be held responsible that the value of the excess is made good by such corps.

On the breaking up of every camp, arrangements according to circumstances must be made by the Deputy Adjutant General of the District for the care, preser-

vation, and return of all equipments; tents must be dry before being packed, and the value of all damages and deficiencies must be deducted from the drill pay before the corps leave camp. Officers commanding corps will be careful to make this known to all under their command and will see it carried out.

No writing, printing or defacement of any kind upon any tent issued for use at any camp, is to be permitted.

Commanding Officers of corps are reminded that they are liable to be called upon to pay for any arms, articles of clothing or regimental equipment, which may be found deficient at the inspection next after the termination of the training.

TRANSPORT.

5. Local arrangements for transport of all corps proceeding to and from the Annual Camps of exercise by rail or steamboat, will be made by Deputy Adjutants General Commanding Military Districts. The transport of corps to be by those railway and steamboat lines whose tenders have been approved of at head quarters.

As Railway Companies agree to a reduced rate for the double journey, requisitions should be to cover the journey both ways, for all corps proceeding and returning by the same conveyance.

Officers and men proceeding from camp on leave of absence, are under no circumstances to be furnished with transport at the public expense.

All requisitions for transport to be signed by the Deputy Adjutant General of the District.

Accounts for transport in any district are to be sent in the first instance to the Deputy Adjutant General of the district for examination and certificate before transmission to head quarters for payment.

In cases where the same railway or steamboat company performs transport services in different Military Districts, the accounts for such transport are to be made separately for each district so as to facilitate examination. All transport is to be charged for at the rate per mile named in the contract, and a column is to be ruled in each account, wherein the number of miles travelled in each instance is to be clearly shewn.

When railway or water communication is not available for the whole journey, and corps are not marching by road to camps of exercise, an allowance in lieu of transport for such portion of the distance necessarily travelled over ordinary roads at the rate of six cents per mile for each officer, and three cents per mile for each non-commissioned officer and man, whose corps or company head-quarters are distant more than three miles from the place of encampment, will be allowed proceeding to camp—the same rate to be allowed for the return journey, and the amount is to be added to the company pay lists and paid to the captain before leaving camp.

Officers commanding corps will require each man to provide himself before leaving home, with a sufficient quantity of cooked rations for the day proceeding to camp, and for which a sum of 25 cents will be allowed.

Troops of Cavalry and Field Batteries of Artillery marching to and from Brigade Camps which are distant more than ten miles from the troop or Battery Head Quarters, will make their own arrangements for rations and forage while on the march, and compensation at the rate of five cents, per man per mile, will be allowed therefor, for a distance necessarily travelled beyond such ten miles each way. Troops and Batteries re-

ceiving this allowance are not to draw rations or forage for the day they join or for the day they leave camp.

MEDICAL REGULATIONS.

6. The medical arrangements for every battalion and corps will be carried out regimentally. A portable medicine chest, with the requisite supply of medicine, &c., will be furnished by Government to every battalion of infantry, field battery of artillery, and regiment of cavalry; on the breaking up of camp these medicine chests will be returned into the district military store.

A medical inspection of every officer, non-commissioned officer and man will be made, if possible, before the man leaves the corps or company head quarters; when that is not possible, then the medical examination must be made immediately after the concentration of the corps or battalion, and a full report of each man will be made in a written return to the Commanding Officer.

This inspection is with a view of ascertaining, 1st. Whether the man is labouring under disease of any kind at the time, such as rheumatic affections; diseases of lungs or heart; or any of the viscera of the abdomen; or under any form of syphilitic disease; or is short sighted; or has any disease or injuries of any of the joints; or badly shaped feet or overlapping toes which would prevent his marching; 2nd, of ascertaining if the man has any predisposition to any of the above diseases, or has recently suffered from any of them, or if he has any other disqualification which may tender him unfit for service, or predispose him to become inefficient from exposure.

Such men, if any be found, are not to be permitted to go to or remain in camp, as well for their own sakes, as to prevent claims for compensation being made upon the public on account of illness on the part of men who are not fit for service.

The Medical Officer of each corps or Battalion will make out a sick report every morning, and transmit a copy to the Commanding Officer of the battalion.

The Surgeon of each Battalion will keep an admission and discharge Book, of all cases taken into Hospital, according to Form B.

Every Surgeon will give a receipt for all articles of medical equipment which may be issued to him for the use of his Corps or Battalion, for the care and proper expenditure of which he will be responsible; and on being relieved from duty he will return all medical stores, articles of equipment and medicine remaining unexpended into the District Stores, with a list of the materials which have been expended by him, on complying with which his receipt will be returned to him.

Such wine or spirituous liquor, as may be prescribed for use in cases of illness must, if procured, be paid for by the person requiring the same. The attention of medical officers of corps is specially called to paragraphs 138, 140, and 141 of the Orders and Regulations of the Active Militia.

No expense to be incurred by medical officers on account of Government without previous authority for such being obtained.

In any cases of serious illness or accident, the medical officer shall, in conjunction with the commanding officer of the corps, make such immediate arrangements as may be necessary, sending the Patient, if possible, at once to his home or the nearest Hospital; he will make a minute report to head quarters of all circumstances connected with the case.

The nature and cause of all accidents or injuries which occur to either men or horses

while in camp, are to be fully investigated at the time by a board of officers, and a special report on each case sent to head quarters.

CITY CORPS.

7. In cases where local circumstances prevent city corps, excepting Field Batteries of Artillery, from going into Brigade camp with other corps in the same Brigade Division, such corps may be permitted to perform twelve days' drill at their local head quarters on different days as may be most convenient, subject to the approval of the Deputy Adjutant General of the District. In all such cases no allowances will be made for rations or forage, and the pay will be for officers, one dollar; and non-commissioned officers and men, fifty cents per diem.

ISOLATED CORPS.

8. In any Brigade Division where there is not more than one Battalion of Infantry, or where any Battalion is remote from the place appointed for the Brigade camp, the drill of such corps is to be in camp at battalion headquarters. The pay of officers and non-commissioned officers will be the same as fixed for brigade camps. Rations will not be issued by the public, but twenty five cents, per diem, per officer per man, and an allowance of thirty five cents, per diem, in lieu of forage for each horse, will be allowed to enable the Commanding Officer to arrange for such.

In any military district where there are rural companies not in battalion, such companies may be attached where practicable to a battalion in camp for purposes of drill; but where such cannot be conveniently arranged on account of distance, or any other cause, they may be special permission previously applied for and obtained from Head Quarters be permitted to drill under such regulations as may be in that case ordered as regards pay, but neither rations, tents, nor blankets, nor any allowance therefor, will be issued by the public.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

It is recommended that the routine of drills should be observed nearly as follows, but liable to variation according to weather or other exceptional causes, viz: 6 to 7.30 A.M. half an hour aiming drill, one hour squad and company drill, all company officers attending and superintended by Field officers.

10 to 12 A.M. squad and company drill only for the first three days, and afterwards battalion drill.

3 to 5.30 P.M. a proportion of company and battalion drill at the commanding officer's discretion, excepting the last four days when Brigade movements may be practised.

As it is found impossible to make satisfactory use of 40 rounds of rifle ammunition during the very limited number of days allowed for the training which embraces so many various duties, target practice will be limited to 15 rounds per man, and officers commanding corps and companies will be held responsible that each man fires that number of rounds at the target under the direction of the Camp Musketry Instructor.

FIELD BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

In addition to the usual Field movements the drivers are to be instructed in riding, driving, cleaning harness, &c., the gunners in gun drill, dismounting guns, righting guns which have been upset, changing wheels, removing disabled artillery, &c.

Commanding officers will see that drivers

are provided with whips and spurs, and with straps for their trousers.

Three days at least at the conclusion of the ordinary drill to be set apart for gun practice.

100 rounds of blank and 80 rounds of service ammunition will be allowed to each Field Battery for exercise and practice.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Garrison Batteries of Artillery whose Head Quarters are within 50 miles of the Forts at Kingston, Toronto, St. Helens Island or Quebec, (Corps in Montreal excepted), are to be encamped and drilled at the nearest of those forts, respectively, the remaining Batteries to drill under the same regulations relating to pay, subsistence, &c., as apply to corps of Infantry.

20 rounds of blank and 40 rounds of practice ammunition will be allowed for practice by each Battery where suitable guns are available, the ammunition to be distributed as far as practicable as follows: Solid shot 3, common shell 2, shrapnel shell 2, case 1, grape 1, — total 40.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

10. The Deputy Adjutant General in each district will arrange for the requisite staff for brigade camps, selecting the officers so far as practicable from those in the brigade division, and recommend the same to headquarters for approval.

As the successful carrying out of the drill will, to a large extent, depend upon the action of the responsible staff officers, they will be held responsible that due care is taken to economize expenditure in their respective districts, and the best use made of the time allotted for drill.

In order that a full report may be made for Parliament on the drill and training for the fiscal year 1875-76, all drill for which payment will be made must be completed before the 1st day of December 1875, and the reports of Deputy Adjutant General of districts must be transmitted to headquarters not later than the 5th December following. Separate reports are to be made relating to corps which perform drill for 1874-75 under authority of paragraph 1.

By Command,

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

The news from the west, in regard to a return of the dreaded grasshopper scourge is disheartening. A despatch from Missouri says that with the warm days of spring, which seem to have opened, myriads of grasshoppers are hatched and brought to light. Grave fears are entertained on account of this fact. The only hope of the farmers appears that the pests will leave their hatching places for other scenes and pastures new. The numbers are said to be greater than in former years. From St. Paul it is reported that the regions devastated last year are free from eggs this season, but that the counties mentioned are sure to be overrun, the soil there being full of eggs.

The first of the great three year-old stakes of the season of 1875 for two thousand guineas, with a subscription of 100 sovs. each was contested on the 28th at Newmarket. The stakes closed with eighty four subscribers, out of which thirteen horses came to the post. The race was won by *Cambello*, *Picnic* second, and *Breechclouder*, third value of the stakes £4.00.

The Rifle Season.

(From the N. Y. World, April 23.)

The rifle season of 1875, which opened yesterday, promises to be an important one, and before its close next fall many important results will have been attained. There have been regimental practice days thus far, but no badges have been shot for, nor any of the fixed prizes competed for. During some of the shooting already done the snow has driven so lively as to practically cut off the view of the targets. Under such conditions, it is hardly possible to carry on any outdoor work, particularly the fine, delicate work of rifle-shooting at the long ranges, where an error of one one-hundredth of an inch in elevation or windage would spoil one's chances of success.

During the two years that Creedmoor has been thrown open and the association controlling the ground have been labouring to popularize rifle practice, and impress upon the public the necessity of more attention to the matter, the riflemen's support has been mainly drawn from the members of the National Guard, and a few marksmen in and about the city of New York. The interest however, has been spreading. It was found that the National Guardsmen of other States besides New York were almost at the lowest ebb of inefficiency as marksmen, and that the rifles placed in their hands were valueless and in cases of emergency without target practice. Private gentlemen also took the subject up as a sport, and tests of skill and range were established here and there, from Maine to California. Probably not less than one hundred of these shooting butts are now in service. Representatives of these ranges appear at Creedmoor ready drilled and fit to do good work. The want of this reserve fund of riflemen has been a serious obstacle to the committee having the selection of the international teams. The choice has been from too limited a number of applicants. Creedmoor should be, as it is fitting to be, the Wimbledon of America; but there must also be scores of minor local ranges to do the work of training riflemen to give to Creedmoor its national character.

The past winter has not been an idle one, either to marksmen or gunmakers. The one class have been busy studying out the theory of correct shooting and doing a large amount of aiming drill.

The care and tireless endeavour to accuracy new taken in turning out the long range breech loaders is remarkable. In the essential parts they are as carefully made as fine watch work.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

The great event of the season of 1876; on either side of the Atlantic, is the Irish-American rifle match on June 29th next. The interest both here and in Great Britain is increasing, and people who were supposed to have no manner of care for rifle shooting are watching the chances and the reports eagerly. Mr. A. T. Stewart who has already given \$500 for the use of the team, has promised that in case the Americans win the amount will be doubled. Beside this great battle the other matches fall into comparative insignificance, though there are many very important ones. The match already decided upon between a company in the First Regiment N. G., State of California, and a crack rifle company in the Twelfth Regiment in this city will doubtless be the precursor of many inter-State military matches.

Among the military organizations of the First and Second Divisions using the Creedmoor range regularly many teams are in process of formation. Private rifle clubs are organizing, and prizes almost innumerable are offered, the Eighth Regiment possessing about a dozen of these incentives to effort in the field.

THE "KANUCKS."

The Canadian challenge will give the American team a difficult task to accomplish. The "Kanucks" have a most relentless way of running up a string of bull's eyes, and are decidedly ugly antagonists to meet on a rifle range. The match, too, is with the Victoria Rifle Club, the most select in Canada, but the contest is to come off at Creedmoor, and that gives a slight advantage to the American side.

The badges which have been shot for during past seasons, and which are still open for competition, are the *Turf Field and Farm* badge, a short range trophy, to be won three times. Messrs. O'Kelly, Wingate, Madison and Collins having each been twice successful in securing it, a spirited struggle will take place to determine who shall be the permanent possessor.

The Scottish American and Irish American rifle clubs embrace numbers of both nationalities. The Shamrock and Whistle are each well championed, and some lively bouts are looked for. The Scotch Club have already a little match to settle with a Scotch club at Boston.

Of matches yet to be announced, there promises to be an abundant supply. During the summer there will probably be from one half to three quarters of a million shots fired on the Creedmoor lawn, and the embarkment, already estimated as a profitable lead mine, will become a veritable big bonanza from the quantity of misdirected bullets sent into its side.

SELECTION OF THE AMERICAN TEAM.

The first public rifle match of the season came off at Creedmoor yesterday. There was no formality, but the first of the series of competitions to determine who shall constitute the team and represent this country at the match in Ireland was of sufficient importance to bring down a large number of spectators and others interested in rifle shooting. The day was such a one as would test the best skill of the most expert riflemen, and such as is supposed to prevail more or less on the Ballymount range, near Dublin, where the international match of 1875 is to be contested. The wind rose and fell continually, now blowing the smoke, after a discharge, back to the rifleman's face, and at the next shot perhaps sending it down the range towards the targets. Cross winds came, and the several streamers and flags on the range flag poles at times blew about with a most perplexing variation. When between two shots it was found necessary by some of the shooters to shift the wind gauge eight points, corresponding to a lateral movement at the target of thirteen feet; some idea may be formed of the character of the breeze under which the riflemen worked. The sun shone brightly, especially before lunch, when the 800 yards rounds was shot. Towards the close the darkness preceding the storm came on suddenly and hurried matters causing some misses which more leisurely work would have saved.

The result of the day's work, while far from being a satisfactory exhibit in the aggregation of the scores, is valuable in its plain presentment of where the weak point of the American riflemen lay.

Wimbledon Meeting, 1875.

The Council of the National Rifle Association has just issued the regulations for the ensuing meeting at Wimbledon, which will commence a week later than has been the case hitherto. The council is so well satisfied with the experiment of last year in substituting canvas for iron targets, that no change will be made in that respect. There will be six distances for individual shooting—200, 500, 600, 800, 900, 1,000 yards. The size of the targets will be. At 200 yards, a circle of 40 in. diameter; at 500 and 600 yards, a circle of 70 in. diameter on a square frame; at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, 6 ft. by 12 ft.; and at 400 yards, for volley firing, 6 ft. by 12 ft. The value of hits, except in volley firing, will be—bull's eye, 5; centre 4; inner, 3; and outer, 2. In volley firing—bull's eye, 4; centre, 3; and outer, 2. Respecting the patron targets, the size will be—200 yards, 40 in. diameter; at 500 yards, 60 in.; at 600 yards, 70; and at 800 yards, 10 ft. by 6 ft. In the marking several alterations are made: "A red disc will be shown on every occasion that the target is struck, or whenever the markers find it necessary to examine it; but the showing of this disc will not necessarily imply, that the shot will be marked, or that a hit has been made. If a shot is not signalled and the officer in charge of the firing point be satisfied that the shot has struck the target, he will signal by telegraph to the non commissioned officer in the butt to examine the target. The result of such examination, as signalled by the non commissioned officer, shall be final. If, on a canvas target being raised the spotting disc should manifestly disagree with the value given by the marking disc on the "dummy," the register keeper shall stop the firing at that target, and shall report the circumstance to the officer in charge, who shall forthwith examine it with a glass, and shall be empowered to correct the register, such decision to be without appeal." In volley and rapid firing, the marking will be carried out as follows. "When the number of hits counted on the target exceeds the number of shots allowed in the competition, three marks shall be deducted for every such hit in excess of the number of shots, unless it be proved that such hits on the target, in excess of the number of shots allowed could only have been by competitors in the squad firing more than the authorized number of rounds, in which case that squad shall be disqualified." The rifles to be used are classed as follows: Class I.—Military breechloaders. (A) .577 bore; weight not to exceed, without bayonet, 9lb. 12oz.; length, maximum, 56 in., measured from the muzzle to the butt when placed on the ground; pull of trigger, minimum, 6lb.; sights, strictly in accordance with that of the Government Snider rifle. (B) Weight not to exceed, without bayonet, 9lb. 4oz.; length, from 8 in. to 55 in., measured from the muzzle to the butt when placed on the ground. Sights: Back sight to be attached to the barrel in front of the lock. No transverse adjustment except ainged flip and a sliding bar, to be moved by hand only, without any mechanical appliance. The sliding bar to be with or without vertical lines or apertures, and the upper edge straight, or with a V of angle similar to those of the service arms. Foresight to be the same as that of the Government Martini Henry, Class II.—Maximum weight, 10lb.; sights of any description, except telescope, magnifying; and pull of trigger, minimum, 6lb.

CONTENTS OF No. 17, VOL. IX.

POETRY:—

The Old Coat of Gray, 203

EDITORIAL:—

Felt Hat and Serge Frock, 108
Military Critics, 108
Army Estimates, 108
Operation on the African Coast, 109
Royal United Service Institution, 109
Royal United Service Institution Museum, 109
Lt.-Colonel Alcock Bayonet, 201
Col. W. Powell—the New Adjt.-General, 201
News of the Week, 103

CORRESPONDENCE:—

Fixed Bayonets, 201
An Old Infantry Officer, 201

SELECTIONS:—

Annual Report on the State of the Militia, 104
Rifle Association, 108
Stations of the British Army, 107
The Army Estimates, 202
The Late Confederate War, 202
Wolsley on Lee, 203
British House of Commons, 201

REVIEWS, 201



The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

“Unbrided, unbought, our swords we draw,
To guard the Monarch, hence the Law.”

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1875.

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

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

The following important and interesting case is taken from the Montreal Herald, and is only an instance of hundreds of similar transactions by which force and fraud were established as the leading ideas of the Revolution of 1775, and it will be a rare thing if in this case even-handed justice is done:

“By information received from Vermont we learn that legal proceedings have been instituted in the United States Courts by the descendants of a U. E. Loyalist—Jonathan Eckhart—by writ of ejectment, against the present occupants of a tract of land in or adjoining the town of Shelburne, in the State of Vermont; that was held by him at the time of the breaking out of the War of Independence, and confiscated contrary to the Treaty of Peace made between Great Britain and the United States at the close of the war. It appears that Jonathan Eckhart, a naturalized British subject, was ejected therefrom by the ‘Green Mountain Boys’—renowned in American history—joined the garrison at the fortress of Crown Point, was taken prisoner and, at the close of the war, with others who had lost their property and risked their lives through their adherence to the British flag, sought refuge in Canada where the flag still waved. The British Government, in order, so far as possible, to prevent any further suffering on the part of

the men who had retained their allegiance, had inserted in the provisions of the definite Treaty—dated 1782—a stipulation that ‘‘there should be no further confiscations made nor any impediment put in the way of British subjects asserting their just rights.’’ Records have been found at Quebec and Albany evidencing the fact that the property in question was taken possession of by the Americans subsequent to the signing of the Treaty, and that the British owner in question endeavoured to obtain restitution as stipulated for by the article of the Treaty alluded to—and was refused. The case turns on the question as to whether a ‘‘limitative’’ act of an individual State is not overridden by the provisions of a Treaty made between a power of which that State is a component part and a foreign power. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided in several similar cases that the treaty is the supreme law of the land, and ‘‘that any right guarded by the treaty must be provided against all laws and decisions of the States whatsoever.’’ In this case we learn that the chain of the title is complete. Eminent American counsel have been retained, and we look for a suit of no little interest, involving, as it does, a large sum of money, and presenting, as it must, most important legal points affecting the law of treaties.”

The following paragraph from Broad Arrow of 3rd April, will be interesting to our readers inasmuch as the distinguished Civilian whose services are mentioned with such commendation is the brother of Lieut. Colonel T. C. SCOBLE of the Canadian army:

“Although the termination of the Baroda Commission is not likely to be satisfactory, great credit is due to the Hon. A. R. Scoble, the Advocate-General of Bombay, who conducted the prosecution. Mr. Scoble is a barrister of very high standing in India, having successively been Legal Remembrancer and Master in Equity at Bombay, before he received his present appointment. The tact and moderation which he has displayed in the recent case, however, call for special recognition. We are not aware if the unwritten law of the India Office reserves the dignity of the Order of the Star of India for retiring covenanted servants and dissatisfied Staff Corps officers, but it would certainly be a becoming tribute to the profession to which Mr. Scoble belongs, that some mark of the Queen’s approval should be conveyed to an officer who has performed a most difficult and delicate task in so irreplicable a manner.”

Broad Arrow gives us the following paragraph on the value of the system of competitive examinations, and shows the class of officers we are likely to have in the future. The conclusions aimed at by our contemporary are at least sensible, but it will take considerable time to undo the mischief already perpetrated under the system:

“The British army, navy, and civil service are not altogether unacquainted with examinations. Examinations competitive and examinations qualifying are the fate of every one who desires to serve Her Majesty. Whether the system answers quite as well as it is said to do remains an open question in the minds of some obstinate individuals of the more old-fashioned kind. These will be pleased to hear that their ideas are con-

firmed by a twelve years’ experience of the examination system, pure and simple, in the University of Naples. In 1862 that institution was thrown open to all who chose to come up for examination, whether they had followed the University course, or had obtained their information elsewhere. At the present time few students attend the courses of lectures, whilst the great majority go through a course of cramming by private teachers. The result is painful. The students, who are hardly worthy of the name, acquire their knowledge in the form of a kind of Liebig soup, without taking the trouble of cooking their meat at the fire, a comparatively tedious process. A regular slang has arisen on the subject in Italy as in England. To cram is, in the Peninsular idiom, to feed with choice morsels, as a bird feeds her young with the beak. The system is considered to have failed in Naples, and is about to be given up. We cannot help thinking that it is time for us to turn our serious attention to the subject in this country, for every day brings fresh examples of the absurdity of supposing that the best men are those who can retain for a few months the largest number of scraps of mental pabulum. At any rate a revision of the system is sorely needed.”

Broad Arrow of 3rd April has the following paragraph on “The Defence of Canada:

“Colonel Fletcher, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who speaks not merely with the authority of the military secretary to Lord Dufferin, but with that of a student of the great American war, has published a little treatise on the defence of Canada which deals very thoroughly with the question. A frontier 2200 miles long, with a narrow strip of cultivated land behind it, and a population small in proportion to that of a great neighbour, form obviously great difficulties of defence. Colonel Fletcher abandons the idea of holding the western lakes by force. The great material resources of the United States upon these lakes forbid it, he thinks. On the other hand, to prevent the left of the real part to be defended (the frontier between Toronto and Quebec) from being turned, he lays it down as essential that Lake Ontario must be strongly held. For doing this there are happily good means; as the harbours on the Canadian side are the better, and may be protected with a little forethought and exertion. Montreal is not only the real centre of the line, but is especially vulnerable; and if it be not fortified, as has been proposed, it must be protected by a considerable assemblage of force, preparations being made beforehand for throwing up the fieldworks which would certainly have to be raised to cover it, as well as others to hold the canal communications above Fort Ontario. By means of gunboats on the river, and a careful guarding of the canals behind, communication from Montreal must be, at any cost, secured with Quebec. The south-eastern approaches to the latter city from the New England States would also need watching—care being taken, on the first symptoms of hostilities, to complete the unfinished fortifications opposite this place, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. As long as Quebec should hold out, Colonel Fletcher declares, Canada would be unconquered, as England would certainly pour supplies in during the summer. And if he be right, there seems to be all the stronger reason for desiring that not quite so much should be left to be done ‘on the first symptoms of hostilities.’”

In our issue of 9th March, we had occasion to review the lecture alluded to and to point

out that the gallant Colonel had failed to fully comprehend the whole bearing of the question on which his eloquent lecture was based—by showing that *the occupation and command of the Western Lakes was a prime factor in any theory of defence for Canada*, and moreover, the means that were available for retaining the command of those inland seas, which are briefly, the command of the sea board—the controul of the Mississippi, which would follow, and the sending proper gun boats into those waters—two or three of the type represented by the *speedy* class, or better still, by vessels of the following type which could be employed on coast service, and in the lower St. Lawrence having access to the Upper Lakes by our magnificent canals. The following is taken from the same issue of our contemporary:

“By accounts which have been recently sent from St. Vincent, a most favourable report has been received of the cruise of the turret-ship *El Plata*, under the command of Captain Royle, which was on a voyage from Liverpool to Monte Video, for service in the navy of the Argentine Confederation. The *El Plata* is a turret-ship of 1800 tons, is 185 feet long, 44 feet beam, and draws 9ft. 6in. of water, and was built by Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Liverpool. She has no ram, and has a freeboard of only 4ft. 6in., notwithstanding which the crew, consisting chiefly of officers and men who lately belonged to the Royal Navy, volunteered to accompany the vessel across the Bay and the Atlantic, to her destination.

“She is particularly designed for river service, and is protected by a belt of armour at the water-line, in addition to the turret, which is composed of 9in. armour plates, and carries two 12½ ton guns. She left Liverpool in the early part of the year, and after a short delay at Holyhead and Milford, left the latter place on the 10th February for Madeira.”

On the following day a blow was experienced from the S.W., being nearly dead ahead, but all preparations for bad weather were rendered unnecessary by the wind and sea decreasing towards night, which enabled the vessel to proceed ahead under fore and aft sail and easy steam.

“The weather gradually improved, and on the 15th, the wind veering to the northward, better progress was made. The vessel reached Madeira on the 18th February, after having made a good passage and having burnt during the eight days’ voyage only sixty six tons of coal. Surely such a report must give strange comparison between the consumption of coal of this vessel, which proceeded at an average rate of 170 miles a day, with many of our costly armour-plated vessels. Much difference must naturally arise from the draught of water being so small, but we venture to submit that on the face of these figures something might perhaps be accomplished by reducing the draught of water and the freeboard of our monitors without affecting their safety at sea. No masts would be required, but as in the case of the *El Plata* only two poles and a hurricane deck.

“The consumption of coal from Madeira to St. Vincent was again only fifty-six tons, although a southerly gale was met with soon after leaving Madeira, and high southerly winds were experienced instead of the usual N.E. trades.

“Apart from the question of the consumption of coal, which is in itself a most

important one, especially considering that the *El Plata* consumed only about the same quantity of coal during the voyage from England to Madeira, as H.M.S. *Devastation* would burn in one day, there is the main feature of the question consisting of the safety of the vessel itself. On comparing the sizes of the two ships it will be seen that the *El Plata* is only half the size of the *Devastation*, but has, nevertheless, completed the voyage across the bay and a part of the Atlantic, occasionally with a heavy sea running, without raising any of those causes for ‘misgivings’ which have been so rife in the case of H.M.S. *Devastation*.

The crew, indeed, have expressed themselves most confident in the safety of the vessel in a heavy sea, and we are, therefore, sure that the public will thoroughly support our naval authorities in the decision they have arrived at with regard to H.M.S. *Devastation*. We feel, however, that several persons of great experience have but too justly condemned them for their lack of confidence in the ocean cruising qualities of our low freeboard, unmasted turret ships, after having received so many reliable proofs of their stability. It is clear also that there must be many officers and men in the Royal Navy who, not only for duty’s sake, but also for more laudable reasons, would gladly embark in the *Devastation*, and doubtless have already expressed their anxiety to do so if any inference may be derived from the many applications which had to be refused in the case of the *El Plata*.

The danger of men being washed overboard from the upper deck appears to have been somewhat nullified in the case of this vessel by the aptitude she has with her low freeboard in rescuing them from a watery grave. It appeared that on the 22nd February a man fell overboard, whereupon Captain Royle, instead of lowering a boat, thought it would be a quicker course to take the ship itself towards the drowning man. He thereupon put the helm hard over, steered direct for the man, picked him up, and proceeded on his course. The vessel was to leave St. Vincent on the 2nd March, and it was hoped would arrive at Rio about the 20th of the same month.”

Our canals affording access from the lower St. Lawrence at Montreal to Lake Ontario have locks 200 feet in length, 45 feet in width, and nine feet of water on sills. They are about being enlarged so that they would readily pass a vessel of the dimensions of *El Plata*; those connecting Lake Ontario, Erie, and Huron are 250 feet long, 65 feet wide and have 12 feet of water; so that the command of the Western Lakes need not be abandoned except through ignorance of their resources, capabilities and importance; and their neglect of overlooking their strategical importance will tend to neutralise all defensive measures as their waters wash at least 500 miles of the shores in front and rear of the richest and most important portion of Canada, so that the system of defence so elaborately designed and described by Colonel Jervoy, is liable to attack in flank and rear, and indeed quite open to both by their hypothesis of defence. Any movement on the Eastern or South Eastern frontiers can only be made by the line of the Kennebec along which *Arnold* advanced in 1776—if, guarded, it was impassable then it is more so now.

The old *Gate of Canada*, the valley of the Lakes Champlain and George would be effectually closed by the control of the Hudson River which the command of the sea board would involve; that is, if the officer in command of the naval armament understood the true strategy of the Defence of Canada, and it would cost England no exertion beyond thoroughly understanding the true strategical as well as political bearings of a war with the United States to combine her interest in bringing it to a speedy conclusion with ours in defending the Dominion.

The following letter which is copied from *Broad Arrow* of 13th March, exhibits in a striking light the difficulty experienced in forcing on a College trained class of officers any invention no matter how useful or important which has not emanated from their own ranks, or is in accordance with their traditional opinions—this is just the result of *over education*:

SIR—The above is the question now of chief importance, as regards the future planning of permanent defensive works, as well as the construction of our siege batteries. In the *Broad Arrow* of the 6th inst., we learn that forty 38 ton, and fifteen 35-ton guns, in addition to a still greater number of eighteen and twenty-five tons weight, are now in the Service; it is also noted, that two 38 ton and two 35-ton guns, are to be the armament of the turret-ship *Thunderer*. It appears that the only other very heavy guns afloat, are four of thirty-five tons, on board the *Devastation*, but there are some fifty more of thirty-five and thirty eight tons available for use when required. From the delay in placing these Woolwich Infants in position, the inference is, that a doubt exists as to the system they ought to be mounted upon. Up to the close of last year there was not even a 9-inch, i.e., a 12-ton gun, mounted in England, and as for India, its coast defence is entirely in a backward state, even the kind of gun platform best suited for that country has not yet been decided upon, and the forts though planned have not yet been built. Here, by way of parenthesis, it may be observed that a separate “Inspector General of Artillery,” is found necessary for India; surely a “Director of Artillery” in that country must be equally needed? perhaps the difficulty about such appointment is, that it must be under the government of India, and independent of the War Office. Returning to the original subject of home defence, it is to be regretted, that public opinion is not sufficiently educated on this subject to ensure a wide and intelligent interest in it, and to counteract the bureaucratic prejudices, which not unfrequently hamper military scientific progress. Of all questions affecting at once both our naval and military efficiency, there is none to compare with the question, How can we best, and with least expense, arm our gunboats and armour-plated vessels, as well as our land, and in part our coast defences? and it is of equal importance as regards the equipment of our siege trains. Are we to go on with the present most costly turret and iron shield embrasure system, or shall we adopt the Moncrieff system, improved as it has been recently, on his “hydro pneumatic” principle?

For civilian readers, it may be explained this system enables the gun, whatever it

weight, to recoil down under cover of an unpierced parapet, or at sea below ship's deck immediately on being fired, and to rise again by the bottling up, as it were, of the recoil force after the operation of reloading has thus been performed in security. It is not, of course, supposed that the Moncrieff system can ever entirely supersede casemates and iron shields, for in certain positions these cannot be dispensed with, but it may be safely assumed that the days of embrasures are numbered, both in fortresses and field entrenchments. The following extracts from the Proceedings of the Director of Artillery, dated 5th October, 1871, speak for itself:—"The experience derived from the siege of Paris by the Prussians as compared with that of the Versailles Army when Paris was held by the Commune, has clearly established the fact that in these days of rifled artillery embrasures in siege works must be altogether abandoned, or, at least, very seldom resorted to, and the only principle at present known to the committee (i.e. the Committee on High-angle and Vertical Fire) as likely to afford the protection which has become essential, is that of Captain Moncrieff." The principle then alluded to was that known as the "counter weight"; as already stated, the "hydro-pneumatic" is an improvement on it, and is especially valuable as regards siege trains; the whole apparatus required for a 40 pounder gun with Moncrieff carriage, weighing not above half-a-ton, and it may be carried in a single trench cart. The 40-pounder gun and 8 inch howitzer will probably be the heaviest siege train pieces we should use in future European warfare, while for India the 25 pounder will be the heaviest siege train gun, with the newly-proposed howitzer weighing about one ton.

In September, 1872, the Committee on Rifled Shell Guns informed Major Moncrieff "that they attach the greatest importance to the production of a carriage, for siege purposes, which will recoil into cover"; and they suggested his "hydro-pneumatic arrangement, resembling that which is now being made for trial by the Italian Government," as a feasible one.

In 1874, the Committee on High-angle Fire recorded their opinion that the quality of recoiling into cover with siege carriage "is much to be desired," and this is practically admitted by the manufacture of the 64-pounder hydro-pneumatic siege carriage. With reference to guns of position, in September, 1872, practice was carried out at Shoeburyness with a 9 inch and a 7 inch gun, throwing shot 250lb., 113lb. weight respectively. The Secretary of State for War and foreign officers attending our autumn manoeuvres were present. The result was so favourable that the superintendent of experiments reported in October as follows:—"The carriage worked easily, and no damage was done to it." In December the same year, further practice was made with a 9-inch gun, on a Moncrieff carriage. Five rounds were fired to ascertain the effect upon the concrete surface of the parapet, the gun firing immediately over it, and the report was that—"The concrete did not suffer any damage"—"The carriage will now be taken into use for instructional purposes." Had these rounds been fired through an embrasure, its condition would probably have been very different. So far, we see different committees, year after year, recommending Moncrieff's system for service on land. And the late Sir William Denison, an Engineer officer not altogether unknown to fame, when returning from Madras, where he had been Governor, took the opportunity of looking over the forts at Malta. This was in 1866.

He then strongly represented to Government the comparatively undefended condition of the island, in the face of the improved naval gunnery and the ironclad ships of that time, and urged the adoption of the iron shield system as indispensable; but having seen the Moncrieff system experiments after his arrival in England, he, in 1868, gave it as his opinion that it was superior. (He thought the "counterweight carriage" of that day "as perfect a mechanical adaptation as could possibly be required," and the system "perfect as to its weapon in an artillery point of view and its capacity for delivering fire," while its risk from vertical fire he thought "exaggerated.")

So long ago as June, 1870, Major Moncrieff submitted designs to the Admiralty for the application of his hydro-pneumatic carriage to gunboats, but it was not until 1871, and then through the accident of a foreign order, that he was enabled to carry out his principle in the gunboat *Hydra*, and this it is understood he did, with most satisfactory success.

Here then, we have strong testimony in favor of this system for siege trains, and in permanent land defences wherever open batteries are suitable, and we have presumptive evidence of its efficiency for gunboats and armoured vessels. In the latter it would replace the much more expensive and weighty "turret," nevertheless up to this date, and although numerous "gun-pits" have been made in our coast defences, it is believed not a single gun has yet been mounted in them on the Moncrieff system, which on account of its simplicity and economy, foreign nations will probably adopt before we do. Whatever is most expensive seems most popular with John Bull; Brother Jonathan has already taken the initiative and is applying this principle, under a different name and slightly modified, to his land defences; we delay doing so although some of our most distinguished Engineer and Artillery officers have expressed themselves strongly in favour of it, and as strongly against the embrasure parapet. But the Moncrieff system is also warmly advocated, by some of the most distinguished foreign Engineer officers. The Belgian Colonel Braumont writing of it in 1868, says; "I believe this idea is destined to have a great future." And His Excellency Baron von Scholl writes to Major Moncrieff from Vienna in 1873 as follows:—"The application of the mentioned principle to siege carriages, either by counterweight or by hydro-pneumatic agency will in every case be a very great improvement, for the Germans have already found at the siege of Strasbourg in 1870, by elevated carriages (the old open barbette system) that the losses of men were not so great as it used to be with common siege carriages (that is the embrasure). But elevated carriages are very far from containing your disappearing principle, the gun itself remaining always at the same level. From a comparative estimate of the expense of a 9-inch 250lb. gun, with carriage and platform, on the present iron shield system, and a similar gun mounted in a Moncrieff gun pit, including the expense of magazine accommodation, &c., &c., it would appear that the balance in favour of the latter is £450, where open battery emplacement is compared, and no less than £1800, where the comparison is between it and the existing casemate defence. This estimate was furnished by the Inspector-General of Fortifications, at the request of a committee in April, 1872. With all this evidence in favour of the Moncrieff system it seems unfortunate that some of the members of the last year's committees, were, as it is be-

lieved they were, men who were avowed opponents of anything but shield, which they had for years been employed in perfecting. In saying this no reflection is intended on those gentlemen, but in our courts of justice we guard a prisoner against any unfavourable bias, by not allowing any to sit on his jury who have an interest in finding him guilty. Surely Major Moncrieff was entitled to be secured an equal impartiality in his judges. By refusing further trial of his system for the present (and it is rumoured such is the case), the authorities at the War Office prevent its merits being placed beyond reach of cavil, and the Indian and Colonial Governments are stopped from availing themselves of its economy and efficiency, while such is the urgency of preparation that they must be forced to adopt iron shields in coast defence as the only system officially known. The War Office virtually shelves the system, so far as coast defence is concerned, if it declines to apply it to heavier guns than the 54-pounder, which was last year so successfully tested.

I must not conclude without apologising to Major Moncrieff (whom I have never even seen) for the liberty I have taken in so freely mentioning his name, without his knowledge or consent previously obtained: my only excuse is that the whole matter has now become one of national importance, and he by his abilities and disinterested patriotism, may be considered rather in the light of a public than a private character.

EMERTON.

February 15, 1875.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

HALIFAX, N.S., 19th April, 1874.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—I hope it will not be considered offensive, if I beg to differ from you in some remarks in your editorial of 13th inst inspired no doubt by Fixed Bayonets, Ixion, and Tompion's several communications which have appeared at different times in the columns of the REVIEW. For instance, on page 174: 2nd Column, you say alluding to Fixed Bayonet's third query. "The repetition has been avoided at page 101 Field Exercises and was not necessary at page 116." Now I contend that the two sections are altogether different. That on page 101. Inspecting a Company. It is expressly laid down that the Company shall take Open Order without shouldering arms, for the reason explained in the next paragraph, viz. The inspecting officer will pass down the ranks to see that the appointments, clothing &c., are clean, and in good order. If arms were shouldered it would be impossible for the officer to examine the bayonets. This is the only instance in which arms are not shouldered before taking open order. Ixion's answer is correct. The answer to Fixed Bayonet's sixth query is contained in the fourth par. 3rd column of your editorial. The same answer is given by Tompion, but Ixion avoids it. You mistake Fixed Bayonet's seventh query, as to distance between ranks with

trailed arms. Let us turn to Part II, Field Exercise, Sec. 9, Marching Past. On the saluting base, the men march with shouldered arms, the ranks then being thirty inches apart. On the word Forward, after completing the 3rd wheel, the men will slope arms if armed with the long rifle (or trail arms with the short rifle). In the latter case (which is always the rule with us) the rear rank will step short two paces, consequently the distance between ranks is increased eighteen inches which will be regained on the word Halt, bringing ranks to their proper distance of thirty inches apart.

I would ask leave to call attention to one thing in Squad Drill, which may not be known to the generality of your readers, viz Part I. Sec. 45. No. 2. Formation of Fours on the march. This is not intended for a squad with trailed arms, for this reason: We will suppose a squad in two ranks being forty-eight inches apart. The book says on the word Fours the rank in rear will step short two paces. Now if this is done the distance will then be sixty-six inches, which would be too great if the word Right (or Left) followed. Also in the last paragraph of the same section a squad marking time ordered to form fours will step back a pace of eighteen inches. These paragraphs are evidently intended for a squad without arms, or if armed, when men are at the slope. I have no doubt Ixion Tompion, Quo Fas and others of your correspondents, will duly appreciate the compliment paid them in the closing remarks of your editorial.

Yours truly,

QUOIN.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—As the question of a suitable head dress for the militia of Canada appears to be occupying the attention of the authorities, I would like to suggest one I think would be most suitable to the climate, and which could be worn for eight months in the year with comfort.

What I would propose is a helmet similar to that worn by the Imperial troops in India, the material to be felt, the shape to be the same for Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Rifles. To distinguish the different arms, I would have them of different colours, as follows: For Cavalry, light grey with white metal spike and ornaments. For Artillery, light blue with brass spike and ornaments. For Infantry, dark blue with white metal ornaments; and for Rifles, dark green with bronze ornaments.

Such a hat need be no heavier than the ordinary hard felt hat worn in civil life; it would be cheap, durable, and very soldierly in appearance; it could not be worn except when on military duty (which is now done in the case of the Glengarry, and the same will be the case with the slouch hat proposed). And should hostilities ever occur with the United States, our only possible opponents, we could be readily distinguished from their troops; a thing which will be very diffi-

cult to do, in the case of our Cavalry and Artillery who are uniformed in blue, (and who need from the peculiar nature of their duties to be readily recognized at long distances) if they wear the hat proposed, which is the same as the head dress of the U. S. Army.

Yours very truly,

SHRAPNEL.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Can you inform me why, according to the regulations just issued for the drill of 1875, (and in all previous regulations hitherto issued) no provision is made for the pay of an "Adjutant" with the rank of "Captain?" In our army, nearly all Adjutants are Captains and yet provision is only made for Lieutenant and Adjutant and Ensign and Adjutant. Will you kindly inform me what pay a "Captain and Adjutant" is entitled to draw? Is it Captain's pay and allowances? If so, how about forage and pay for his charger? Or does he draw Lieutenant and Adjutant's pay, get forage and pay for his charger, extra? Please favor me with your explanation of this puzzle and oblige,

Yours truly,

IXION.

Montreal, April 29, 1875.

The highest rate of pay authorized for Adjutants is that noted for a Lieutenant and Adjutant. The Adjutant is however, allowed \$1 per diem for his horse and free rations, and forage during the period of drill in camp.—ED. VOL. REV.

Medals and Brevet Rank.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—May I ask, through the medium of your journal, what restrictions exist in our Force for wearing of medals, badges, etc. Also, if it is consistent with the rules of the service to accord, on all occasions, brevet titles, as for instance: If a brevet Lieutenant-Colonel is at the head of his company—the proper officer being in command of the battalion or regiment—will the acting Captain although a Major or brevet Lieutenant-Colonel be addressed in accordance with brevet rank? The plethora of Colonels now in our country suggests some better guide in the premises than simple usage.

I am, Sir,

A VOLUNTEER.

Paragraph 379 of the Regulations and Orders for the Militia prescribes the restrictions under which medals may be worn.

Regimental Officers are not entitled to claim for their brevet rank, any consideration not due to their regimental rank. Brevet rank entitles a Regimental Officer to be recognized in the higher grade which his brevet specifies, only when two or more corps of the militia are brought together, or when the question or seniority amongst a number of Officers from different corps is to be decided.—ED. VOL. REV.

HALIFAX, N.S., 26th April 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Ixion, in VOLUNTEER REVIEW of 20th inst., very properly calls attention to the fact that the Paymaster of No. 6. District also holds the post of Police Magistrate, and asks why he is permitted to draw two different salaries. We have in this part of the Dominion a similar case to that stated above, in the person of our District Paymaster who also holds the position of Major in the 66th Batt, drawing two salaries, and also being a nominee of the late Government. Knowing Paymaster MacDonald's great zeal for the service, there is no doubt that if proper representations were made to him, he would at once resign the Paymastership, in order that he may more properly attend to the affairs of his favorite battalion. Paymaster MacDonald's present position is unsatisfactory to two parties. 1st. To the officers of the 66th whose promotion is checked, and 2nd to those who are awaiting his resignation in the hope of being appointed to the vacancy.

Your,

LANCER.

Paymaster MacDonald does not now we understand hold the position of Major in the 66th Batt. He was removed from the 66th on the day he was gazetted Paymaster.—ED. VOL. REV.

The International Rifle Match.

Since the opening of spring there has been taken a great deal of interest in rifle shooting and target matches. Much attention is attracted by the preparations for the international rifle match, which will take place in Dublin on June 29. During the past month there has been considerable private target practice at Creedmoor by individual members of the National Rifle Association. As the time approaches for the selection of the team the interest is much increased, and about twenty members have already signified their intention of taking part in the competition trials. The first of these trials, of which there are to be four, will take place to day at Creedmoor. Four of the six members of the team who hold over from 1874 are, it is generally conceded, certain to be in the team this year, Mr. Hepburn, however, has signified his intention not to be in the new team, and apprehension is expressed that General Dakin will also decline on account of his bad health during the past winter. If this be the case there will be five new members, including a captain, to be selected.

Most prominent among the marksmen who have already signified their intention of competing are Ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, Capt. Bruce, Col. Scott, and Messrs. Canfield, Buckner, Jewell, and Ballard, the last of whom was one of last year's reserves. The decision will be made from four consecutive scores of 45 shots each, each score made in a single day, without sighting shots. The shooting will be at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, 15 shots at each distance. Upon the final selection of the team at the last competitive trial on May 5th the members will be required to practice daily at Creedmoor until their departure, on or about June 5th. Free passage for the team has been offered by the management of the Inman line, and will probably be accepted. Extensive preparations are making by the members of the Joint Committees of the National Amateur Rifle Clubs for the thorough equipment of the American riflemen.—N. Y. Tribune.

AVARICE.

BY HENRY J. SMYTHE.

Credulity, Simple, and Soft one day,
With Smallwit and Sordid and Greed,
Took counsel, and each to the other did say,
I will help you in time of need.

They took as their banker one Tontine by name
And because he talked big and looked wise,
They gave him their money (was Tontine to
blame
That he chuckled and seized the prize?)

For money was scarce, and Tontine was poor,
And these nineties could spare the gold,
And he knew he never should see them more
Till each was crippled and old.

So he took their cash, as they journeyed on—
They had many a mile to go,
With many a battle yet unwon,
In the land of a watchful foe.

Poor Soft took sick at a town near by,
With burning fever and pains,
And his comrades left him there to die,
For his death would increase their gains.

Times grew hard, trades wanted cash,
And Smallwit had no more;
Credulity failed went all to smash,
Which, of course, doubled Tontine's store.

Said Simple, one day, to Sordid and Greed,
I believe Tontine is a knave,
And I find that I was a fool, indeed,
When I gave him my money to save.

So Simple dropped out, and lost his self,
Which made Sordid and Greed merry hearted,
While Tontine, the rogue, smiled and said to
himself,
"A fool and his money's soon parted."

Sordid and Greed held out to the end,
Each a big fortune gambling,
For the money they trusted to Tontine, their
friend,
Was even to him surprising.

Reckoning day came round at last,
And he claims rolled in on Tontine,
But of the money he held so fast,
Not a dollar was ever seen.

Sordid learned that, even at best,
Human nature is prone to fall,
And as Greed and he would have served the
rest,
Tontine had served them all.

Tontine in his golden palace to-day
Like a prince his flatterers rules,
Though they all, when they speak of his riches,
say,
"Tis the dividend paid by fools?"

Annual Report on the State of the Militia for 1874.

(Continued from Page 196.)

APPENDIX NO. 1.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. 8.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, N.B.
21st December 1874.

Sir, In compliance with the instructions contained in General Orders (14) of the 3rd June last, I have the honor to submit this, my report, on the state of the militia of the District under my command, for the military year 1874-75.

The total nominal strength of the force in the District, as reduced in General Orders above quoted, is 150 officers, and 2,028 non-commissioned officers and men.

One corps having being under 30 non-commissioned officers and men at the drill of the year 1873-74, has not completed its annual drill for 1874-75, not having been entitled to pay for the same.

The total actual strength of the force, when mustered at the time of the annual drill for 1874-75, was 148 officers, and 1,897 non-commissioned officers and men.

There are no officers, and 89 men wanting to complete corps at above shewn nominal strength.

The Active Militia of the District consists of the following corps, which at the time of the annual drill turned out as follows:

8th Regiment of Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Saunders (7 troops) officers 21,
non com. 278.

Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery.

Brevet Major Call—officers 5, non com. 70.

Woodstock Field Battery of Artillery.

Captain Donnell—officers 4, non com. 70.

New Brunswick Brigade, Garrison Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Foster (5 Batteries)—officers 21
non com. 199.

New Brunswick Engineer Corps.

Captain Perley—officer 1, non com. 52.

62nd Battalion, St. John Infantry.

Lieut. Col. MacShane—(6 Companies) officers
16, non com. 163.

67th Battalion Carleton Light Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Upton—(10 Companies) 9 com-
panies drilled, officers 30, non com. 411.

71st Battalion of Infantry, York.

Lieut. Col. Marsh—(5 Companies) officers
18, non com. 228.

73rd Battalion Infantry, Northumberland.

Major Sheriff—(5 companies) officers 13,
non com. 180.

74th Battalion of Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Beer—(4 Companies) officers 11,
non com. 160.

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

Dalhousie Infantry Company.

Captain Barbara—officers 2, non com. 31.

St. Stephen Infantry Company.

Captain Hutton—officers 2, non com. 35.

St. George Infantry Company.

Captain McGee—officer 1, non com. 40.

There have been several offers of new companies to complete any deficiency in the quota of the District.

The annual drill was performed in accordance with General Orders (13 and 14) of the 2nd and 3rd June, 1874, for the most part in brigade camps, of which there were three—at St. Andrews, Shediac, and St. John respectively.

In considering the steps taken during the past year to ensure the better efficiency of the Active Militia, it must be remembered that this was amongst the important subjects adverted to by His Excellency the Governor General, in his speech from the Throne on the opening of the last session of Parliament, and the following unquestionable improvements have since been effected:—

(1) An Act passed "to establish a Military College in one of the Garrison Towns of Canada," which provides for "the education of cadets and officers of militia in military knowledge and scientific pursuits connected with the military profession."

(2) The daily pay of the rank and file has been increased from 50 cts to 60 cts, during the prescribed period in camp.

(3) The brigade camp system, which had been discontinued for one year, 1873-74, is now re-established, while such corps, chiefly those in cities, as it may be considered impracticable to assemble in camp, are permitted to perform the annual drill at local headquarters, under special orders for their guidance.

Having put myself in communication with officers in command, I ascertained that the end of June would be the most convenient

time to assemble the corps of the western and eastern counties, and St. Andrews and Shediac respectively were decided upon as the most suitable places for camps; while the Brigade of Garrison Artillery, and the 62nd St. John Battalion requested to be allowed to assemble in camp at St. John about the 23rd of July, that being the only place in the District at which the former corps could perform its shot and shell practice, and the time for assembly in other camps, above referred to, would not have suited the latter corps. St. Andrews and Shediac proved to be admirably adapted for assembly of troops in brigade camps, having, at both places, good facilities for transport, and grounds available for drill and field manoeuvres on an extended scale.

Besides this, owing to the abundant supply of excellent water, and the heat of these places situated on the sea coast not being so great as at inland places where our camps have heretofore been held, the sanitary condition of the troops was all that could be desired.

It was only to be regretted that the Newcastle and Woodstock Field Batteries of Artillery were prevented from joining these camps, in consequence of delay in re-enrolment of men and horses in the former case, and in the latter, delay in transport of guns and equipment from Quebec, on its being changed from a garrison to Field Battery.

It must be stated, however, that both these corps subsequently performed their drill and practice in the most satisfactory manner at isolated camps. *Vide Inspection Report hereto appended.*

Lieut. Colonel Outy, Brigade Major, was appointed Brigadier at Shediac. That officer's report is also appended hereto—and I took command at St. Andrews.

I now proceed to refer to the above named camps in detail, and to the corps of each Brigade Division separately.

1st BRIGADE DIVISION.—Brigade Major, Lieut. Colonel Inches.

Camp Tilley, St. Andrews.

Brigadier Lieut. Colonel Maunsell, Deputy Adjutant General; Lieut. Colonel Inches, Brigade Major; Captain McKenzie, Supply Officer; T. H. Hogg, Esq., 71st Battalion, Musketry Instructor; Quarter Master J. Emery, 6th Battalion, Camp Quarter Master; T. P. Robinson, Esq. Orderly Officer, 67th Battalion, "Carleton Light Infantry, Lieut. Colonel Upton; 71st "York" Battalion, Lieut. Colonel Marsh; St. George Infantry Company, Capt. Motice; St. Stephen Infantry Company, Captain Hutton.

The corps from York and Carleton Counties, having proceeded from their headquarters by European and North American and Canada Railways, respectively, arrived at their destination at five o'clock p.m., on the date ordered for assembly: 30th June (several of the country companies having left their company headquarters on the previous evening to enable them to do so).

The Charlotte companies were conveyed by steambot.

The usual instructions for pitching tents, mounting guards, detailing pickets &c., were carried out, and the troops settled down to camp life in the most orderly manner, showing that the experience derived from previous camps had not been lost on them. Company drill commenced next morning, followed by battalion drill.

I may here state that the camp was styled "Camp Tilley," in honor of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, who has at all times manifested a deep interest in the militia, and besides being a frequent visitor at the camp.

entertained in the most hospitable manner, all the officers of the brigade at his residence at St. Andrews.

On the 1st July Dominion day, the corps paraded as strong as possible, and being formed as a brigade in line, a *fue de joie* was fired, and, afterwards, some simple brigade movements were creditably performed, considering the short time then in camp.

Officers commanding corps were directed to see that their men were exercised as much as possible in squad and company drill, preparatory to battalion drill, and subsequently in battalion drill preparatory to brigade drill and field manoeuvres, and I attribute, in a great measure, the success that attended their efforts in carrying out these directions, to the presence of a guide per company, the presence of one guide per company, on the strength of officers thereof being reduced to two per company, was felt in some instances in which the non commissioned officers were not qualified to perform the duties of guides.

The camp was beautifully situated on a table land near Joe's Point overlooking the bay, about two miles from the Town of St. Andrews, which place is a well known military position, and, it may be added, when Fenian marauders threatened to invade New Brunswick, St. Andrews was their selected point of attack. Invasion, however, was prevented by the preparations of defence there made.

Not only was the site of the camp all that could be desired in a sanitary point of view, as regards facilities for transport, and affording an excellent parade ground for each corps and for the brigade, but permission was obtained through the Honorable the Surveyor General to exercise the troops in different directions over a large extent of open country of varied features.

Field manoeuvres were commenced on the 8th July, and on the 9th the brigade was exercised in the presence of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. Dr. Tupper, M.P., and a large number of people of the place, when the following movements were performed in a manner which showed that much attention had been paid to the preliminary drills. The brigade had been formed in line of quarters columns, facing the south east on the grounds adjoining the camp, and on receiving intelligence of the landing of a supposed enemy on the beach in front, skirmishers, with their necessary supports, were quickly thrown out from the right (the 67th Battalion), while the rest of the brigade deployed; and a rapid advance was made, and attempt was then made on the part of the enemy, to turn our left flank and at the same time to gain a high position in that direction. To defeat their object a change of front was at once made by the brigade, fresh skirmishers were thrown out from Charlotte corps, and a steady fire was opened upon the enemy, who, being unable to accomplish either of their desired objects, hastily retreated towards Rocky Point, on the banks of the St. Croix River, where they expected to receive reinforcements. Our advance was first in line, and afterwards on approaching broken country, in fours from the left; fresh skirmishers were again thrown out from the 71st.

A lengthened march was made in that direction (the west), and on again coming in contact with the enemy on the commons (so-called), a well directed fire, first from the skirmishers, and then from the brigade in line, produced the desired results, viz., the impossibility of an enemy, even of superior strength, holding this position in our front.

During these manoeuvres—thus briefly described—the men displayed much intelligence in taking advantage of the local features of the ground and the officers in acting with promptitude, even when not with-in hearing of the brigadier, on observing a signal to advance or move in some required direction. And, I must add, that although the men had been kept under arms for several hours on this occasion, and had a somewhat long march; they returned to camp apparently but little fatigued, and not a man fell out of the ranks.

On the 10th of July the brigade having been formed as on the preceding day, in line of quarter columns, marched in column of route, with the customary advance and rear guard, to the open country, near the new hotel, the advance guard having become a line of skirmishers, with its support, was prolonged and reinforced, and the brigade formed into mass of quarter columns, and subsequently deployed, when the skirmishers opened fire, and a steady advance was made until the high ground near the railway was reached, where the brigade in line opened fire.

The position was an admirable one, and the way in which the 67th Battalion had thrown out skirmishers and supports, and the St. Stephen corps had performed the duties required of it as a rear guard, received a word of commendation from the Brigadier.

Subsequently the troops were put through a variety of movements in brigade drill, in line, column, echelon, &c., to test their steadiness, and to mark the difference between drill and field manoeuvres, requiring accuracy in the former, while in the latter "accidents" of ground should be studied rather than mere precision.

On our return to camp His Honor the Lieutenant Governor presented the money prizes kindly contributed by friends of the brigade for the best shots at target practice.

And here I must bear testimony to the careful manner in which the Musketry Instructor (Mr. Hogg), himself a skilful marksman, carried out the target practice regulations, and with excellent results. That officer's report is enclosed herewith and speaks for itself.

A canteen had been opened in camp on the day of assembly under the usual regulations, not allowing the sale of spirituous liquors, but finding it desirable it was removed, men being able to purchase in town such articles as they required for their comfort. The field officer of the day (Lieut. Colonel Raymond) reporting on the subject, and having adverted to the satisfactory state of the camp as regards order and discipline, added, "I think it is clearly demonstrated that the men of this country do not require ale or beer (not being accustomed to it at home) which in many cases only creates a thirst for strong drink."

The tents were struck at an early hour on the morning of the 11th, and the troops returned to their homes in the same orderly manner which had marked their stay in camp during the whole period of training. The following brigade order was read on parade previous to the breaking up of the camp.

"CAMP TILLEY."

SAINT ANDREWS,

10th July, 1874.

Brigade Orders by Lieut. Colonel Maunsell, D. A. G., Brigadier.

(No. 6) "Camp Tilley" will break up tomorrow, the different corps composing it having completed their annual drill and target practice.

The Deputy General commanding, offers his sincere thanks to the officers, non commissioned officers and soldiers, for the prompt and cheerful manner in which duties have been performed and orders have been obeyed, while the conduct of the men has been most exemplary, not a single instance of crime having been reported to him.

Where all have done their best, and done it so well, it appears invidious to make any distinction, but having commanded three corps in the counties of Fredericton, Woodstock and St. Andrews—in which the 67th and 71st Battalions have assembled their full authorized strength, the Brigadier must here advert to the fact, and will report favorably thereon, as reflecting high credit upon the Brigade Major, Lieut. Col. Inches, Lieut. Colonels Upton and Marsh, and those under their command, as well as affording another proof (if such were needed) of the loyalty and patriotism of the people of Carleton and York Counties.

The efficient corps from Charlotte County under command of Captains McGee and Hutton have been attached to the 71st Battalion for drill purposes, with the best results.

The numerical strength of corps permitting it, a brigade comprising four battalions, Lieut. Col. Raymond, and Major Morris commanding two temporarily formed Battalions, has been exercised with advantage in drill and field manoeuvres.

The medical officers report the sanitary condition of the troops as "most satisfactory," owing to the healthy situation of the camp, the excellent rations, and the abundant supply of good water.

Finally, in offering his best thanks to the staff, from the Brigade Major downwards, for a continuance of their valuable assistance and support, Lieut. Colonel Maunsell hopes that as these brigade camps are annually becoming more and more appreciated socially by officers and men, affording, as they do, opportunities of seeing acquaintances and making friends, the practical knowledge of the routine of camp duties here acquired, obedience enforced, discipline maintained, may be productive of much good.

By Order,

(Signed.)

J. A. INCHES, Lt. Colonel,
Brigade Major.

"CAMP APPLEBY."

Woodstock Field Battery.—Captain Donnell.

Circumstances prevented me from inspecting this corps with Lieut. Colonel Foster on the completion of the annual drill. But having seen the Battery on parade on the 2nd September, a few days after its assembly, I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the remarkable progress in drill then made, and in concurring with that officer in his remarks as to the excellent class of men of which the corps is composed, and as to the superior horses, for which, as Col. Foster states, the County Carleton is celebrated.

Lieut. Colonel Foster adds, that "after he had made a careful inspection of the battery, it was put through a variety of field movements, all of which were executed in a style highly creditable to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and the progress made in such a short time was far

in advance of what he had expected to have seen." Colonel Foster "attended the ball practice on the afternoon of the 9th, and morning of the 10th, at a place about two miles above Woodstock, and had an opportunity of seeing some good exhibitions of standing gun drill. The ball practice, as the accompanying report will shew, was good, but the locality would not admit of shell practice."

Lieut. Colonel Foster also adverts to the very handsome presents given by friends of the battery in general, and Mr. Appleby, M. P., in particular, to be competed for at the target practice.

67th Battalion, Carleton, Light Infantry.

Nos. 6 and 7 Companies, Captains Bossié and Baker, owing to the long distance of the local head quarters of these companies from camp it was not deemed expedient to order them to attend it, much to the disappointment of both officers and men. The Brigade Major, Lieut. Colonel Inches, subsequently inspected them on completing their annual drill, and that officer reports favorably as to the efficiency of these companies.

2ND BRIGADE DIVISION.—Lieut. Colonel Otty, Brigade Major.
CAMP SCOUDOUC.

A brigade, composed as follows, assembled in a camp of exercise at Shediac on the 3rd of July.

Brigadier Lieut. Colonel Otty, Brigade Major; Lieut. Colonel McCulley, Brigade Major; Lieutenant Ewing, Garrison Artillery, Supply Officer; Captain F. B. Hazen, 62nd Batt., Orderly Officer; Capt. E. Arnold, 74th Batt., Musketry Instructor; Quarter Master Hallett, 8th Regiment of Cavalry Camp, Quarter Master.

8th Regiment of Cavalry, Lieut. Colonel, J. Saunders; 73rd Battalion, Major Sherriff; 74th Battalion, Lieut. Colonel E. Beer.

On the 13th of July I inspected this camp and the different corps composing it.

The Brigadier, Lieut. Colonel Otty, had exercised great judgment in his selection of the site for the encampment, it being all that could be desired, a most picturesque place overlooking Shediac Bay, about four miles from the town of Shediac, on the main road to Buctouche, with a wood close to the camp, affording shelter for the cavalry horses, and having an abundant supply of excellent water. The grounds for prade and field manoeuvres were very extensive.

Besides the ability displayed by Lieut. Col. Otty in handling troops on parade, I noticed with much pleasure that great attention had been paid to the practical instruction of corps in the routine of camp duties.

At inspection parade, after usual marching past, deployments, &c., the brigade was exercised in most interesting and instructive field manoeuvres, in a manner creditable alike to officers and men.

It is but just, however, to make special mention of the great improvement in drill displayed by the 8th Regiment of Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Saunders. Lieut. Col. Otty's report with respect to this camp will be submitted at an early date. The following is Lieut. Col. Otty's Brigade Order, on the breaking up of the camp.

"CAMP SCOUDOUC."

SHEDIAC, 13th July, 1874.

Brigade Orders by Lieut. Colonel Otty, Commanding.

No. 8.)—The Deputy Adjutant General commanding the District desires to express

to the troops assembled at Camp Scoudouc, his gratification for the manner in which, at his inspection to day, the troops manoeuvred on the field, and for the soldier like appearance of the officers and men, as well as for the report received of their exemplary conduct during their stay in camp. Lieut. Col. Maunsell noticed with much pleasure that great attention appears to have been paid to the practical instructions of corps in the routine of camp duties.

The Brigadier commanding the camp takes this opportunity of thanking the officers and men under his command, for the willingness and alacrity which has been invariably displayed in carrying out the discipline and exterior economy of the several regiments composing the brigade. His thanks are particularly due to the brigade staff, for the efficient manner in which they have performed their several duties, and hopes that should another brigade be under his command he may have as efficient aid as he has had on this occasion, and he may have officers as well qualified to assume command of their respective corps, and as steady and efficient men to carry their orders into effect.

By Order.

(Signed,)

C. McCULLEY, Lieut. Colonel,
Brigade Major.

In connection with the better efficiency of the 8th Regiment of Cavalry assembled at this camp, I again respectfully submit the following suggestions as deserving special consideration—(1) the want of a fresh issue of saddlery, *vide* Report 1873, page 26, and (2) the necessity for the issue of a medicine box, furnished with medicines for horses, Report, 1873, page 32.

(To be Continued.)

Mr. Childers, M. P., on Canada.

Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M. P., delivered an address to his constituents at Pontefract on the 30th ult., on the subject of his recent visit to the United States and Canada. Before speaking of his tour in the United States, to which the greater portion of the lecture was devoted, Mr. Childers gave his impressions of Canada. He said:

"I had the advantage of travelling through the greater part of Canada, and, with the exception of Quebec, I visited all its most important cities. Having done so I cannot better describe the general feeling of that great Dominion than by telling you that on all hands—whether speaking to public men, or to persons in private stations, to rich or to poor—I found at all times only one great sentiment, and that was the sentiment of loyalty and attachment to the mother country, coupled with the hope and desire that Canada might long flourish as the most important colony of this country. There ought to be no mistake about that; because from time to time impressions have got abroad that the loyalty of the great Dominion was only lip service—that the love of England depended upon purely material considerations, and that we ought to be prepared at any moment for a break in the connection between ourselves and Canada. Personally I never entertained that opinion, but if ever I had, my views would be entirely altered by what I saw there last winter. Our Canadian brethren are as much attached to our Queen, and as anxious for the Imperial connection as any of us can be, and of those who would tell you otherwise, I will only say that they are thoroughly mistaken.

I may be asked again, "What is the condition of Canada? Is the Dominion of Canada overshadowed by the great empire of the United States close to it?" Of this again, I would say, that if there are any who think so, it is only another great mistake. The Dominion of Canada has advanced in wealth, prosperity, population, and in matters of self government quite as much as the United States of America. Of course, when I say advanced in wealth and prosperity, I do not mean that times may not come—as come they do in every nation—when prosperity has a check, as I am afraid that even at the present time it is checked. Indeed it is not impossible that the crisis which a year and a half ago came over the United States may find its way to Canada; and there is a considerable probability of a certain amount of interference with commercial prosperity there; but, taking it as a whole, viewing the great works which have been so successfully undertaken in that country, looking at the success of agriculture, and looking at the wealth and the powers of self government in that country, I think you may be satisfied that we have in Canada not only a thoroughly loyal, but a thoroughly prosperous and well governed country. But I have been told—and I have heard it since I came home—"Oh, the Canadians, however you may speak of their success and of their loyalty, are not such fine fellows as the inhabitants of the United States are, and in the long rivalry between the two nations, the Canadians must go to the wall." I think also that that is a great mistake. I am not at this moment speaking of question of warfare, of what might happen if any differences between ourselves and America were to lead to a war in that country, but as to the character of the people which occurred to me, watching as I did, the different classes from the top to the bottom of society. I saw both their public men, those engaged in the humbler vocations of life—and it seemed to me that the Canadians bore to their American neighbours much the same position that the Scotch bear to the English. They may be in some respects a colder people, they may have all those special characteristics which we attribute to the Scotch, but just as you know that Scotchmen are able at all times to hold their own with Englishmen—as however proud we may be of being English, the Scotch character is a thoroughly independent and thoroughly stable character—so it seems to me that our Canadian fellow subjects will be thoroughly able to hold their own with the United States, and retain their thoroughly national characteristics. On that ground, therefore, as well as on many others, we may well be thoroughly proud of our connection with them.

REVIEWS.

We welcome No. 5 of the *Chorister* with its two fine Anthems,— "How beautiful upon the mountains" by Cook, and "Praise ye the Lord" by the Rev. R. Lowry. Send in your subscriptions to C. H. Ashdown, Amherstburg, 50c. pays for the year, or 25c. for the five numbers now out. The next number will contain "Sign to-night," "The song of the bells," and "The Workman's Chorus."

We have received the illustrated *Household Magazine* for May. It is a superior number—all the articles first class. The following are the contents:—"Views on the Hondo"; "One Crime"; "Livingstone's Last Journal"; "On the death of a Poet"; "The Woman of Smyrna"; "A Visit to Long Branch"; "Love's Perplexity"; "A Trip on Lake Como"; "Rossom, the Beau," &c.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.—Mr. Justice Huddleston has dismissed as frivolous, vexatious, and an abuse of the process of law the summons in *Castro vs. Murray*. It will be remembered that an application was made some months ago to the Attorney-General for his fiat for a writ of error in the Tichborne case. Having refused to grant it, the legal advisers of the Claimant determined to raise the question as to whether a writ of error was a writ of right or of grace by bringing this action. For the Claimant it was contended that even if the Attorney-General was entitled to exercise a discretion respecting granting a writ of error, yet this was only in the absence of probable cause, and it was submitted that probable cause did exist in this case. To speak only of the commencement and the conclusion of the trial: The plaintiff was tried at bar, for an offence committed in London, by a Middlesex jury, and was sentenced in vacation, though with the judges of England advised, and the House of Lords decided in O'Connell's case, that the Court could sit in vacation to try only; but not to sentence; and was sentenced forthwith after trial, though for 200 years, as appears from the State trials, no persons tried at bar for treason or felony or misdemeanour were sentenced till after the expiration of a four-day rule to show cause. Mr. Justice Huddleston, however, held that the action was frivolous, and an abuse of the process of law, and ruled accordingly.

Captain Boyton's confidence in his life saving apparatus remains unabated. He has determined again to attempt to swim across the English Channel, starting this time from Cape Grisnez, on the French coast, with the intention of landing at Dover on the English side.



Department of Militia and Defence.

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

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

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

W. POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant-General.

Ottawa, April 30th, 1875.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 6th April, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency, the Governor-General, by an Order in Council bearing date the 3rd Inst., and under the authority vested in him by the 4th section of the 2nd Victoria, Cap. 6, has been pleased to order and direct that the following article be transferred to the list of goods, which may be imported into Canada free of duty, viz:—

"Ground Gypsum for agricultural purposes."

By command,

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

April 15, 1875.

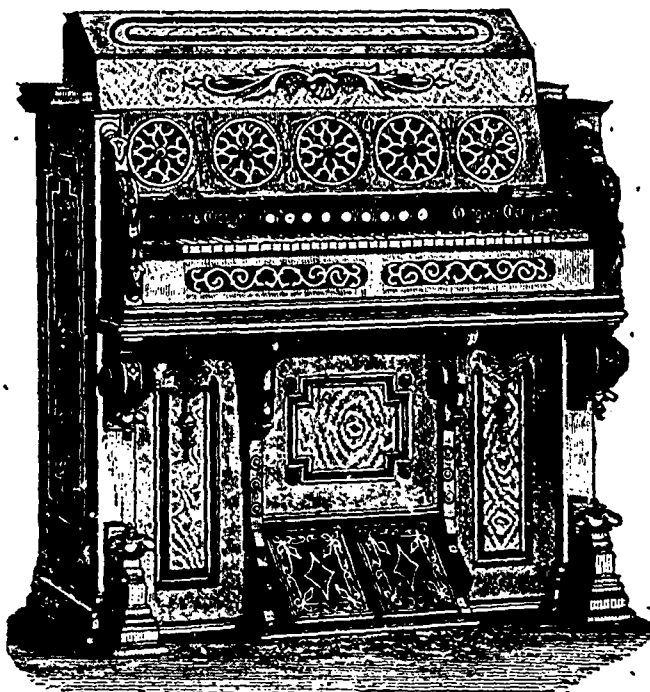
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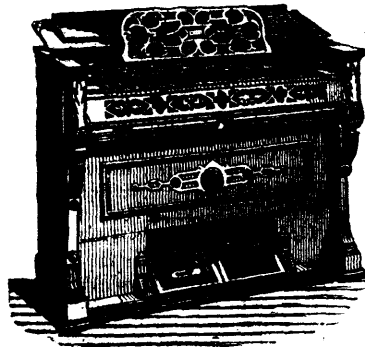
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At a season when the system is liable to prostration from these weakening disorders, this valuable remedy should be kept in every household. No one can afford to be without it.

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Ottawa, July 20th, 1868.

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Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak; sickly creatures to strong, healthy, happy men and women; and sufferers cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

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