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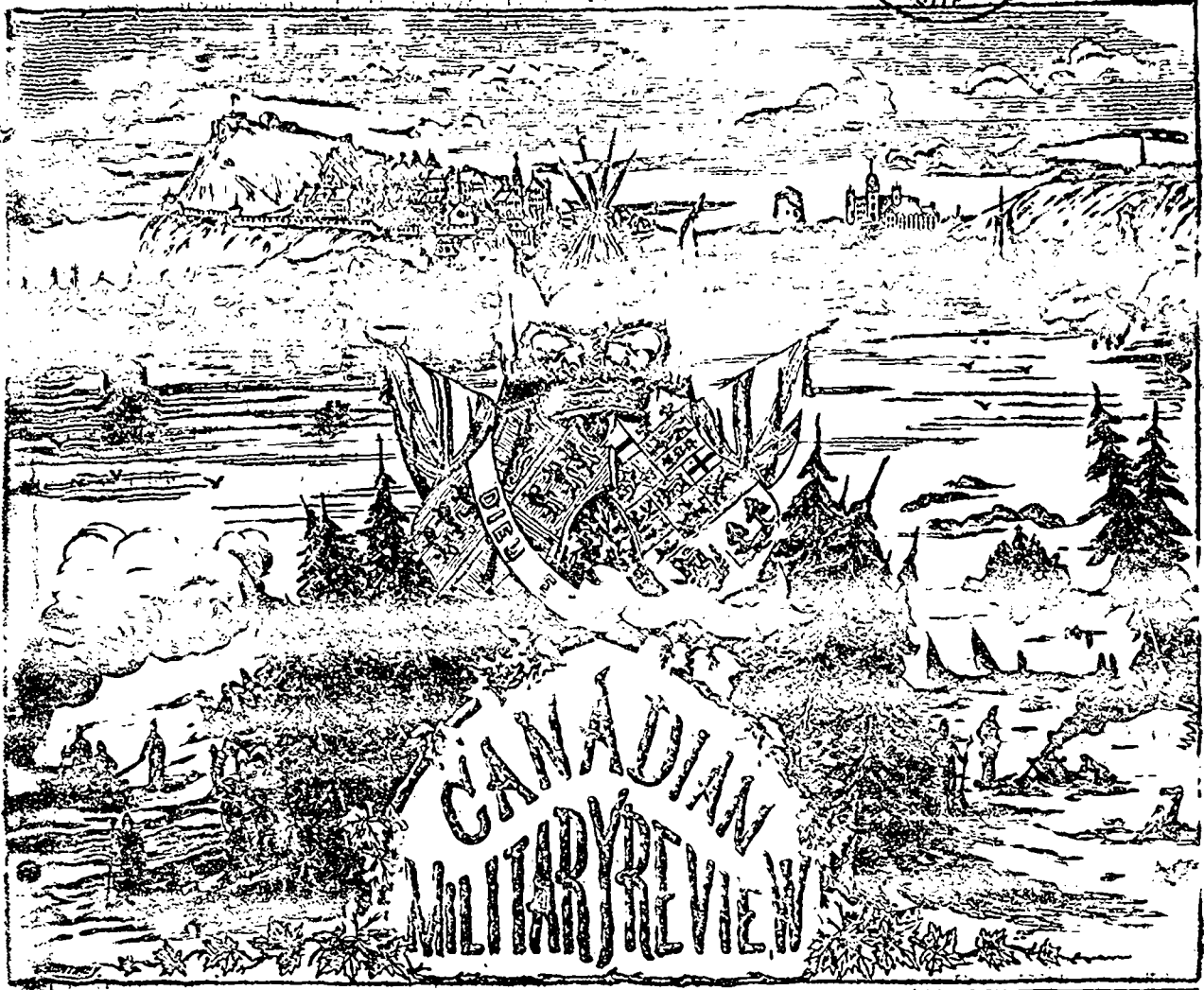
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NOTICES.

All correspondence connected with the *C. M. Review* should be addressed to the Secretary, R.S.G., Kingston.

Communications intended for publications in the next issue of the *C. M. Review*, must reach the Editor not later than the 20th of each month.

Officers of the Militia are requested to kindly forward to the Editor, for insertion in the "Militia Item" column, any information respecting their own regiments which they think of interest to their brother officers.

Large quantity of useful scientific books for sale, published at the Royal Artillery, Kingston, Ont.:

Field Artillery Manual, (by Lt.-Col. T. B. Straub)	75
History of the late Franco-German War (same author) ..	50
Field Gun Drill, (extract from C.F.A.M.) ..	15
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AVIS.

Conformément à la loi, toute personne qui reçoit un journal et qui ne le renvoie pas, se trouve abonné de droit.

Les personnes qui auraient quelques communications à nous adresser sont priées de nous les envoyer avant le 20 de chaque mois.

Les personnes qui désirent entrer dans la Batterie "B" sont priées de se présenter au Commandant, (Kingston), tous les jours de 10 heures à midi, ou de lui envoyer leur demande avec leurs certificats de bonne conduite. Il faut aussi qu'elles sachent lire et écrire qu'elles jouissent d'une bonne santé, que leur hauteur ne soit pas moindre de 5 pieds 4 pouces, la mesure de la poitrine de 34 pouces. Enfin, nous les prévenons que les ouvriers charpentiers, menuisiers et forgerons ont une extra paie de 20 cents par jour.

La Batterie "B" informe le public militaire qu'elle tient à sa disposition les ouvrages de drill pour le service de la batterie, les canons rayés etc., ouvrages imprimés par les presses de l'École Royale d'Artillerie sous la haute surveillance du commandant.

Canadian Military (and Literary) Review.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In commencing another year with the publication of the *Canadian Military Review* we wish to return our sincere thanks to our friends for their support we have received, and beg respectfully to solicit their assistance for another year. No effort on our part will be omitted to make the paper a greater success than the last year.

We wish to draw the attention of the public generally, especially those firms supplying military uniform accoutrements and appointments, to our advertising medium. Viz: a circulation of over 70,000 extending from P. E. I. to British Columbia, also East India and London England. Among our London subscribers are several West India and other mercantile houses extending over such a vast space offers a good opportunity for advertising we therefore respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of our general public.

TERMS.	
Subscription to C. M. R. 1 year payable in advance	\$1 00
Column including 1 copy of the paper for 1 year	\$ 6 00
Half column	10 00
Whole column	18 00

In forwarding remittances procure a Post Office order if possible if not register the letter. The former is much better as it protects us as well as the sender.

All letters and communications relative to English part of C. M. R. to be addressed to

Staff Sergeant G. STEWART, R. S. G.
Kingston Ont.

The Canadian Military Review,

JULY 1st. 1881.

Short Tactical Lessons for all arms at the Ontario Gunnery School.

"B" Battery, Royal School of Gunnery, Kingston.

FIELD ARTILLERY FIGHTING TACTICS IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER ARMS.

Field artillery tactics may be considered under four heads:

1st. *Tentative*, or trying the strength of the enemy, in connection with the advanced cavalry of an army, or with the advanced guard.

2nd. *Divisional*, or supporting the infantry or cavalry division, paving the way for its advance or covering its retreat.

3rd. *Army corps or reserve*, or acting and striking en masse on the key of a position, in obedience to the will of a master mind.

4th. *The rear guard*, or covering defeat

TENTATIVE.

The cavalry may find and feel the enemy, but they cannot probe him, force him to unmask, touch his masses or reserves, nor compel him to delay his advance by deploying his masses; this the advanced artillery, when judiciously handled, can effectively do, but no general should allow his whole army to be committed to attack by a couple of advanced guns, as General Burrows appears to have done at the battle of Maiwand.

If it is necessary to force the enemy's hand by the forward advance of a few guns, when they have done their business and cannot be supported by the troops accompanying them, they must retire, and may be lost, but it must be remembered that guns may be lost with honor, though this should seldom be in an advance.

On the other hand, great advantages may be gained by the judicious handling of a few guns with the advanced cavalry. The strength of cavalry does not lie in fire. Fire from the saddle is useless, and in dismounting to fire, the number of horse-holders necessary, seriously diminishes the effective fire.

When a mass of horses, except under unusual circumstances, are exposed to the enemy's fire, the loss of horses would abso-

lutely cripple the cavalry, and horses taught to lie down under cover has not yet become a part of cavalry instruction.

Artillery is the fire complement necessary to cavalry against infantry attack, or superior cavalry attack, while for the offensive a few guns would in a few minutes drive an enemy out of a village, no matter how numerously posted without artillery. The cavalry and guns could then occupy it.

In a similar manner, a bridge may be seized and held by a handful of cavalry and a couple of guns. In the same manner the re-entering angle of a river, with a ford or where it is intended to construct a bridge for the passage of an army, may be held by sweeping the opposite projecting angle of the shore with guns converging on it from the opposite side of the river.

A few guns with the advanced cavalry by opening fire, will delay very much the enemy's advance, by obliging him to deploy, and so give time to send back word to the advance guard or main body.

Artillery opening fire in the advance will tend to make an enemy over-estimate the force opposed to him, and proportionately waste time in more extended deployment for attack on what he considers likely to be obstinately held, by the mere fact of the presence of artillery, with what would be otherwise an insignificant force.

DIVISIONAL, SUPPORTING THE INFANTRY OR CAVALRY DIVISION.

In the Prussian Army four field batteries are attached to each division of infantry, and two horse artillery batteries to each cavalry division, but half the above might be sufficient in a wooded country with bad roads.

The order of march of artillery with reference to other arms is regulated by the order in which they may be required for fighting, as the artillery is wanted first to cover the deployment of the infantry division to which he is attached. Of course this rule would be reversed in the event of passing through a wood, or wherever the fire of artillery would be useless. It is moreover, desirable for artillery not to be made to march in rear of infantry when it can be avoided. Horses in draught walk quicker than men, and if continually checked, halted, and again thrown into the collar, they become galled and quickly exhausted.

On arriving at a river, bridges have to be examined to see if they will bear the strain of artillery, and to strengthen the bridge by props of timber gives a much greater increase of strength than would be imagined, and with Canadian axemen would take less time than might be supposed.

The trestle bridges common for railways in this country exemplify the great weight that can be supported by apparently slight structures of timber.

The re-entering angle of a river is generally chosen for the passage, if there is a bridge, the artillery do not cross first, but being deployed on either side of the bridge to protect it, and sweep the ground on the opposite bank, the same with reference to a ford—the infantry are allowed to pass first, otherwise the gun wheels would cut it up and deepen it.

In any advance or reconnaissance, the Lieut. Colonel commanding the divisional Artillery should, as a rule, accompany the divisional general, with whom he ought to be en rapport, and transmit orders to his battery commanders by his field aides, the divisional Artillery Adjutant and Quartermaster, keeping a trumpeter with him. Army signalling by laquer escorts has not yet been tried for directing concentration of fire in the field.

As soon as the Artillery fight is to commence, the Lieut. Colonel in command, after ascertaining the intentions of the divisional General, places himself at the head of two or more batteries of divisional artillery, and works them as one powerful battery under his own supervision; or he may consider it preferable to detach a battery to each flank, and so obtain a cross-fire or concentration from widely separated batteries. A battery on each flank is more convenient, also, to cover a deployment or change of front, during which, it must be remem-

bered, the infantry fire is dead. While the battery, on the pivot flank, can continue its fire without intermission, that on the reverse flank should trot into a new position to do so, long before the infantry columns have deployed to deliver fire or melted into skirmishers. But at all times considerable freedom to advance should be given to a battery commander, who, it must not be forgotten, holds a tactical unit, and, if he is a man of decision, will not let slip golden opportunities of action by any undue waiting for orders which may have miscarried in the confusion of battle. He should, however, remember the golden rule of Taubert, i.e. "Divisional Artillery, is merely an auxiliary arm, and that the infantry, and not the artillery, is the chief element in an action. It is, therefore, the duty of that artillery to comprehend the object momentarily in view, with quickness and accuracy, and powerfully to support the infantry in combat."

The following simple practical rules may be of assistance to battery commanders and others whom it may concern :

1st. *If you cannot march you will never fight.* A few galled, lame or broken-down horses among your teams, mean the disgrace of abandoning a gun or ammunition wagon.* In this case prevention is the only remedy which a steam-power commander cannot ensure, unless in time of peace he has forged a chain of responsibility, every link of which bears a steady strain, from the subalterns commanding divisions, the sergeants in charge of sub divisions, down to the individual driver.

2nd. *Regularly trained Artillery collar-makers, shoeing-smiths and wheelers are very important personages, and should be well supplied with tools and materials.* Otherwise, misfitting harness, that would produce many galls, would seem to be inevitable with Volunteer batteries turned out suddenly.

3rd *Your limber gunners must be able to lay their hands on every article in the limber boxes, 2 and 3 greasing wheels, screwing-up bolts, &c.*

4th. *As you generally have to commence the fight, never lose an opportunity of getting permission for your guns near the head of the column of march, except in a wooded or close country. Under all circumstances, in addition to your eclaireurs in front, have a couple of intelligent mounted markers, non-commissioned officers, well in advance, to seek out passages over dittoes, swampy ground, &c.*

5th. *Procure maps, even when familiar with the country—they are necessary for directing others—and habitually use them, folded the size of your sabbatuche.*

6th. *Note carefully every cross-road or lane, as a means of breaking away to a flank, from which you will beat be able to resist your infantry deployment by partially enfilading the enemy's line.*

7th. *Avoid the converse of the above, that is getting jammed up between the leading battalions of infantry, whose deployment will probably be checked unless you cover it, while the rear battalions press up and crowd round you, restricting your action.*

8th. *Keep an eye on your neighboring infantry, with a view to mutual support in case of a rush by the enemy. Escort-duty of guns is distasteful, except there is a strong feeling of camaraderie for the artillery. Infantry are unable to keep up, and losing sight, perhaps, of both guns and their own battalion, wander off disgusted. Cavalry are little use against a resolute line of skirmishers. The proper escort for guns would be the leading cavalry—the long-talked-of mounted riflemen!—and their place, the exposed flank of the battery, dismounted and under cover when practicable. If they formed part of the establishment of the battery, they would be doubly valuable filling casualties at the guns, or getting them out of difficulties with breast harness, which they should carry on their riding horses.*

9th. *Leave your ammunition wagons under charge of the Quartermaster Sergeant, or an officer, if available, to follow at a distance, taking advantage of accidents of ground, and to re-*

placing expended ammunition by sending up wagon-limbers to be exchanged for the empty gun-limber, which, when refilled, can again come up. It might be advisable to do away with wagons and have only an increased number of limbers, for facility of movement, &c.

10th. *In advancing into action, the commander rides several hundred yards in front to select a position and avoid a cul-de-sac; he is accompanied by his trumpeter and a mounted marker from each division to act as range-finders, carrying a pocket sextant and a measured piece of fishing line on a reel, to take a base on Colonel Drayson's plan. The battery is brought up, silently by the sword-arm signals of the commander, who will endeavor to bring up guns without being seen by the enemy, unlimbering in rear of a slope to avoid the teams appearing on the sky-line, and running the guns up by hand when practicable.*

11th. *The points for consideration of a position are, in order of importance :*

(a) *Efficacy of fire ;*

(b) *Cover for the pieces and limbers, if possible, the reverse of a gentle slope permitting guns to be withdrawn till the muzzles only can be seen; best fulfil this condition, or 20 minutes with the entrenching tools will give cover if no hedge or bank is available; a screen of bushes or a Canadian rail fence with a little earth thrown up gives confidence ;*

(c) *Position of the other troops, your own and the enemy ;*

(d) *Facility of advance ;*

(e) *Facility of retirement.*

These conditions are seldom united in an equal degree. The commander must at once decide which is the most important to secure the object of the engagement, and which to give up as least essential. No position can be called a good one that does not fulfil the first condition.

12th. *Avoid unmasking the position by opening fire until a worthy object is within range, which should not be above 2,500 yards, the limit of field-glasses by which the results of fire can be ascertained.*

13th. *Open fire deliberately from the leeward gun, firing a little short of the estimated range, increasing and correcting the elevation of the remaining guns, firing more rapidly as the range is ascertained or comes to close quarters; but never waste ammunition, which encourages an enemy, misleads your men and is difficult to replace. "If ordered to fire, (unles in your own judgment), obey; but fire as slowly as possible."* Opening fire at too long ranges is the vice of all arms and armies; restrained fire raises the confidence of those who practice it, and none can do so more steadily than the English, while it depresses those who have to advance on a comparatively silent foe.*

14th. *"Guns should bear on that arm of the enemy's force which threatens most—as a rule, the enemy's infantry, or cavalry, rather than their artillery." When you do fire on an opposing battery, not in self-defence, but to save your own infantry being shaken before a contemplated assault by the enemy, let it be understood in your own battery that you concentrate on their centre gun (common shell and percussion fuzes), and when silenced, turn attention to that on its right, then left, and so on.*

15th. *Guns being useless while limbered up, and a change of position necessitating a fresh estimate of range, the number of changes of position in action should be a minimum and the pace a maximum, provided it is steady.*

16th. *The subaltern's command of two guns should never be separated—they are battle comrades, and form as complete a unit as an infantry company. They are often detached from the battery for advanced guards, or quasi outposts. It is not good for a gun to be alone; alternate fire is essential.*

17th. *Having a favorable position, keep it until the enemy retires beyond 2,500 yards, or your own troops mask your fire*

*Not so with Cavalry, when a sore back means only a dismounted trooper.

*Orders of Frederick the Great to his Artillery.

In either case, advance to within 600 yards of the enemy, and press his retreat. Should he advance, say within 800 yards, and that there are no special orders or reasons for holding the position, it may be advisable to retire to about 2,000, if the ground offers a second favorable position; 800 yards or thereabouts being the effective limit of infantry fire, is the commencement of perfect artillery efficiency. *It may be necessary to sacrifice guns and gunners to save a broken infantry.* Always deliberate before retiring unless specially ordered, and bear in mind that the last few rounds at close quarters often turn the tide of battle and bring you honor, or, at least, a sense of having done your duty to the uttermost.

18th. *Reason for advance to short range.*—Several reasons are given by Major Hoffbauer, of the German Artillery, why guns should advance to short ranges:—*Moral effect.* This cannot be over-estimated. Advancing infantry derives new inspiration when the guns pass close by in eager advance, and their opening fire is heard: while the artillery is impelled by anxiety to support its comrades of the infantry. With what a welcome are the gunners received at such moments, and the ring of the British infantry battle cheer, does not die in the memory of those who have heard it.

"The advantage of being near at hand, to support the attack if checked, or to prepare the way for renewed efforts.

"The great advantage of close connection with the infantry, so that the artillery can co-operate at the right moment, which is always difficult when the positions are too far to the rear.

"The decreased liability of being masked by advancing infantry. Moreover, the guns are far more likely to be able to co-operate up to the last moment, before the actual assault, without hazard to the other troops. For at the decisive moment, smoke, unfavourable or misty weather, the sun shining in the eyes, dust flying about, approach of evening, and similar causes, very frequently render it impossible for artillery, posted far in rear, to distinguish friend from foe, and consequently it may, perhaps, cease fire at a critical moment, just when the enemy is bringing up fresh batteries, and hurls intact masses of infantry against the shaken assailants.

19th. After a section of the ground has been stormed, the artillery is launched forward in large masses to secure its position, to pursue the enemy with its fire, and to prepare further attacks. It must not wait for higher authority, but take the initiative, and act in the spirit of the Commander-in-Chief's intentions. *To avoid delay the Artillery Commanders ride to the front during the last rush, as soon as the advancing infantry masks the fire of the guns against the principal object of attack, to watch the progress of the fight and observe where their batteries can be employed with greatest advantage.*

INSTANCES OF CLOSE ACTION.

At Weissenburg three batteries of the 5th regiment advanced to within from 500 to 800 paces against the Geissberg Castle, occupied by the French, and one battery even executed a short but exposed flank march at that distance, in column of route. Not a single gun was silenced or rendered immobile, even for a moment; but the whole remained in action until the capitulation.

At the Battle of Sedan, the 2nd 1-pounder Bavarian battery advanced at two p. m., near Balan, to within 500 paces of the hostile infantry, where it remained for three quarters of an hour in line with the 6th Bavarian brigade, and preserved its powers of action and moving. In Bazailles itself, after the failure of two assaults by a company of Bavarian Jagers against a large building, two 1-pounder guns were brought up, and fire being opened on it at 70 paces, it was evacuated by the enemy.

"In the action of the 11th January, 1871, at Rouen, we have an exceptional instance of a battery of the 1st regiment acting on the offensive against skirmishers at from 300 to 400 paces, and driving them back with four case shot, which were immediately followed by common shell. The battery had found itself at these close quarters owing to a dense fog, and

was for the moment completely taken by surprise.

At Gravelotte, a single gun, one officer, and three gunners alone remained out of two very advanced guns of a battery that had crossed the ravine by the cavalry; and when ordered to retire, the young subaltern's reply, from the midst of his dying comrades, was: "Tell General Steinmetz that where guns have advanced, there also can infantry. Let him send supports to me; I will not retire to them; rather will I die on my gun-carriage, and rest here with my comrades." He did not retire from his position until he had expended his last shot, and brought his gun, which he had worked with the assistance of his three gunners, safely out of action, for the infantry did not come forward here until much later.

"In many of these" (and similar cases quoted in the text), "the artillery sustained enormous losses of men and horses. But German guns were never lost" (as far as Major Hoffbauer knows), "except when artillery had lost all contact with infantry. But at decisive moments, too great importance should not be attached to artillery losses, nor even to the possibility of losing guns. Each arm is fighting, not solely on its own account, but as a means of attaining the highest object—victory."*

FIRE-DISCIPLINE.

This must be attained by good instruction, and should exclude all errors and misconception with respect to choice of projectile, object and aim, range and order of fire. The officer controlling the fire, posts himself, as a rule, on the windward flank of the battery, he may send a look out man up a tree, or a church steeple, a wind-mill, or any available position of commanding a view, with a man to carry messages as to observed effect of fire. In firing, to obtain the range it is essential that the object clearly indicated, and all the guns laid on it. Whenever the order designates a particular flank of the enemy's position as the object, it must be understood as referring to the flank so called by the enemy, *e. g.*, the left flank of a line of skirmishers would be the right flank looking from the battery. Similarly the fourth gun would be that called so by the enemy, numbering from his right.

*The instances of British Artillery successful close action are too numerous to mention, and yet the Royal Artillery never lost a gun during the whole Peninsular War. But as the arms in use have been so modified it is not necessary to dwell on particular instances; those in India, perhaps, reached a point of audacity and success without parallel. As when Captain Maudo with his 9 pr. guns in column of route exposed to the fire of heavy guns and infantry, led the army of Havelock into Lucknow, his subaltern, Lieutenant Matland, actually running a gun into the gate and fighting it at 100 yards or thereabouts against infantry; of course the gun detachment was renewed more than once; the total loss of the battery was one-third of its strength. The late Colonel Middleton in a somewhat similar manner led his battery within pistol shot of the loopholed walls of the Shah-nu-jeef, being wounded and having three horses shot under him; his subaltern, Lieut. Smith, ran a gun into the gateway, fighting in a similar manner against close infantry fire. There are numerous unrecorded instances of this sort of successful action during the Mutiny campaign, the leading characteristic of which and the probable source of success was "L'audace, encore l'audace, toujours l'audace."

Reviews.

—The very complimentary remarks of General Green with reference to "A" Battery, R.S.G., were omitted in our last. The inspection, or the notice of it, reached us just after publication the month before last, and though the gallant general and his speech are Green in our memory it was sent to the printers. It is evidently not an ever-green, for it has faded from sight.

—Thanks to the energetic action of Hon. A. P. Caron, our Minister of War, Canada will soon have in operation a small arms cartridge factory of her own, capable of producing at will Spider or Martini-Henry ammunition in quantities to meet all requirements. The boiler and engine are now being put in, and the shafting laid ready for the machinery expected from England within a few weeks, and then will be heard the hum of this new national enterprise.

IMPERIAL GENERAL ORDERS.

G. O. 15, MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION, SPECIALLY ISSUED 4TH FEBRUARY, 1881.

The following changes in the musketry instruction of the army having been approved, the necessary alterations will be made in the "Rifle Exercises and Musketry Instruction, 1879," accordingly, *vide* appendix:

The word "fire" will be introduced into the service generally as an executive word of command in volley firing.

APPENDIX TO G. O. 15.

RIFLE EXERCISES.

The following alterations in volley firing drill will be substituted for the parts referred to in the "Firing Exercises, 1879," page 95, line 6, add "thirdly, to load and fire lying down"; page 95, line 11, "standing and kneeling"; page 100, No. 4, to fire a volley standing and order, by numbers, caution: "By numbers, fire a volley,

At — yards, Ready, Two, Three, Four, As before detailed.

Present.—As before detailed, bringing the foresight at once into the alignment.

The instructor, after a pause equal to three beats of slow time, will then give the command

Fire.—Each man will at once press the trigger firmly, but without a jerk, and then proceed as detailed in the third motion of the "present."

Order Arms.—As before detailed.

N.B.—The commander should dwell on the word "fire," which must be given slowly, but still with decision.

Page 101, No. 8.—Caution: "Fire a volley,"

At — yards, Ready, In four motions

Order Arms.—As before detailed. Page 105, No. 9.—To fire a volley kneeling and order, by numbers. Caution: "By numbers, kneeling, fire a volley,"

At — yards, Ready, Two, Three, Four, As before detailed.

Present.—As before detailed. After a pause equal to four beats of slow time, Fire.—As before detailed.

Order Arms.—As before detailed. Page 105, No. 10.—Caution: "Kneeling, fire a volley,"

At — yards, Ready, In four motions.

Present.—In one motion. After a pause equal to four beats of slow time, Fire.—As before detailed.

Order Arms.—As before detailed.

To be inserted at page 106, as No. 10 a.— Caution: "Firing exercise, by numbers, lying down,"

At — yards, Ready, Turn on both heels, half right, and bring the rifle to the front.

Two.—Place the right knee and left hand on the ground, and lie down on the stomach, obliquely to the line of fire, then bring from the hips only, the body round in the direction of the object, and change the rifle from the right to the left hand; the legs to be separated, or the right foot hooked over the ankle, at the option of the firer.

Three.—As detailed when firing standing, turning over on the left side, if necessary.

Four.—As detailed when firing standing

Present.—As detailed when firing standing, bringing the rifle into the shoulder clear of the collar bone, both elbows to rest on the ground, and to be closed inwards, but without constraint, the rifle to be grasped firmly in the palm of the left hand.

Two.—As detailed when firing standing.

Three.—As detailed when firing standing, bringing the left forearm on to the ground.

Order Arms.—Change the rifle from the left to the right hand, place the left hand on the ground, rise and order arms.

To fire a volley lying down and order by numbers.— Caution: "By numbers, lying down, fire a volley,"

At — yards, Ready, Two, Three, Four, As before detailed.

Present.—As before detailed, bringing the sights at once into the alignment.

After a pause equal to six beats of slow time,

Fire.—As detailed when firing a volley standing, then bringing the left forearm on to the ground.

Order Arms.—As before detailed.

N.B.—For lying down drill, the squad should be opened at half interval.

To load and fire lying down in quick time.— Caution: "Firing exercise, lying down,"

At — yards, Ready, As before detailed.

Present.—In three motions.

Order Arms.—In one motion.

Caution: "Lying down, fire a volley,"

At — yards, Ready, In four motions.

Present.—In one motion.

After a pause equal to six beats of slow time,

Fire.—As before detailed.

It will be found in the field that at distances beyond 300 yards, longer pauses than those detailed must be allowed in order to obtain the necessary elevation and aim; the nature of the ground will also affect the time required by men to get into position of "ready" and "present"; section and other commanders will, therefore, in the field, regulate the pause to be made in giving the command "fire" accordingly.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN MILITARY REVIEW.

Sir.—I read in the last number of your paper a letter from Capt. (now Major) Prevost, "B" Battery, R.S.G., referring to the initial velocity of the Martini rifle as stated by a "New York paper," it being there stated to be lower than that recorded by the British authorities.

As the statement referred to was probably based on an official report published by the U. S. Board of Ordnance which is in my possession, a few extracts from it may not be uninteresting to your readers. The report is the last one issued and is dated 1880.

The report is certified by Lt.-Col. Benton, U. S. A. commanding National Armory, Springfield, Mass., and covers nearly 100 pages of printed matter containing tables showing comparative velocities of the "Martini Henry" and "Springfield" army rifles at muzzle, and at different ranges, up to 2000 yards. Recoil—Penetration—Accuracy—Trajectories—and angles of elevation. Tests were made up to 3,500 yards, at which range the target was hit with the "Springfield" but could not be with the "Martini."

The recorded velocities (initial) are as follows:—

	Powder	Lead	Boulenge chronograph	Benton electro ballistic apparatus.
Springfield	70 gr.	405 gr.	1367.1 ft.	1372.4 feet.
Martini Henry 85 "	480 "	480 "	1249.7 "	1255.8 "

Velocities in feet per second, at different ranges as follows:

	400	800	1200	1600	2000 yds
Springfield.....	838.4	607.9	476.8	392.3	333.2.
Martini Henry.	850.4	643.7	517.8	433.1	372.2

In angles of elevation the Springfield at 1500 yds. required 5° 20 min., and the Martini-Henry 5° 41 min.

The recoil of the Springfield, owing to lighter charge, was necessarily much less than that of the Martini-Henry being respectively 9.9 and 12.75 foot lbs.

The penetration, in white pine, at 100 yds. was: Springfield, 11.6; Martini-Henry, 14.65.

Capt. Greer, U. S. Ordnance Dept., under whose personal superintendance the above results were obtained, in his report, speaks as follows:

"I have the honor to submit herewith results of comparative trials of the Springfield and Martini-Henry rifles, calibre 0.45.

"The latter arm, with a supply of ammunition—wrapped metal cartridges—was recently presented by the British Government

"In regard to accuracy it will be seen that the Springfield did better than the Martini with the exception of one of the targets at 1000 yards.

"In all the other points the superiority of the Springfield was manifest except in the single one of penetration."

"One hundred (100) rounds of Martini rifle cartridges weigh nearly 2 lbs. 2 oz. more than the same number of U. S. service cartridges. This additional weight is highly objection-

able unless necessary, and all experience plainly indicates that it is not."

In conclusion I do not propose to submit any conclusion of my own, but must say that after a very careful perusal of the above report, together with the tables annexed, I am of the opinion that the test of the two rifles referred to has been most carefully, fairly and thoroughly carried out, and is well worthy of being received as an authentic record of the respective arms.

I remain, your obed't servant,

J. G. HOLMES, Bt Major, CA,
Adj't R S G

Citadel, Quebec, 29th, '81

*To explain the apparent error in this statement I may say, with reference to final velocities at different ranges as shown in table, in which the Martini, owing to its heavier bullet, has the advantage the Springfield uses a cartridge containing 85 grains of powder, in which the final velocities were as follows

	30 yds.	100 yds.	600 yds.	The initial velocity being with this cartridge 1450 feet per second.
S	1165.5	882.1	733.9	
M.H.	1013.1	850.4	732.7	

North West Mounted Police.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN MILITARY REVIEW.

Sir,—As one of the "old hands" of "B" Battery, Royal School of Gunnery, and knowing you to be a lover of fair play, I think it my duty to members of both Schools to try and give a true account of our treatment in the N W Police Force, knowing many false reports are circulating in Canada.

First, let me speak of the rations issued daily to each man beef and bread, each one and a half pounds, potatoes, or other vegetables in lieu of them, one pound, tea, one third of an ounce, sugar, two ounces, coffee, half ounce, salt and pepper sufficient for use. We get a yearly issue of clothing— one stable suit, two pairs of both riding breeches, serge tunic, cloth tunic and forage cap, two over shirts, two undershirts, two pair drawers, four pair socks, two pair stockings, one pair riding boots, one pair ankle boots, 1 pair moccasins, besides a service issue of buffalo coat, cloth coat and cape, fur cap, a large waterproof bag, hoddie complete, with burnisher and brushes, also a cork helmet for summer wear when in full dress.

Then in regard to barrack work, we attend stables three times a day, and never over forty minutes at a time, and drill two and a half hours daily, any man having to perform a barrack fatigue being excused from drill for the day.

Then as to how a man may get along here. Three School of Gunnery men who joined the Police a few years ago in the ranks have now rose to commissioned officers. Four out of six troop sergeant-majors, besides several sergeants and corporals are School of Gunnery men.

The adjutant of the force is also a School of Gunnery officer. And now, Mr. Editor, I only wish to say to my brothers in arms of the two Schools that if they desire a change of scene let them try this Force, and I am sure they will be treated, let us not say as gentlemen, but as well or I may say, better than in any service in the world.

I subscribe myself,

T. H. GILCHRIST.

Fort Walsh, June 16th, 1881.

Camp Niagara.

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.—THE INSPECTION

The brigade marched on the ground, and formed the line of columns in close order. From this position they deployed into line. Hon. Mr. Caron came on the ground, accompanied by Col. Ross, Col. Strange, R.A., and Major Short, "B" Battery. Col. Denison met the party on the field, and when they rode up in front of the centre battalion they were received

with a general salute. Then the Minister of Militia rode along the line inspecting the troops. When this was done they were formed again into line of columns, and were put through the movements of changing front, retiring, halting, fronting, and advancing in echelon from the right, where they formed an alignment, from which they wheeled into quarter column distance for the march past. The saluting point was close to the trenches of old fort George. The cavalry went past in the column of troops, the artillery in line of close intervals, and the infantry and rifles at quarter distance. After wheeling once the infantry marched off the parade ground and took up a position on the west, where they halted. The cavalry and artillery passed again in review, first at the gallop, and afterwards at the charge. The observation was made by old soldiers who were among the spectators that the infantry marched well, the artillery also very well, with a fine soldierly appearance, and the cavalry not so well when they were passing at the charge. They did better going past in squadrons. The officers of the battery, Major Gray, Lieut. Meade, and Lieut. Beatty, were complimented on the appearance of the battery. This closed the march past. The cavalry was then drawn up in line, took open order and went through the sword exercise.

The troops then formed square, and the Minister of Militia made a short address. He said he could not forget that in this particular spot the early history of the country was concentrated. Upon this very plain, and about these old ramparts, the fiercest battle of the war of 1812 was fought. He assured them that coming from the old Province of Quebec he was glad to meet the men of the Province of Ontario. And it was right that the spirit of the old U. E. Loyalists should still exist in the breasts of the sons of Ontario. It gave him much gratification to see the condition of the troops, and to offer the praise which was their due. He was not a professional soldier, but he knew enough about the force to see that they deserved commendation, and hoped that under their efficient officers they would always be found ready to turn out if their services were required. And surveying the field on which they were assembled, he hoped no Government nor political change would ever lead to a sale of this historic ground. He complimented Col. Denison and the officers under his command on the condition of the camp. He was pleased to learn that the men had been very orderly and well behaved in camp. This was the first camp he had visited in his official capacity, and he assured them that he would carry away with him a favorable impression.

The officers were ordered to take post, and the corps were marched to their respective parade grounds, and dismissed.

Sharp!

The Toronto Field Battery, men, guns, horses, &c., embarked at Niagara on the *Chicora* in the short space of nine minutes. On arriving at Toronto the Battery was on the march, clear of the dock, fourteen minutes after the boat touched the wharf.

The Burst Guns.

Great pressure is being brought to bear upon Mr. Trevelyan to increase and hasten the delivery of 43-ton breech-loading guns to the Navy. It is not, perhaps, quite clear where these guns are to come from; but, judging from the *Standard*, it is made tolerably evident that a large order would be acceptable at Elswick. Mr. Trevelyan will probably be told that the *United Service Gazette* is the representative of some particular gun system, because we have lately advocated a careful selection of strong guns in order to protect the officers and men of the Fleet from the effects of the explosion of the weapons placed in their hands. But this is not so. We are in truth the organ of those officers and men, and, being such, shall not shrink from our duty. We call the attention of Mr. Trevelyan to the fact that the 43-ton gun of the *Argomars*—the very class of gun he is pressed to push into the English Navy—has burst with fatal consequences. The 100-ton gun of the *Zulu* was constructed on the same lines—namely, wrought-iron hoops shrunk over a steel tube. What the fate of that gun was Mr. Trevelyan probably has heard. He has probably also heard that many officers and men of the Navy utterly repudiate the theory started in London, that the *Thunderer* gun was doubly loaded. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it is not so? and is it not reasonable to demand that the new Ordnance Committee should be permitted to thoroughly investigate the strength of wrought-iron steel-lined guns before committing

the Admiralty to the responsibility of ordering a large supply, or the country to the expenditure of the same, which, if persisted in, actually cuts the ground from under the said committee and renders it impotent? Can it be that Mr. Trevelyan, with a bright and promising career before him, and with that deep sense of what is due to the officers and men of the Fleet, with which we readily credit him, will permit himself to be carried away by the storm, apparently threatening, if not actually burst upon him, in Parliament and the press? There can be no honest reason for running just the now Committee and getting ahead of it, therefore, we earnestly entreat Mr. Trevelyan to remain firm and to follow on its line to his own great credit and to the intense relief of the Navy.

Long breech-loading guns are necessary for the service afloat; but the question is, are those being pressed on Mr. Trevelyan of bad construction, unsound, and unfit to stand the "rough and tumble" work of maritime warfare? We say distinctly that they are not safe for the Navy. It is alarming to dwell on the fact that the larger the guns made on this system so favoured by the Director of Ordnance, the more unworthy they become, until we are forced to the conclusion that the guns of the *Infatigable* are—say, must be—positively dangerous! It only needs an inspection of the guns to see the stuff of which their interior is composed. As the gun increases in size, the interior of the muzzles of "wrought" iron becomes more and more crystallized, till nothing remains solid but the interior steel tube and its B tubes. Our description is not complete; however inconceivable it may appear, these crystallized masses of "wrought" iron are shrunk on to the interior portion of the gun, so that they are in a state of tension! Can it be wondered at, therefore, that the bursts of the *Thunderer's* guns were of such a complete and terrible character? The correspondent of our contemporary *Engineering*, who was present at the Woolwich trial, remarks upon the extraordinary crystallized appearance of the brass coils, and upon the total absence of "fibres" in the wrought iron, so that we are not singular either in our opinions or our remarks. The Elswick Company know this; hence we see hoops piled on, each hoop having been well hammered, but then the guns burst because these hoops have no longitudinal cohesion.

The new 48-ton breech-loader has its LB coil reduced in size and a B tube placed underneath, showing that the Woolwich authorities are trying to remedy the evil, and also showing that our statements are correct and unanswerable. This gun has no longitudinal strength forward from the traditional excepting from its hooked-about steel tube and therefore should never be placed in a turret but *en barbette*, so that a forward burst for burst it must sooner or later like that of the *Thunderer's* gun, should be blown overboard. The new gun will probably be carefully nursed at Sheerness, and be passed with its fellows in to the Service to the future danger of those compelled to work it. This may seem an extraordinary statement, but it must be remembered that the new Committee is to investigate only as far as they receive permission from the Director of Ordnance, and it remains to be seen whether permission will be granted to apply a few thoroughly exhaustive tests to this gun. The *Thunderer's* gun which burst at Woolwich was not during the war trial. The Admiralty wanted more tests tried—the yards to be jammed to the wire—but were refused. Hence the Committee's report—"Wad trials." This experiment as far as it goes, seems to show that leaving a yard in the bore 2 feet in front of the shot is insignificant, and the Committee have no further remarks to make. But as the italics are not ours, there was trouble over this paragraph sufficient to warp the new Committee to mind its ways and to keep strictly to the line laid down for it.

The report of the double-loaded gun at Woolwich was of a violent nature, bursting the hull and smashing the large brass in rear. There was nothing of this on board the *Thunderer*. That burst removed one-third of the gun, and the recoil was similar to that of a 21-ton with a heavy charge. Had the gun on board the *Thunderer* been doubly loaded it would have burst out the walls of the turret, as did the *Duff* 100-ton gun when it burst.

Our readers should remember that there were three Committees on the *Thunderer's* burst gun. The report of the first Committee was to the effect that the gun had been injured by a cracked tube, or a bad stack in its bore, and that the 85 lbs. of powder and 600-lb. shell completed its destruction. This damaging report was not made public. In the midst of the panic and perplexity caused by this report the officer of the Director of Ordnance three gentlemen from London were selected and sent a new Committee at Malta. One of those three gentlemen having it said already announced his double-loaded theory! We, however, accept the verdict of the first Committee and that of the officers and men of the ship, which we hope to notice on another occasion.

—United Service Gazette.

DESALABERRY.

Honors to the Memory of the Brave.

UNVEILING THE STATUE OF THE HERO OF CHATEAUGUAY AT CHAMBLY.

The ceremony which took place June 7th was one which had been anticipated with interest, not only in the immediate locality of its occurrence, but by Canadians the Dominion over, and especially by the French-Canadians of this province, on whose race the glorious deeds of the departed hero reflect so much lustre. It was but natural, therefore, that the unveiling of the statue to the memory of the dauntless soldier should have attracted as it did an immense concourse of persons, and the interest felt on the occasion was increased by the part taken therein by His Excellency the Governor-General than whom as the representative of that Crown for which Desalaberry fought so nobly and successfully against such tremendous

odds in the struggle of 1812, no one was more fitted to reveal to the gaze of his compatriots the memorial of the hero's prowess.

Much as it may have been desired that some central spot in our beautiful city had been chosen for the site of the monument, no one who has seen it in its actual location can refuse to admit that Chambly is a fitting resting place for the memorial of the hero whom it bore and cradled. Few places in Canada or on this continent have been connected with a more heroic series of events. From the beginning of its civilized history, it has been associated with military personages and deeds of martial daring. The foundation of the ancient fortress carries us back to the age of Louis the Fourteenth. Under his commissioned servant, the Marquis de Tracy, viceroy of Canada, the illustrious officer from whom it received its name, Captain Jacques de Chambly, of the renowned Carignan-Salieres Regiment, received instructions to erect three forts, of the strongest military order, on the banks of the Richelieu. This policy of defence was necessitated by the frequent raids of the Iroquois, who at that time were the terror of the little colony of some three thousand souls. Indeed, to such an extent was the Richelieu a prey to their attacks that it was known for many years as the *Rivière aux Iroquois*. Of the forts in question, one was built at Sorel, another at Chambly, and the third, a few miles higher up the river, at Isle aux Noix. The Chambly fort, named after St. Louis, in honour of the Great Louis' pious predecessor, did good service for nearly half a century. About the year 1712, however, it had already begun to show signs of weakness, and, as the savage foe was still occasionally troublesome, it was thought well to erect another (Port Pontchartrain) on the opposite bank of the river. It is of this latter that the venerable walls are still standing, to tell to those who can understand the language of ruins, the story of the past. Quadrilateral in form and flanked with four bastions, looking to the four cardinal points, and each thirty feet in height, it was capable of accommodating about five hundred men. A chapel, dedicated to St. Louis, stood against the wall which faced the river, and is said to have been in tolerable preservation until the year 1739. These relics of the French regime have been always a feature of interest to strangers, and thousands of visitors have stood beneath them, picturing the busy scenes that took place beneath their grim battlements. After the conquest, Chambly still maintained its reputation as a military post, and sheltered the soldiers of Great Britain after those of *la belle France* had taken their leave of it. Besides its historic associations, the village is a place of more than ordinary natural beauty. Surrounded by the finest mountains in Canada, with a basin of water of singular attractiveness, it has a combination of charms with which few places are favored.

THE STATUE

stands within sight of the station on a triangle of ground which is dignified by the name of "Frechette Park." The main road divides at this point, one branch leading to Longueuil and the other to St. Lambert. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to say much about the appearance of the monument as it has been already noticed. It is a very creditable specimen of Canadian art and in its present position on a substantial limestone pedestal has a very fine appearance. Mr L. P. Hebert, the sculptor, was present and must have felt no little pride in the important part he played in the day's proceedings. On the right of the monument a raised dais decorated with Union Jacks and various heraldic bearings, had been erected. At the points where the roads passed by the statue, they were adorned by arches constructed of maple and evergreens and bearing the inscriptions on the one side "Un contre trente,"

and on the other, "Et vainqueur." Motto taken from the *Canadian Military Review*. The arms of almost all the cities in the Dominion appeared on the arches throughout the village, which were numerous, tastefully arranged, and inscribed with various mottoes appropriate to the occasion. One arch we were glad to notice bore the inscription "Bienvenue Presso." This honor which is not too frequently conferred was, we feel sure, duly appreciated.

His Excellency, who was enthusiastically cheered, then read in French his reply, of which the following is a translation:—

Accept my thanks for your address, which records your patriotic desire to honor in a fitting manner the memory of a patriot. I rejoice to be able to take part with you in this commemoration of the services of a gallant soldier. We are here to unveil a monument dedicated to a man who worthily represented the loyal spirit of his age. That spirit exists to the full to-day. Should need arise there are many among the Canadians who would emulate the example and endeavor to rival his achievements. This statue records a character typical of our countrymen. Content with a little for himself—content only with greatness for his country. Such was the character of DeSalaberry—such is the character of the Canadian to-day. At Chambly, near the field of battle, where he had the good fortune to have the occasion to manifest that valour, which was the proud tradition of his race, we place this statue. It is raised in no idle spirit of boasting, but with a hope that the virtues shown of old, may, unforgotten, light and guide future generations. These virtues were conspicuous in this distinguished man, whose military talents enabled him to perform his duty with signal advantage to our arms. In rearing this monument to him, let us not forget to pay a passing tribute also to his brothers. They, with him, in the hour of danger, took to the profession of arms, we may almost say, as a part of their nature. Three of them perished in upholding the honor of that flag which is to-day our symbol of unity and freedom. In this fair region, which was his home, a contrast between our times and those in which he lived comes forcibly to us. Where are now wide tracts of fertile fields and a country traversed by railways to be reached by the steamers on our rivers, DeSalaberry, Perrault, Mailloix, when they made their gallant defence saw only scattered clearings among great forests. There, too, often concerted contending armies. While we cherish the recollection of gallant deeds performed where English and French speaking Canadians equally distinguished themselves, it is not necessary to dwell upon the bitter associations of those times. We are at peace and live in what we hope will be an abiding friendship and alliance with the great and generous people to the South. They then endeavored to conquer us, but were in the end only enabled to entertain for the Canadians that respect which is the only true and lasting foundation of friendship. We must be thankful and rejoice that our rivalries with them are now only in the fruitful fields of commerce. Our resources in the power to us in resources and population, which would make any war undertaken against Canada a war that would be a long and a difficult one. They do not desire to invade us—we trust that such a desire will never again arise, for nations do not now so often, as of old, interfere with their neighbors, when no faction invites interference. If in 1812 Canada was dear for her own sake to Canadians, how much more is she now? Then possessed only of a small population, enjoying liberty under theegis of a narrow constitution, now we see in her a great and growing people, self-governed at home, proud of the freest form of constitution, and able to use in association with her own representative the diplomatic strength of a great Empire for the making of her compact with other nations. With us there is no party which would invite incursions or change of government. No man has a chance of success in Canadian public life, no one is countenanced by our people, who is not a lover of our free institutions. In inviting here the Governor-General, you have an officer present who as the head of the Federal Government, is nothing but the first and abiding representative of the people. It is, however, not only as an official that I rejoice with you to-day. Personal feelings make it a joyful hour for me when I can visit the cradle of so much worth and valor, surrounded as I am by the members of the family of Monsieur DeSalaberry. The Princess and I can never forget the intimate friendship which existed between Prince Edward Duke of Kent and Colonel DeSalaberry, a friendship between families which I may be allowed to hope will not be confined to the grandfathers. The Princess asked me to express the deep interest she takes in this celebration. She wishes me to convey to you her sorrow that she is not here with us. She yet hopes to be able to see this monument, where for the first time Canadian art has so honorably recorded in sculpture Canadian loyalty, bravery and genius.

The reply concluded. His Excellency amid great cheering, drew away the flags which had hitherto covered the statue. The Battery saluted, the Rifles fired a *feu de joie*, the band played patriotic airs, and the unveiling was completed.

Col. Harwood then delivered a patriotic and stirring address. He said the occasion was one of national significance, the spontaneous honoring of one who was in some respects a saviour of his country, by those who would never forget his noble deeds. It was fitting that such a ceremony should take place in the village which contained his remains, and whose every stone almost was connected with his memory. After reference to the DeSalaberry family, the speaker gave a brief historical sketch of the circumstances of the engagement of Chatoauguay,

drawing a graphic sketch of the horrors of war from which the result of DeSalaberry's heroism had probably saved the locality. He spoke in enthusiastic terms of the form of government under which we live and extolled its absolute freedom. Exhorting his hearers to be Canadians above every thing, and paying a loyal tribute to the noble virtues of Her Majesty the Queen, the gallant Colonel concluded his eloquent address in a most patriotic strain. He was repeatedly cheered.

Mr. J. O. Dion having spoken at some length of the work of the memorial committee in a business point of view, the inaugural was brought to a close, and the assemblage dispersed, the crowd veering towards the quay to witness the departure of the Vice-regal party. His Excellency walked to the steamer which, with the same party on board, left at about 5 o'clock. In response to hearty cheering, His Excellency bowed his acknowledgment from the deck until the Sorel was some distance from land.

At the banquet the Chairman in fitting terms proposed "The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec" which was received in a most enthusiastic manner.

His Honor whose rising was the signal for great cheering, replied as follows:—

Gentlemen,—As the representative of the Queen in the Province of Quebec I thank you for the health you toasted. It is an additional proof of that unswerving loyalty French Canadians have so often manifested. This province is inhabited for the most part by French-Canadians, and I am proud to be able to proclaim that Her Majesty Queen Victoria does not possess a province more faithful to the English flag, and it is not through forgetfulness of the past, through national decay, and through weakness that this is so, but, on the contrary, it is reflection, reason, experience and political sagacity which have brought about such a result. At the time of the downfall of the French Government in this country there existed among the people a feeling of uneasiness and regret absolutely uncontrollable. La vieille France, the white standard, the feats of arms accomplished during the supreme struggle, all those glorious and cherished recollections made their hearts beat and even their minds felt in a state of defiance and disaffection towards the new power. Administrative trickery at first only increased that feeling, but no sooner did the Government relax their severity and make some concessions than confidence sprang up, hatreds were appeased and little by little a new order of things arose, by which England proved herself possessed of a wise liberality, and the people of this province of a proper sympathy. This transformation did not take place without interruption or struggle. Its progress was slow but none the less sure. Numerous were the hindrances, but gradually the well-known principles of English Government became introduced into our political constitution. That British constitution, which was perhaps, at one time, the most perfect in the world, was granted to us, one may say, piece by piece. The structure was not completed until after many years of hard work, and nevertheless, the guarantees which were accorded us from the beginning, the political and social rights of which we have successively been put in possession have sufficed to win us to the crown to which we were ceded. We have remained as faithful to the new flag as we were to the old, counting on the future and our perseverance to gain for us those rights and legitimate liberties which were still wanting. We did right, gentlemen, in acting thus, and that which is taking place in our days is a proof of it; to-day, in fact, we are almost entirely the arbiters of our own destiny. We enjoy free institutions, and a social security, unfortunately, not known in other countries. We flourish under

Continued on Supplement.

Supplement to the C. M. Review.

1ST JULY, 1881

the protecting shadow of the British flag, and we have no reason to fear, at least for the present, either revolutions, or troubles, or the internal discords which disturb our ancient mother country. The province of Quebec possesses self-government, and no country in the world was greater civil liberty than ours. It is not surprising then that we are faithful subjects of the British Crown. That loyalty of the French-Canadians has more than once been put to the proof. Immediately following the cession of 1775, the Americans found an invincible obstacle in the *habitants* of this country had for their oath of allegiance. It is sufficient, in order to be convinced of this, to recall the siege of Quebec by the Congressional army. But it was above all in 1812 that the fidelity of our people manifested itself the most openly. It was then the children of French Canada spontaneously arose for the defence of an English colony; it was then that our brave militia, a few glorious remnants of which we can now and again salute in our streets, rushed to the frontier at the call of an English Governor to repel the invaders; it was then that the French impetuosity and quiet English bravery helped one another as they later did before the walls of Sebastopol; it was then, at length, that we gave to the day of Chateauguay an immortal sister (?) in the battle of Chateauguay, and that the name of the soldier whose memory we celebrate to-day, of the heroic DeSalaberry, suddenly became historical as the greatest personification of courage and military glory of our race. Gentlemen, the name of DeSalaberry, is for us more than a recollection of triumph; it is a symbol, a symbol of that new state of things which fifty-two years after the battle of the Plains of Abraham brought to soldiers of French origin an English victory. Since that time as I just now stated, that movement of transformation has advanced and confirmed itself. We now form a great nation, composed of different races, but united in one sentiment, the love of a common country. It was that feeling which animated the soldiers of 1812, it is that feeling which ought to unite us when the interests or renown of our country are at stake. And when if ever war calls us again to the frontier, if ever a foe invades our fields and threatens our towns, I am certain there will be found among us another DeSalaberry to lead to another Chateauguay. The demon that on of to-day, this statue erected to the Canadian hero, these honors rendered to the memory of a valiant soldier are at the same time an act of justice and of recognition, a striking example for the present generation. They proclaim that it is the reward of warlike virtues and of devotion to one's country and cannot fail to be ultimately, a powerful encouragement for those who follow the career of arms. For some years past this country has been seriously occupied with the organization of a military body. Well, I think a demonstration such as this at which we have to-day assisted is of a nature to produce the best results towards that end, and to sow in the minds of the people of this province germs which will not be without fruit in the future. I consider, therefore, that it is my duty to profit by this circumstance to cordially congratulate the originators and promoters of this work of national recognition. It is in glorifying her great men that a nation glorifies itself, and the experience of all peoples is there to demonstrate to us this historical truth, that honors rendered to the illustrious dead are a fruitful source of civic virtues, devotion and heroism.

I.

Vous êtes glorieux, jours de dix-huit cent douze,
Quand tous ces cœurs vaillants qui battaient sous la blouse,
Oubliant d'immortels affronts,
Sous les drapeaux anglais, en cohérents attilans,
La carabine au poing, se ruèrent aux frontières
En chantant avec les clairons!

II.

Enfants aux cœurs de bronze, hommes aux mains robustes,
Toujours prêts à venger toutes les causes justes
Comme à braver tous les pouvoirs!

Toujours prêts—ces héros—au premier cri d'alerte,
A répondre, arme au bras et la poitrine ouverte
A l'appel de tous devoirs!

III.

Regardez-les passer, ces guerriers d'un autre âge,
Conscripte dents le sang froid, la gaieté, le courage,
Point honte au soldat aguerrri!
Ou vont-ils? Au combat! D'où viennent-ils? De France!
Qui sont-ils? Le devoir, l'audace, la vaillance!
Les enfants de Salaberry.

IV.

Ce sont les Voltigeurs! Ils sont héros cent à peine;
Mais, vainquera d'une lutte ardente, surhumaine,
Ils vont, de leur sang prodigieux,
Sous des trombes de fer, de feu, de projectiles,
Un contre vingt, en core, à après des Thermopyles,
Le nom rival de Chateauguay.

V.

Avant, saluez! saluez tous ces braves,
Leur héroïsme à s., repoussant les entraves,
Qu'on forgeait pour nos conquérants,
Illustrer sur nos bords la légende de gloire,
Qui dit que lorsque Dieu frappe fort dans l'histoire,
C'est toujours par la main des Francs.

LOUIS H. FRÉCHETTE.

PURVEYOR TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

M. HOGAN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER

in all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Fruit, Fresh Fish of
any kind and Vegetables, Flowers, &c., &c.

1, 2, 9, 10, L. JTCALM MARKET & 7 GARDEN ST.

In returning thanks to my friends and the public in general for their liberal encouragement to this day, I beg to call their attention to the fact that I have always on hand the choicest fruit, fresh fish and vegetables to be had in the city. Hotels, Steamships, private families supplied at most reasonable prices. I make a speciality of Strawberries, Bananas, Pine Apples, early asparagus Green Peas, French Beans, Bermuda Tomatoes and Bermuda potatoes which I import direct from New York.
Telephone orders promptly executed,

A CALL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

Quebec 1st, March, 1880

M. HOGAN,

DIPLOMA AWARDED AT DOMINION EXHIBITION 1879 AND FIRST PRIZE
AWARDED PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION QUEBEC 1877.

M. TIMMONS & SON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Genuine Apple Cider,
Champagne Cider,
Soda Water,
Ginger Ale,
Aerated Ginger Beer,
Nectar,
Lemonade.

and all kinds of Syrups.

Our beverages are the best in the Dominion for excellence of quality and purity as acknowledged by Council of Arts and Manufactures at Dominion and Provincial Exhibitions.

M. TIMMONS & SON.

CORNER COTE ST. GENEVIEVE & ST. GEORGE STS.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, 1st, May, 1880.

CARD.

DILLON'S Military Boot and Shoe Store.
Custom Work a Specialty. Princess Street
Kingston.

Kingston, April 1, 1881.