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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL-GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VII.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1873.

No 19.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

London advices state that Viscount Chelsea, Conservative candidate, has been elected to Parliament from Bath to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Sir Wm. Tite.

A despatch from Rome says the condition of the Pope is precarious.

The annual race for the Tradesmen's Plate took place at Chester to day, and was won by Field Marshal; Laburnum was second, and Inveresk third.

A strike of the policemen of Dublin is imminent.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* to that journal ridicules the American department of the exhibition, and gives the following as a correct list of the articles to be seen in the section assigned to the United States:—Two cases "Col's" fire arms, three binnacles, one stuffed eagle, two salt-cellars, a dentists' chair and six bottles of water taken from the Mississippi River. The explanation of this meagre display is found in the former mismanagement of the American section, and it is confidently hoped that the new commissioners and exhibitors have gone actively to work to repair the evil effect, that the goods from America will be speedily unpacked, and the exhibitions from that country will come up to the standard expected.

From Paris we learn that the Monarchical party in the Assembly demand the remodeling of the Ministry by the President, and that it be made more Conservative.

Madrid despatches state that General Sickles accompanied by the members of the American Legation, yesterday proceeded to the Palace of the Ministry, and formally presented to President Figueras the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, congratulating the Spanish Government and people on the passage by the Assembly of the Bill abolishing slavery in the Colonies.

General Caballos de Rodes attempted to escape from Madrid by concealing himself in a baggage van; he was discovered and taken prisoner by the volunteers.

Senor Martos has been arrested at Vittoria.

It is reported that General Pelardo will resign his command in favour of Gen. Nouvilairs and accept the Ministry of War.

The order recently issued by General Valarde, directing the inhabitants of the country districts infested by Carlists to abandon their farms and retire into the cities with their provisions, meets with strong opposition from people interested, and is likely to cause a rising. The Government has been asked to modify the order, and thus remove the cause for any hostile demonstration on the part of the peasants.

The band of Carlists commanded by Don Alphonso is surrounded by Republicans near Iguigada, a town thirty-three miles north-west of Barcelona, and it is thought they will, together with their leader, be compelled to surrender to the National forces.

The Vienna Exposition was opened on the 1st May.

A grand military review in honor of the Prince of Wales, took place on the 7th inst.

The Minister of Commerce gave an entertainment last Wednesday (May 7) to the officials of the exhibition. Among the toasts given on the occasion was one by Bayard Taylor to the industry of Austria.

A despatch from Pesth brings intelligence of shocking railway accident near that city. Twenty one persons are reported to have been killed outright and forty injured, some of whom are not expected to recover from their wounds.

A special from Rome to the 'Standard,' says the Pope received the Pilgrims from France a few days since, against the advice of his physicians. He was prostrated after the audience.

The same despatch says it is generally believed in Rome that the Pope is dead, but nothing to confirm this belief has been received in London.

John Stuart Mill is dead. He died at Avignon, France.

Despatches from Vienna and Constantinople say there is no foundation whatever for the reports of the prevalence of cholera in Austria and Turkey.

A special from Tiflis to the London 'Telegraph,' says war is probable between Russia and Bokhara.

The Carlists lost fifty killed and wounded in their attack on the town of Vera a few days since.

It is reported that the Commissary General of the Carlists has absconded, taking with him all the cash on hand.

Fifty thousand Russian troops stationed in and near St Petersburg were reviewed yesterday afternoon (3rd May) by the Emperor of Germany and the Czar. Last evening the city was illuminated in honour of the Imperial visit.

A despatch from Orenberg reports that the column marching from that point against Khiva find progress difficult, and makes only twenty versts a day, the vanguard arrived at Trbussakeel on the 16th of April and the main body was at Namazatic.

The Khan of Khiva has offered unconditional submission to the demands of Russia.

It appears the Khan is disposed to give ample guarantee for the future. The Khierghes who brought this intelligence have been sent from Post No. 1 to overtake the column from that place and meet the column from Asken 1. The Khan's disposition to come to terms, will, therefore, be known by Kauffman by May 1st. The favourable termination of the expedition may be looked for by the end of May. The Khan acting, it is reported on English advice, has liberated and sent to Post No. 1 twenty one Russians, hitherto held as slaves in his dominions. Some of them have died since their arrival from the horrible treatment they received while in slavery. It is supposed the Khan hopes to soothe the Russian temper, but it is a mistake on his part to furnish now this terribly exciting illustration of barbarism and cruelty. Other Russians are known to be still in slavery at Orenburg. The column was moving from Emba to Khungad by land and water, though very much embarrassed by the excessive snow; it has probably reached its destination by this time.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE MILITIA FOR 1872.

(Continued from Page 207)

Reduced Militia estimates means reduced Military efficiency, and power of defence; but should it be determined at any time to reduce the estimates, it would be well to bear in mind that this can be done with least detriment to public service, from a military point of view, not by reducing the number of men authorized to be trained annually in the whole Dominion, but by training the full number of men allowed for a somewhat shorter period of time.

Although a system of voluntary Recruitment is certainly not the most, reliable or equitable mode of forming a national defensive Army, or obtaining men for the performance of such a public duty, nor is it the mode most approved of by the majority of the officers and men actually belonging to the Force, still if it be the desire of the people of Canada to continue that unsatisfactory mode of recruitment, it should be borne in mind that it will be necessary for the country and Parliament to give every encouragement to the Active Militia and deal liberally with it, and thus enable the captains of companies and corps to compete in the labor market for men, on more favorable terms, as it is through their instrumentality entirely that under the voluntary system men are obtained.

It may be more difficult to obtain the full number of men by voluntary enrolment in some Districts than in others, but provided the Force is treated liberally and properly equipped, I have no doubt but that even the full quota of men authorized to train annually for whole Dominion, may come forward voluntarily.

Many officers commanding the Militia in Military Districts, especially the officer commanding the Militia in Military District No. 6 (a District chiefly occupied by French speaking Canadians) seem to consider the application of the ballot as necessary to obtain the quota required and fill up the ranks of existing corps, other Commanding Officers in Districts occupied both by English and French speaking Canadians are much of the same opinion. No doubt these officers are quite right from a military point of view and show that they have studied the science of military organization when they report in favor of a system of compulsory service for a military Force intended purely for purposes of national defence, as compared with a voluntary and consequently uncertain mode of recruitment, but still I think with due encouragement, and by the appointment of proper officers, the quota of men required from French speaking Districts may be obtained voluntarily, although existing corps may from time to time collapse.

French speaking Canadians are certainly as patriotic and as much attached to their country as any other people, indeed from length of settlement they are true Canadians *par excellence*.

For the last two years a very great number of French speaking Canadians have come forward with their respective corps at the time of the annual drill and joined the Brigade Camps of Exercise. I saw no corps of militia in the Dominion more efficient as regards the training and discipline of the officers and men in any of the camps of last year than the Quebec Field Battery of Artillery. These corps are composed entirely of French speaking Canadians. Very many

men in these Batteries have passed through the School of Gunnery, (B. Battery) and are well versed in a knowledge of their duties.

Lieut. Colonel T. B. Strange, Commandant of the Quebec Gunnery School, who is a distinguished soldier and Artillerist from the Royal Artillery, at present loaned by the Imperial to the Dominion Government, and who was for five years Superintendent and Gunnery Instructor at the Royal Military Repository Woolwich, assures me that the French speaking Canadian Officers and men, who have attended that school, display great aptitude in acquiring a knowledge of Artillery, and many excellent military qualities. The best shot with the Snider Rifle in the Militia of the whole Dominion last year at the time of the Annual Drill, was a French speaking Canadian from the Province of Quebec.

I have a high opinion of the military qualities of French speaking Canadians, descendants of those bold and hardy Normans who first discovered, the St. Lawrence under the intrepid Cartier, and then peopled the country of their adoption, and who were the first to penetrate the dense forests and pathless prairies of the North American Continent, exploring even to the recesses of the Rocky Mountains.

I have seen the descendants of these men in the camps of Lower Canada, on the trackless prairie, and in the Rocky Mountains. In point of natural intelligence, hardihood, endurance of fatigue, readiness of resource, and cheerfulness of spirit under difficulties, they have no superiors; masters in the art of travel, of camp and prairie life, they are equally courageous and at home in the frail canoe amid the foaming rapids of American rivers, or in the saddle on the boundless prairies of the North West.

Hardihood and the power of endurance to withstand fatigue and privations are the most essential qualities of a soldier; discipline and training does the rest.

THE RIFLE INSTRUCTION AND TARGET PRACTICE OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA FOR 1872.

The prescribed course of Rifle Instruction and Annual Target Practice has been much better carried out at the various camps of exercise during the past than in the previous year. Nearly the whole Force has been exercised in this most essential part of military training, and the general efficiency thereby greatly increased.

The introduction of the system of Government prizes to the best shots in every Battalion, Company, Corps and Military District has produced the most beneficial results, and tended more than anything else to promote the efficiency of the Infantry.

I recommend that an additional Government prize of \$15 with a badge be given to the best shot in every Brigade, and that the prize given by the Government for the last two years to the best shot in every Military District be increased from \$15 to \$20.

The Annual Target Practice Returns of the Active Militia of the Dominion will be found in the appendix. This Return which is very complete, has been carefully compiled, and not only contains the names and scores of the best shots in every Company, Corps and Battalion, but also shows the average shooting figure of merit by Corps, Companies, Battalions, Districts and Provinces.

It will be seen from this return that—
The 27th Battalion figure of merit 15.63, was the best shooting Battalion. No. 4 Company (Tilbury East) 24th Battalion, figure of merit 19.21, was the best shooting Company

and Private Charles Coombs, No. 3 Company (London), 7th Battalion, with a score of 43, was the best shot in Military District No. 1 at the Annual Drill of 1872-73.

The 38th Battalion, figure of merit 17.62, was the best shooting Battalion. No. 5 Company 38th Battalion, figure of merit 25.12 was the best shooting Company, and Corporal Wilson, No. 6, 38th Battalion, with a score of 50 was the best shot in Military District No. 2 at the Annual Drill of 1872-73.

The 49th Battalion figure of merit 11.86, was the best shooting Battalion, No. 1 Company (Tamworth) 48th Battalion, figure of merit 19.22, was the best shooting Company, and Color-Sergeant John Bailli, No. 5 Company (Barrie) 47th Battalion, with a score of 50, was the best shot in Military District No. 3, at the Annual Drill of 1872-73.

The 42nd Battalion, figure of merit 15.83 was the best shooting Battalion. No. 2 Company Vankleek Hill, 18th Battalion, figure of merit 25.77, was the best shooting Company and Paymaster Sergeant P. T. Saucier No. 2 Company, 18th Battalion, with a score of 56 was the best shot in Military District No. 4, at the Annual Drill of 1872-73.

The 50th Battalion, figure of merit 13.63, was the best shooting Battalion, No. 4 Company (South Roxton) 76th Battalion, figure of merit 23.00, was the best shooting Company and Private W. Morrison, No. 6 Company 58th Battalion, with a score of 45, was the best shot in Military District No. 5 at the Annual Drill of 1872-73.

The 55th Battalion, figure of merit 9.79 was the best shooting Battalion, No. 2 Rawdon Company, figure of merit 17.59, was the best shooting Company, and Sergeant B. Morgan, No. 2 Rawdon Company with a score of 36, was the best shot in Military District No. 6, at the Annual Drill for 1872-73.

The Kamouraska Battalion, figure of merit 5.23, was the best shooting Battalion. Gaspé Basin Infantry Company, figure of merit 12.18, was the best shooting Company and Sergeant-Major Le Monde, No. 1 Company, Baie St Paul, Charlevoix Battalion, with a score of 57, was the best shot in Military District No. 7, at the Annual Drill of 1872-73.

The 73rd Battalion figure of merit 17.05, was the best shooting Battalion, No. 2 Company, 62nd Battalion, figure of merit 22.00, was the best shooting Company, and Private C. J. Phillips, No. 6, Company, 62nd Battalion, with a score of 49, was the best shot in Military District No. 8 at the Annual Drill of 1872-73.

The Cumberland Provisional Battalion, figure of merit 19.53, was the best shooting Battalion, No. 3 Company, Cumberland Provisional Battalion, figure of merit 28.88 was the best shooting Company, and Sergeant G. Corbin, No. 1 Company, 63rd Batt., with a score of 50 was the best shot in Military District No. 9 at the Annual Drill of 1872-73.

The 3rd Battalion, G. T. R. B. figure of merit 20.07, was the best shooting Battalion. No. 4 Company, Richmond, 1st Battalion G. T. R. B., figure of merit, 33.67, was the best shooting Company, and Private Beasley 3rd Battalion, with a score of 50 (3rd Battalion G. T. R. B.) was the best shot in the Grand Trunk Railway Brigade at the Annual Drill of 1872-73.

[To be Continued.]

KRIEGSPIEL IN ENGLAND.

(BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

The "Kriegspiel," or "War Game," has now become so firmly established in England, and so popular with a large class of our officers, that some account of the game will be useful to the non-professional reader, who must often be perplexed by the announcement figuring in all solemnity in general orders or in the military intelligence that "a war game will be played" at a certain time and place. Though long known in Germany and encouraged by Von Moltke and other eminent officers, who appreciated its value as a means of instruction, the War Game was not introduced into England until two years ago, when the first set was brought over by General Eyre. Since then, however, it has made rapid progress. A central society has been formed in London which holds weekly evening meetings at the War Office. Other societies have been instituted by the Guards in London, the Artillery at Woolwich, the Engineers at Chatham and in the large garrisons of Aldershot, Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c. At all these places meetings are periodically held, at which the game is played, and always watched with the deepest interest by a crowd of spectators; for it is a game in which the spectator may learn almost as much as the player. The implements are maps, answering to the chess board, and small metal blocks representing troops. The maps used are on a scale of six inches to the mile, accurate surveys of parts of England being specially prepared for the purpose. The undulations of ground are shown by hill shading, the relative heights by contour lines; hedgerows, woods, &c., are all marked; the nature of the ground, the character of the wood, the quality of roads being indicated by conventional tints. These maps are mounted on stout cardboard, and cut in squares; any required number of these can be joined to obtain the tract of country which is to be the scene of the proposed operations, and as the game progresses those parts which are no longer used can be removed. At the opening of the play the two parties generally start ten miles or more apart, and from five to ten feet of map are consequently required; but as the game continues, and the supposed armies come in contact, the operations become confined to a much smaller space. The "men" are small flat blocks of metal about one-eighth of an inch thick, shaped and coloured to represent the several units of an army in their various formations. Then there are long thin blocks to represent a battalion in line, short square ones for a battalion in column, others to indicate a battery of artillery, a squadron of cavalry, a company extended in skirmishing order, &c. These are made to scale, so that they occupy the space on the map which the troops they represent would actually cover on the ground. A box contains two sets, one red and the other blue to distinguish the sides, each set having sufficient pieces to represent a complete infantry corps.

"Kriegspiel" is carried on by "moves," each move on the board representing the space which could be traversed by troops in two minutes. The length of the move, therefore, varies according to the nature of the troops and the rate of movement. Thus infantry, at an ordinary walk, do two hundred yards or about half an inch on the map while cavalry trotting do six hundred paces, or about an inch and a half. Scales are pro-

vided on which are shown the distances traversed by the several arms at the different rates of movement, and by means of these the moves are at once measured off on the map. But the move is not necessarily expended in shifting the pieces; it includes anything in reality which the player could do with his troops in two minutes. He may move every piece the full distance; for instance, if the blocks are placed to represent a column of troops marching along a road the whole column is pushed on. Or he may move a few only, or none, as would be the case if his troops were already supposed to be in position awaiting the enemy. Or he may spend it firing on the enemy, in which event the losses inflicted by two minutes of fire are calculated; or he may occupy a part of his force in strengthening his position, in which case this is noticed by the umpire, and he receives the benefit of it should his position be afterwards attacked. To economize time, it is usual when the two sides are at some distance apart, to allow several moves to be taken together; thus the umpire may give thirty moves, the pieces being thus at once moved the distance they would have traversed in an hour. A careful record is kept of the number of moves made, these being executed by the two parties simultaneously.

Engaged in the game are the players and the umpires. The number of players varies according to the number of forces supposed to be employed. Where these are small, one on a side is sufficient; but with larger forces, two, three, or even more, are required. In this case, the principal player acts as commander in chief, and a separate role is assigned to each of the others—such as commander of the cavalry, commander of the advanced guard, or of any detached body having a certain independence of action. The players have to draw out the orders for the supposed operations, and during the game, they state what moves they wish to make; but they are never allowed actually to touch the pieces—the distances are measured and the pieces moved by the umpires. There are generally three umpires—a chief and two assistants. The assistants are told off one to each side; they measure and make the moves, determine minor questions as to the rate of advance under various circumstances, cover afforded by woods or undulations of ground, &c., and calculate the losses suffered by fire. The chief umpire draws up the "idea" which is to form the subject of the contest, determines the number of moves, allowed at one time, decides all important questions, interferes if he thinks it necessary, supervises the encounter generally, and at its close, of ten gives a short criticism upon it. The progress and details of the game are best explained by describing one as it is actually played.

Some days beforehand the chief umpire gives out the "general" and "special ideas" which are to form the basis of the game. The "general idea" contains those broad facts which would be known to both sides—for instance, that an invader has effected a landing and is moving on London by certain roads, and that the defending army is concentrating to oppose him. This is communicated to both parties. The "special idea" contains those facts which would be known to one side only. Thus, the "special idea" for the invaders might be that a force of a given strength is detached to try and secure an important railway junction; while that for the defenders may be that a force is sent to hold the junction if possible, and, if overpowered, destroy it and fall back. The

"special ideas" are only communicated to the side concerned. Each "special idea" contains a detailed statement of the numbers engaged, explains the nature and object of the proposed operation, and gives any information as to position and movements of adjoining bodies that would affect the plans of the commander. Further, at the discretion of the umpire it may give such information about the enemy as might be gained by spies or patrols: thus, the special idea for the defender might state that the detachment is made in consequence of information received that a body of the enemy, strong in infantry, but weak in cavalry and artillery, was seen moving in the direction of the point named. Having received the general idea and their respective special ideas, the players proceed to study the map and draw up the orders. And here the instruction commences before the play begins. The players find themselves in presence of military problems such as would constantly arise in war, but which are seldom thought out in peace. They have the same data, the map, the accurate knowledge of their strength and position, and a vague idea of those of the adversary, which they would have on service, and they have to frame their plans and issue their orders accordingly. These orders are drawn up concisely and clearly, as they would have to be in the field, and sent to the umpire a day or two before the game.

On the day appointed the players meet in a large room in which the necessary maps have been laid out. Sometimes the game is played on two sets of maps, each side having their own; sometimes, on one, the players being separated by a screen across the map; the object in each case being to prevent their seeing the enemy's position and movements. The assistant umpires give out to each party blocks representing the number of battalions, batteries, and squadrons they have at their disposal, and the players distribute them as the troops would actually be placed either in camp before starting, or in column of march along the road, as the umpire may direct. In the latter case, the umpire ascertainment that their position and formation agree with the orders previously drawn up and in his hands. The position of the general and of any subordinate commanders is shown. The hour at which the operations commence is noted, and a record being kept of the moves, the supposed time of the day is always known. At first, probably, the main bodies are moving in columns of march at the usual rate along the road, which patrols of cavalry, represented by very small pieces, are being pushed forward by longer moves to look for the enemy—neither party at present seeing any of its adversaries' pieces. After a few moves these patrols come so near that they would see one another, or reach commanding ground from which they would overlook the country and see the enemy's columns. Everything that would really be seen by these patrols, is now shown to the players, either by placing corresponding pieces of the adversary if playing on separate maps, or by partly lifting the screen if playing on one only. The information so obtained may lead the player to alter his plans materially. But he cannot do so at once. The knowledge has only reached his cavalry patrols, and before he can act on it time must be allowed for the news to reach the point where the commander is shown, and further for his orders to be transmitted to the troops, the time being calculated by the number of "moves" required for a mounted orderly to traverse the distance. This rule is most strictly adhered

to from first to last. The umpires take note of the moment when any fresh information is obtained, or any fresh orders issued, and the time these require to reach their destination; and no movements can take place in consequence till this time has been elapsed.

As the two parties approach each other, the umpire reduces the number of moves allowed at a time—perhaps five are now given. The players begin to get their pieces into such formation and position as troops would take up in battle. The artillery are brought more forward by means of the longer moves allowed them. The regiments hitherto marching in a long column along the road are formed in more compact bodies, or broken up into companies and detached to occupy woods and favourable points. The umpire exchanges the pieces for the player, giving him eight small pieces representing companies, and removing a battalion; and thus by degrees the players find themselves drawn up opposite one another in what exactly represents the fighting formation they would adopt in the field. Only one move at a time is now allowed. Each side sees a great deal of his adversary's dispositions; but pieces representing reserves and other troops that would still be kept out of sight are concealed either by partly covering the map or by temporarily removing them.

So far the Kriegspiel has been entirely one of moves, and the position of the combatants and their prospects are just as clearly intelligible to any one who understands tactics as a game of chess would be to a good player. One player may find himself in a position where, in real war, defeat would evidently be certain, or discover when too late that he has entirely misjudged the intention of his adversary, who perhaps is moving round and threatening his communications. And this is the most instructive part of the game. The players have had the same data to guide them that they would have on real service—surmises as to the enemy's intentions, based on the partial information brought in by patrols and others; and the accuracy of their judgment, and soundness of the arrangements adopted to meet the various possible contingencies, are tested in a manner patent to the players themselves and to every looker on. Sometimes the game is stopped at this point. If it is carried further—that is to say actual fighting is to be represented—the element of chance is introduced. In real war chance bears a very important part. Three men ought always to beat two, but we know they do not always. Many accidents may affect the result; the same men are brave one day, and coward the next; an attack may fail on account of the death of the leader, or be effected by accidents of ground, too small to be shown on any map. To represent this uncertainty in the playing, dice are used, and "tables of chances" framed according to which the results of the attack are determined. The relative number of troops, their condition, and the losses they are supposed to have suffered already, their position, and other circumstances affecting them are all calculated by the umpire, each circumstance receiving its due weight according to carefully compiled rules; and when the chances have thus been determined the dice are thrown, and the result decided accordingly. Thus, if one player proposes with three battalions to attack two others posted in a wood, the numerical superiority will give certain chances in favor of the assailant; but the advantage of the position of the defenders would more than counterbalance this. On the other hand,

the assailants may have shelled the wood with their artillery for some time beforehand, and may be able to attack in flank as well as in front, both of which would increase the probabilities on their side. Supposing that, after giving weight to these various circumstances, the chances are calculated at two to one in favor of the assailant, the die is then thrown, and if one, two, three or four turns up the assailant wins, but if five or six turns up the defender wins, and the attack is repulsed. Another set of tables is used with the dice to estimate losses inflicted by artillery and musketry fire. Here also there are a number of elements of uncertainty, the steadiness of the men firing, the direction of the wind, the smoke and condition of the atmosphere, the hardness and softness of the ground, all of which in reality materially affect the results of fire, but which cannot be allowed for in the game. Elaborate tables have therefore been prepared, showing the probable maximum and minimum effect of the several kinds of fire at different ranges, and between these extremes the result is determined by the throw of the dice. Thus, if a player having brought up a battery of artillery wishes to open fire, he gives notice to the umpire of his intention, and of the object—the adversary also being informed of the fact. The umpire decides whether the effect is generally good or bad, being guided in this by relative position and amount of cover. After each move the die is thrown, and reference made to the table to determine the losses inflicted; and when these amount to the loss of a company, a squadron, &c., a piece representing that force is removed from the board by the umpire. There are numerous and minute rules for determining the results of cavalry actions, of attack on villages, &c. but though some of these contain very sound tactical principles, they are difficult to master, even for the professional student and would only bewilder the unprofessional reader. Moreover, they do not affect the general principles of the game. The play itself being purely instructional, is only played out so far as the umpire thinks desirable with that point in view, and not to a definite conclusion.

To many it will appear that the whole thing partakes too much of the character of a toy to engage seriously the attention of grown men and of soldiers who have seen the realities of war. But it is quite otherwise. Officers who have won a high name in the field are among its most eager students, and are the most ready to acknowledge how much they can learn from it. Almost every move raises some questions which have not occurred to them before; and the whole is invaluable as an incentive to study and thought. It is difficult for any man, the most zealous, to set himself puzzles and work them out—to play, as it were right hand against left. But when the problem is set him by one who respects as a master in his art, when he finds himself pitted against others, and knows that his every move will be watched and criticised by an intelligent audience, his interest becomes keenly aroused, and no one who has seen the Kriegspiel can realize how much it brings out the actual character of the players—one man absorbed in details and trying to accomplish his purpose by a multiplicity of intricate manoeuvres; another nervous and vacillating, changing his plans everytime he sees a fresh piece of his adversary; while another adheres boldly and consistently to a line of action determined on from the beginning. To suppose that a man can really learn war by any game is, of course absurd; but as-

surely he can increase his knowledge of many details of his profession, accustom himself to solve rapidly important problems, learn at any rate his own deficiencies, and acquire a most valuable insight into the character of those about him by joining occasionally in the "War Game."

The *Borsen Zeitung*, of Berlin, publishes an account of the military forces of the great powers of Europe, from which is drawn the conclusion that "several of the powers which have hitherto been ranked as of the first class, will, in consequence of their military development not having kept pace with other great powers, be incapable of going to war in future unless they have allies. This is especially the case with Austria, England, and also with Italy." The strongest military power says the writer is Russia. The Russian army, which hitherto consisted of 778 battalions (equal to 771 German ones) is now raised to 223 regiments of infantry with 684 battalions, 228 rifle battalions, 260 reserve battalions under the new army organization, 72 regiments of the Guard and of the line, 50 regiments of Don Cossacks (for service in Europe) with 500 squadrons and 303 batteries of eight guns each. Of this force 96 battalions, 20 squadrons, and 16 batteries belong to the Caucasian or Asiatic army, so that there remains a force of 815 battalions on active service, and 250 reserve battalions for disposal in Europe. Next comes Germany. This power reckoning only the troops which are ready for the field has 148 regiments of the Guard and infantry of the line, (equal to 444 battalions) 24 rifle battalions, 302 battalions of the Landwehr, 120 cavalry regiments with 556 squadrons, and 382 batteries including 72 reserves of six guns each. The French army will, under the new organization, consist of 148 infantry regiments (including four Turcos regiments) and 30 rifle battalions, making in all 513 battalions on active service, and 288 reserve battalions. To these must be added 64 cavalry regiments with 384 squadrons and 360 batteries of six guns each. Austria has only infantry regiments (240 battalions) 40 rifle battalions, 41 cavalry regiments, and 176 batteries of six guns each. Her 160 reserve and 140 Landwehr battalions are as yet raw troops, which it would take some time to train for active service. The Italian army is similar in strength to that of Austria. It consists of 80 infantry regiments, 10 of Bersaglieri, 20 of cavalry, and 10 of artillery—270 battalions in all—and 160 batteries of six guns each. The last of the European states as a military power concludes the *Borsen Zeitung*, is England, which can only muster for service in Europe 107 battalions, 92 squadrons, and 84 batteries of six and eight guns each. We take this from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and we wonder our contemporary did not remind the German that we can snap our fingers at the greatest military power as long as we have our fleet.

Canadian interest is concentrated on the admission of Prince Edward Island to the Confederation, the latest intelligence is as follows:—The Prince Edward Island delegation had a long interview with the Ministers yesterday. Every effort is being made to complete arrangements immediately for the admission of the Island into the confederation, and this may be accomplished before the close of the session. The island will have six representatives in the Dominion Parliament.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 2nd May, 1873.

GENERAL ORDERS (9).

MILITIA STAFF.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Adverting to No. 1 of G. O. (28), 5th November, 1872, an extension of leave is granted to Colonel Laurie, Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 9 for a further period of one month.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1st Regiment of Cavalry.

To be Paymaster :

Captain Henry Borbridge, from No. 1 Troop.

No. 1 Troop, St. Thomas.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Jones S. Barnes, C.S., vice Borbridge, appointed Paymaster.

Wellington Field Battery of Artillery.

The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant Hugh Macdonald is hereby accepted.

Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

No. 3 Battery.

Adverting to No. 1 of Volunteer Militia G. O. 14th May, 1869, read, "vice Alexander Lord Russell, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank, instead of, "vice Russell, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Captain and Brevet Major A. C. Webb, No. 4 Company, 40th Battalion for six months from 1st Instant, on private affairs.

Lieutenant James Whitesford, No. 6 Company, 15th Battalion, for three months from date of sailing, to proceed to Europe on private affairs:

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain Albert Crysler, M.S., No. 8 Company, 39th Battalion, from 21st March, 1873.
2nd Lieutenant Percy Raphael Ricardo, G.S., Durham Field Battery, from 20th December, 1872.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec Squadron of Cavalry.

To be Riding Master, from 23rd May, 1872:

Sergeant Major Wil. m Brown, C.S., vice Villiers, left limits.

No. 3 Troop.

To be Captain :

William Langan Forsyth, Esquire, formerly Lieutenant, 7th Hussars.

Late 5th Battalion, "Royal Light Infantry"

Captain the Honorable Thomas Howard, whose period of service in his present rank, previous to the 5th Battalion being disbanded, although not sufficient to entitle him to retain rank on retirement, is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank as a special case, in consideration of his having served as an Officer in the First Expeditionary Force to Manitoba, in 1870

9th Battalion Rifles or " Voltigeurs de Quebec."

No. 4 Company.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Joseph Z. T. Dorion, M.S., from No. 5 Company, vice Garneau, promoted.

55th "Mégantic" Light Infantry Battalion.

No. 1 Company Kinnear's Mills.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Color Sergeant Edward Lipsey, vice Francis E. Knight, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

Dorchester Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

Major Louis Fortier, is hereby dismissed as an officer from the Active Militia of the Dominion.

BREVET.

To be Major :

Captain Charles A. Pentland, M.S., No. 1 Company, 55th Battalion, from 27th March, 1873.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain John C. Chamberlin, M.S., Aylmer Infantry Company, from 29th March, 1873.

Captain Joseph Galbraith, M.S., No. 4 Company, 79th Battalion, from 15th March, 1873.

1st Lieutenant, James Alfred Devine, G.S., 1st Montreal Company of Engineers, from 20th March, 1873.

Ensign Oliver J. Wood, M.S., No. 5 Company, 79th Battalion, from 15th March, 1873.

Ensign Ozias Routhier, M.S., Ste. Placide Infantry Company, from 29th March, 1873.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Captain and Brevet Major Charles A. Pentland, No. 1 Company, 55th Battalion, for six months from 1st June next.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

62nd "St. John" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Ensign :

J. Sydney Kay, Gentleman, M.S., vice Courtney promoted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Lieutenant Colonel James R. Macshane, 62nd Battalion, for three weeks from 20th ultimo.

Lieutenant Bedford Harper, No. 6 Company, 74th Battalion, for six months from date of embarkation, to proceed to Europe on private affairs.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Major Shippy Spurr, V.B., 72nd Battalion, from 28th September, 1871.

Captain George A. Covert, V.B., No. 1 Company, 69th Battalion, from 28th September, 1871.

Captain Edward M. Morse, No. 2 Company, 69th Battalion, from 28th September, 1871.

Captain David Wade, V.B., No. 3 Company, 69th Battalion, from 28th September, 1871.

Captain John Charlton, V.B., No. 4 Company, 69th Battalion, from 28th September, 1871.

Captain Joshua P. Buckler, V.B., No. 7 Company, 69th Battalion, from 28th September, 1871.

Lieutenant George W. Charlton, V.B., No. 2 Company, 69th Battalion, from 28th September, 1871.

Lieutenant Campbell Willet, V.B., No. 3 Company, 69th Battalion, from 23th September, 1871.

Lieutenant Joseph H. Graves, V.B., No. 4 Company, 69th Battalion, from 28th September, 1871.

Lieutenant Charles Whitman, V.B., No. 5 Company, 69th Battalion, from 28th September, 1871.

Lieutenant Joseph Buckler, V.B., No. 7 Company, 69th Battalion, from 28th September, 1871.

Ensign J. A. Morse, V.B., No. 2 Company, 69th Battalion, from 28th September, 1871.

Ensign William Leonard Wade, V.B., No. 3 Company, 69th Battalion, from 28th September, 1871.

Ensign Alonzo Cleave, V.B., No. 7 Company, 69th Battalion, from 28th September, 1871.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON ROSS, Colonel,

Commanding the Militia of the Dominion

and Adjutant General.

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The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1873.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be *pre-paid*. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and in 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

PARTY politics as understood and practised on this continent embraces the whole category of human villany, no position is too high, no relation too sacred if that near-nate culmination of all rascality—the party—can only gain one step towards power or place—slander, falsehood, misrepresentation and every despicable art is invoked to aid in a consummation of no importance to the mass of the people intrinsically, but destined to exercise a fearful and disastrous influence on the future welfare of the State.

The drift which this essential principle of *pure party politics* has taken in the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada has been fearfully exemplified by the Reports of an inquiry before the Public Accounts Committee on the 1st of May, which has been made the medium of a violent attack on the Adjutant General of the Canadian Army, and

and through him, of course, on the Canadian Ministry. If, in the course of the contest the politicals on both sides were only dealt with the matter would have received neither notice or comment from the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, but as it has been paraded to the world in all the majesty of the sensational headlines and articles for which some of our leading journals have obtained an infamous notoriety, we would not be doing our duty to the Military Force of the Dominion if we refrained from denouncing the cowardly falsehoods insinuated in the leading article of the *Toronto Globe* of the 2nd May, under the heading of *Militia frauds and official negligence*, especially because the gallant soldier so foully aspersed cannot reply to the slanderous and malignant assailant and from his position is unable to do more than obey the orders which he receives from the Governor General to whom he is directly accountable.

The circumstances which gave occasion to this display of simulated righteous indignation on the part of the *Globe* are as follows: During the month of July last a fraudulent attempt was made by a field officer of the 1st Brigade encamped at Point Levis, to muster a larger force than belonged to the Brigade, and as a necessary consequence to draw more pay than he was entitled to therefor, the attempt was discovered at a very early stage of the proceedings immediately at the close of the muster parade which occurred on 1st July, the matter was duly reported by the Brigade Major to the officer commanding the district (the Deputy Adjutant General) who ordered a court of enquiry into the circumstances and this court sat on the 3rd July, the result of their investigation being that three officers, a major, captain and ensign were accused of being guilty of falsifying *pa ade states*. This finding of the court was placed in the hands of the Deputy Adjutant General on the 5th and on that day the Adjutant General arrived in camp at eight o'clock in the morning, reviewed the troops and left again in the evening at three o'clock. It will be seen that no official information of this matter could reach the Adjutant General during the seven hours he remained in camp, as he was on the eve of departure on a fatiguing and hazardous service, (a journey from Fort Garry to Victoria, Vancouver's Island), and as it is quite probable the Deputy Adjutant General had not time to digest the evidence and finding of the court of enquiry, no documents thereon reached the Adjutant General. He left Ottawa on 11th July and returned on 2nd December. According to the evidence before the Committee it would appear that the Deputy Adjutant General of No. 5 Military District sent a copy of the proceedings of the court of enquiry dated at Quebec on the 11th November last, and this copy did not reach Ottawa till the 28th of Nov. In some way not accounted

for it passed into the hands of a clerk in the Department, was not brought under the notice of the Adjutant General, nor nothing more heard of it till Mr. TASSEREAU made a motion in the House of Commons on the 28th April, for the production of all papers connected with the attempted frauds at Point Levis Camp. Enquiries then elicited the above history of the document, which was found stowed away amongst other papers.

Out of this transaction the *Globe* gives a column and a half of misrepresentation, insinuation and direct falsehood, and indulges in its usual towards practice of striking at men who are debarred by their position from defending themselves. Political criticism is within the province of that Journal, and if it was honest, it would deal alone with that. The effort however, is to damage the Ministry, through the Adjutant General, to hit at the Honorable H. L. LANGEVIN who is acting as Minister of Militia in addition to his duties as Minister of Public Works, and in that congenial practice of throwing mud, —in which the *Globe* is such an adept—no care is taken as to the party on whom the filthy shower of its vituperation falls.

Military readers will understand that the Adjutant General could not adjudicate on a mere copy of the proceedings of the court of enquiry, he should have the original papers, and if even delay occurred the officers accused were not drawing pay from the Dominion, and therefore, no interest whatever was injured. The whole question is one of military discipline alone, and the *Globe* has already meddled with that to the disadvantage of the military force of Canada.

Irregularities will occur in a newly raised force such as the Canadian army, but the first check ever placed on false musters, and which showed its effectiveness in this case, was devised and carried out by the Adjutant General on whose administrative abilities the *Globe*, with an impudence peculiarly its own, presumes to pass judgment, especially, as nothing whatever throughout the whole investigation transpired to show a single allegation in its lengthy article was correct. There was no fraud—it was proved that only the actual number of men in camp was paid for—there was no concealment of documents of the three officers implicated, the charges could only be brought home to one, and the Committee on Public accounts has nothing whatever to do with the discipline of the Canadian Army, so that with a very trifling exception, the whole statement, sensational heading included, is a wilful and malicious misrepresentation. The delay of acting on the finding of the Court of Inquiry, jeopardized no interest, and did not cost the country one six pence. The *Globe* has simply found a *mares nest*, is welcome to the eggs, and when it next meddles with military affairs would do well to remember that *ne sutor ultra crepidem* is a true as well as prudent maxim.

In a recent issue we had occasion to refer to the probable consequences attendant on the concentration of the whole British army in Great Britain, the reorganization of the same and the establishment of depot centres by the Whig Radicals. The following communication to the *Broad Arrow* of 12th April, will show that the leaven of discontentment is already at work, and in all likelihood the Parliament of England at the bidding of Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues, has provided the Empire with a Prætorian Guard, before whose achievements those of their prototypes of the later Roman Empire will sink into insignificance.

Law and order are great blessings no doubt, and political economy is a very fine science, but it will not equalize the difference between nine and fourteen hours' labor, for three and six pence, and six pence per day, especially when the larger sum is given for the smallest labor.

Mr. GLADSTONE has no doubt achieved a great deal but we believe he will fail in playing the principal part in the parody of the parable of the "Husbandmen."

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly insert the following lines in your valuable paper for the views of those who think wrong of their fellow countrymen that are protecting the shores of Old England and her own dominions?

Dear Sir,—In your paper of the 12th January, the great sensations caused by so many desertions at home—is it to be wondered at when a lot of young men looks upon the best of their time thrown away in the Service, and at the expiration of their period of twelve years they leave, or may get injured for life and be invalided home and out of the Service with six pence a day for twelve months. When a young soldier or sailor enters the service he almost sells his life for nothing; he may be maimed or killed, or done up for life, and then he can go as a poor wanderer where he likes. Why not give a man a chance of having a shilling in his pocket at all times, then there would not be so much discontent? A soldier and sailor is the hardest worked in creation of human beings. There is the labourer getting 3s. 6d. per day for nine hours' work, where the poor defenders of Old England are getting 6d. and 8d. per day, for fourteen hours daily labour and working hard. It looks very easy for a soldier to walk about with his rifle at his shoulder, but it is a great mistake; he is up the greater part of the night when on guard. Why, then, can people any longer wonder at so many desertions? More pay and more respect from superior officers, and then there will be more content throughout the Service, but not until then. If soldiers and sailors were to strike as the police, where would the Government be?—compelled to submit.

Hoping dear Sir, you will excuse me, and believe me to remain one of them.

OLD HAT.

February 27, 1873.

(Soldiers are very properly only permitted to strike against the enemies of their country. All other strikes are in their case provided against, and there is more probability that men so well paid, clothed, fed and cared for as the police will be taught their facings in the anti-strike drill than that the soldiers will be able to unlearn their convic-

tions of the necessity of discipline. Power and authority, knowledge and culture, do not exist by the *suffrance* of the million, but because without their help and control the million would be but a million of sand. There, take that lesson kindly; touch your "old hat" and thank God you are not a policeman, but a British soldier.—Ed. *Broad Arrow*.

The following will be an interesting notice to Canadian Cavalry soldiers as well as to the tradesmen of the Dominion generally, practical cavalry officers, like our correspondent "Royal Dragoon," would be able to appreciate the value of an improved saddle, such as that indicated by the subjoined notice, and we believe saddlers could be found in the Dominion capable of bearing away the first prize. We commend this article to their attention.

The Saddlers' Company of the City of London offer premiums amounting to 150 guineas for the improvement of military saddles—One of fifty guineas, one of thirty, one of twenty, two of fifteen, and two of ten. In awarding the premiums the following points will be considered:

1. Lightness. 2. Strength. 3. Durability. 4. General fitness for broad, ordinary, and narrow backs. 5. Ventilation for horse's backs. 6. Simplicity. 7. Dimensions of seat for rider. 8. Cheapness, 9. Easy fitting to horse's back.

Five judges will be appointed—two by the Saddlers' Company and three by the Horse Guards—with power to appoint experts from the cavalry and Indian service. Competitors are to send in by Oct., '73, to Saddlers' Hall, Chesham, London, E.E., their patterns with a distinguishing mark only, and a corresponding mark in a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the competitor; also an explanatory statement, and the price for one or for one hundred or more. The patterns will remain the property of the competitors, and their carriage to and from London will be paid by the company.

Accompanying the circular of the company, are suggestions from the Horse Guards in regard to the requisites for a military saddle:

- 1st. Lightness, strength, and capacity to stand rough usage.
- 2d. Capacity for alteration by slight shifting or other method easily carried out in service, to fit horses differing in shape on the back and withers.
- 3d. The saddle must be made in such a way that the trees, or pannels, can be easily altered or repaired, and must have stuffed pannels, so as to be used with or without a numnah (leather or felt), as in the present saddle.
4. The carbine bucket, shoe-case (or shoe-case and saddle bag), wallets, crupper and breast-plate, as of course stirrups and girths must be securely fastened, so as to stand rough usage without the chance of becoming detached.
- 5th. It must carry shoe cases (or shoe-case off-side, and saddle-bag near side), wallets, and carbine bucket, as in the present saddle, and the wallets must hold as much as the present pattern.
- 6th. It must carry a rolled cloak in front (same size as cloak sent as pattern) attached, as at present, by three straps. The centre strap in each must be able to be drawn very tight, so as to bring the roll well up from the horse's withers, or backbone.

7th. Attention is drawn to the method of fastening the girths on the Belgian saddle which has great advantages.

There must be means for attaching a crupper and breast-plate.

9. The seat is a most essential point to consider. The rider should be able to sit well down in his seat, in the saddle, not pitched forward on his fork, or thrown back with his knees up (thereby losing all power and grip). The stirrups should be so hung that the ball of the rider's foot, when the leg is hanging perpendicularly from the knee, gets a good and natural bearing on it.

10th. The saddle and straps attached should be lighter, if made sufficiently durable.

11th. The price should be reasonable. It is intended that the total weight to be usually carried in marching order should be reduced to 16 stone 10 pounds, (254lbs.) but the saddle must be sufficiently strong to carry the extra weight detailed below:

	Lb. Oz.
1. The rider, with arms, ammunition, accoutrements, etc., on him	175
2. Carbino	6 9
3. Carbino bucket, off-side	2 10
4. A cloak and cape rolled in front	10 3
5. A roll, same size and (if necessary) weight behind	— —
6. Wallets same size as at present, to carry each	6 7
7. Nosebag, with corn, hung from the cantle	12
8. Shoe-cases (or shoe-case and saddle-bag 14 inches by 11) each	3 3
9. Mess tin over shoe-case	1 4
10. Hay in nets over the wallets ..	12 0
11. Picketing gear	3

232 4

We are enabled through the courtesy of Lieut. Colonel WILBY, of the Militia Department, to give our readers a full descriptive account from the *Daily Telegraph* of April 3rd, of the German war game, or *Kriegspiel* as it is called, with the method of working it in detail.

"A good general should be a good chess player," is an aphorism which has been so often repeated, that it has almost become a proverb, but above all other general rules, it has been proved by exceptions alone. Such is not the case with the *Kriegspiel*; it is, in reality played so far as the manipulation goes, by the umpires. The players properly merely give directions, and being conscious of having all their orders criticised, we can well understand how this circumstance alone removes it from the category of a mere game; the loss in which would be merely set down to want of skill or luck; in the *Kriegspiel*, on the contrary, it would nearly approach that of endangering professional reputation. Our Canadian soldiers would find it a matter of great profit to study the game and endeavor to have it played out as described.

The military authorities intend to make extensive torpedo experiments during the present year, not only at home stations—at Portsmouth and Woolwich, where sections

of the Torpedo Company of the Royal Engineers are stationed—but also, it is understood, at Malta and Halifax, Nova Scotia, with a view to ascertain the value of torpedoes for defence at those stations. It is expected that the men who have been employed at Woolwich and Portsmouth with the torpedoes will be sent to Halifax and Malta. The officers expected at Portsmouth to witness the experiments will be quartered in the Naval College.—*Broad Arrow*, 12th April.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given directions to the authorities at the various dockyards that the electric firing apparatus for torpedoes supplied to Her Majesty's ships is, in future to be fitted as soon as the vessel is placed in the first division of the steam reserve, under the immediate superintendence of the commander or lieutenant of the naval Torpedo Schools at Portsmouth, and the fittings so arranged are not to be altered without the permission of the Admiralty. A set of instructions for conducting electric firing has also been issued to the fleet, the Admiralty being of opinion that it is very desirable that one uniform system in carrying out the practice should be adopted throughout the Service.—*Broad Arrow*, 19th April.

The above paragraphs are the latest on torpedoes, which we have to present to our readers, and they suggest serious reflections as to the value of this weapon, as an agent in warlike operations. We cannot conceive a line of battle, ahead or in column without the idea being suggested that every commanding officer of a vessel will be quite as intently engaged watching the vessels of his own squadron as those of the enemy, and that his greatest danger, if the weapon is of any value, will be from his friends. Suppose an enemy's ship, as will be frequently the case, is passing between two British vessels, what certainty can the torpedo operators have that the missile, if it can be discharged, will not pass ahead, astern, or under her without coming into contact? What might, or possibly would be the consequences in such a case? for it must be proved that the missile will follow the curve of the wave after it is discharged, so as to keep at the same depth below the surface of the water, to its point of contact, as it had with its initial velocity, the tendency in water being always to deflect any missile or body moving through it with a greater motion than itself presents at the time. This problem has never yet been solved by *Torpedoes*, and as long as it remains so the weapon will be found valueless in practice.

The following paragraph from *Broad Arrow* of 5th April, shows how the proposed trial of Marshal BAZAINE is viewed in military circles and how difficult a part a soldier has to play when party political considerations are involved. It does not matter whether he has set an example of unshaken fidelity like the French Marshal or whether he has played the part of traitor or scoundrel like Trochu, political expediency demands an example, and the gallant soldier must be the victim while, the scoundrels

sneak into that obscurity from which they never should have emerged.

Individuality—by which euphonious name—impudence, self-assertions and what is vulgarly known as *check*, but well understood to cover all rascality, is a predominant feature of the age, and in the case before us has tended to the ruin of France in no ordinary degree. GAMBETTA, a presuming and mischievous demagogue, and Trochu a traitor Charlatan and no soldier, by dint of pure *check* pushed themselves to the head of affairs immediately after the surrender of the Emperor Louis NAPOLEON at Sedan; the former with an impudence peculiarly his own assumed to interfere with the military operations of such of the French General Officers as possessed brains and energy not to despair of the future of their country, and in one notorious case so disastrously as to neutralize the chance of raising the siege of Paris, the other made Governor of that city totally failed as a man of honor and a soldier in his duty to the Empress Regent, assumed on her flight the full reins of power and miserably failed, both as an administrator and military chief. If the French people want a victim why not strike at the traitors and scoundrels and let the honest man alone. The following is the *Broad Arrow* paragraph.

“Our military readers who have taken an interest in the incidents of the late Franco-Prussian war, will regret to hear that on Thursday last, General Chanzy announced, on the authority of General Cissey, that the Government had received the report of the Committee of Capitulations upon the case of Marshal Bazaine, and had decided that the Marshal should be tried. It is also stated that the committee had granted the request of General Ducrot for a copy of the report of the Council of Inquiry on the capitulations of Sedan, in order to reply to the accusations of the German Staff. Without staying to inquire whether Bazaine was equal to the emergency, when the command of the Army of the Rhine devolved upon him, we feel it impossible to withhold the expression of our sympathy in circumstances which there is but too much reason to believe denote a foregone conclusion. In England at least, all competent critics have long since come to the conclusion that the army he commanded after the event of Gravelotte was doomed either to destruction or unconditional surrender. To try the Marshal on the absurd charge of treason in the present temper of Frenchman is, we fear, to condemn him beforehand. The real crime of Marshal Bazaine was his faithfulness to his oath at the time when he had no certain information of events that had happened at Paris, and it is, as in some measure representing the military spirit that we raise a feeble voice in his behalf. It is true that if Metz had held out a few days longer, the Second Army would have failed to effect its junction with the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg, and advance against Orleans; but on the other hand it is equally true that if the Republican Minister of War, M. Gambetta, had not rashly interfered with the operations of General D'Aurelle de Paladines, the Army of Orleans would have held its entrenchments, and eventually, perhaps, have raised the siege of Paris. The reasons for trying Gambetta are quite as cogent as the reasons for trying Bazaine, but then Gambetta, fortunately for himself, was not the representative of a lost cause.”

It would appear that England's greatest ironclad has had a narrow escape from a repetition of the accident to the *Captain* with variations. Whether the loss of life would have been as great is another question. But the following paragraph which we take from the *Broad Arrow* of the 12th April, shows the danger of craft with so little extra available power of flotation as the vessels of the iron clad fleet generally have.

“The interest we take in the *Devastation* will account for our knowledge of a fact which is not included in the items of intelligence contained under the name of that remarkable craft in our naval columns, and which explains perhaps the postponement of her trial till the beginning of next week, otherwise scarcely accounted for by the time requisite for the crew to “shake down into their places.” It appears that one of the bilge water valves was accidentally left open by a ship-wright who had left the vessel after working on her. If our information is correct, it was simply owing to the fact of a stoker accidentally looking in as he passed by that the discovery was made, and the water was then rising so rapidly that in another half hour, we are told, the ship would have been water-logged and perhaps sunk. In this we are compelled to believe there is a little exaggeration, as it is not credible that a structure so vast and costly, and so many precious lives, could by any possibility have been left at the mercy of so small an accident. That a mishap of the kind mentioned did occur we have no reason to doubt, though it is not generally known, and the authorities are doing their best to keep the matter quiet.

In its issue of 7th inst. the *Globe* has given its readers another version of the *Militia frauds and official negligence* case, but with the milder heading this time of *Militia Scandals*. As the veracity of that journal is not immaculate, its readers will not be surprised to find that the principal stress is now laid on the fact that Colonel ROBERTSON ROSS did not get a document which was received by the officer in command at Head Quarters four days before the Adjutant General reached Ottawa on his return from British Columbia. To complicate matters more the *Globe* says this document was directed by Lieut. Colonel CASSATT, Deputy Adjutant General of Military District No. 7, to Lieut. Colonel STUART, the confidential clerk or secretary of the Adjutant General.

Now we know the Deputy Adjutant General to be brought up in a good school as a soldier, and we are quite sure he would never be guilty of the irregularity of addressing an official document, containing the copy of the proceedings of a Court of enquiry to a mere clerk or secretary when the address and standing of the officer in command was well known. In its anxiety to spatter all concerned with mud, the *Globe* does not hesitate to report the direct falsehood that a fraud was committed, the trifling difference that it was only attempted, and failed because the Adjutant General had devised such an effective system of checks, that it could not succeed,

being of no account when the interests of party or personal spite was to be served.

As it is of minor importance to the public interests whether a man was punished for attempted fraud in November or May, and as punishment is inevitable in any case, the value of all this row about *mislaidd documents* is not easily appreciated except on the hypothesis that some grand *coup d'etat* will be effected by awaking the indignation of the faithful in Ontario. About the action taken to obtain a copy of the proceedings, the *Globe* wilfully misrepresents the circumstances connected therewith; it is, moreover, ignorant of the Adjutant-General's true rank and of the fact that *Jedburgh law* is not known as part of the military code of Canada, and, therefore, a copy of the proceedings of the court of enquiry was not sufficient to enable the Adjutant General to decide on the validity or justice of the finding of that court.

Military etiquette is the soul of military discipline, and Canada does not require a horde of armed partizans (the more tools the *Globe* and other journals of its stamp have tried to make of its army) but trained and disciplined soldiers; not a brawling mob imbued with the rascalities of a party contest at the polling booth; and the interests of Canada could be served to a very considerable extent if that journal would tell the people how the confirmation of the finding of a court of enquiry involving the dismissal from an *unpaid* service of a single officer could affect the interests of "the Ministerial candidates for Dorchester, Levis, or Quebec" in July or January or any other month; or is the assertion like the rest a deliberate falsehood.

The British committee on high angle and vertical fire from rifled howitzers and mortars have recommended the adoption of an 8-inch howitzer, with a twist of 1 in 16 calibres, and throwing a shell of 150 lb., for permanent works of defence as well as for siege purposes. Colonel S. E. Gordon, C. B., Royal Artillery, Director of Artillery Studies at Woolwich, has just addressed a paper to the Royal Artillery Institution, entitled "Curved Fire for Breaching Unseen Defences," which states that a few rounds fired at his request at Shoeburyness, from a 46 pounder breech-loading gun, at an elevation of 15 degrees, with a charge of powder one-fourth the shell's weight, obtained a range of 900 yards, with a high trajectory. Colonel Gordon submits in tabular form the ranges to be obtained with certain charges at different degrees of elevations, and suggests that similar tables should be prepared for all kinds of guns likely to be employed in future siege operations; also that artillerymen should be trained in making up cartridges for and working the guns with reduced charges, so as to enable them to pitch a shell when required into an enemy's fortress with something like accuracy. As it is only occasionally that there is a martello tower to be destroyed, he proposes that the gunners should practice at canvas targets hidden behind earthen screens.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

SIR,—I read with pleasure the excellent letter from one of your correspondents in the Review of 29th April, on "The Best Plan for Training Scientific Officers for the Canadian Military Service," and trust his suggestions may receive from Government the attention which they deserve, particularly as to the propriety of making Engineer officers useful (as in the United States) in connection with the great public works which the country has undertaken. By adopting your correspondent's suggestions the Dominion would obtain the services of men who might be the salvation of the country in time of war, and who would never be idle in time of peace.

Another subject, the importance of which should I think be earnestly impressed on Government, is that of the protection of Manitoba, and the immense country which has lately been added to our responsibility in the north-west. The danger there is, I think, two-fold—firstly of an Indian war, the horrors and difficulties of which we have evidence of in the Modoc war now going on in the States, and secondly the lawlessness which is sure to arise when a Pacific Railway is being built, and when free traders from the American side of the line get among both Indians and Whites with their rascally whiskey. If the Government of Canada are wise they will not neglect to provide against these threatened and not very remote dangers, and will not allow themselves to be persuaded by Parliament to reduce the force now serving in Manitoba, but will increase it. Let the Indians be fairly and honorably treated, and let any treaties with them be honestly and scrupulously carried out, but in the event of trouble let us avoid repeating the almost fatal error of 1871 when the garrison of Fort Garry was reduced to two weak companies, and the whole of the North west came near being lost to Canada in consequence. I see by the debates in Parliament that Sir John A. Macdonald stated that it was the intention of Government to raise a mounted constabulary of 300 men for service in Manitoba, but this is not sufficient. It is all very well for Parliament to say that no spirituous liquors shall be imported into the Northwest, but how are 300 men to act as preventive officers for a frontier of 2,000 miles? If once the free traders (the vile scum of American frontier life who are the cause of all the Indian wars of the United States) get among your Indians with their whiskey then good bye to peace in the Northwest!

Let the Government raise a force of at least 600 mounted men on the model of the

Irish Constabulary, to be commanded by an officer of experience, imported if necessary from Ireland, and officered by good experienced men, (no political favorite), station them in small detachments at posts along the frontier, and have a good strong battalion of Infantry at Fort Garry to support them, and we may be able to govern and keep the magnificent country we have acquired.

Many members of Parliament do not seem to appreciate the responsibility Canada has assumed in undertaking to occupy and govern half a continent, but if we neglect the precautions I suggest, the cost of which will be insignificant compared with the objects to be attained, we will assuredly lose that territory which is destined to be the home of millions.

While alluding to what has yet to be done I must say that I think the Government could not have appointed a better soldier than Colonel Osborne Smith, C.M.G., who now commands the military district of Manitoba.

Yours,

RIFLEMAN.

6th May, 1873.

In an article on "Deep Sea Waves," in *Naval Science* for January, M. C. W. Merrifield, F. R. S., says: "The longest sea-waves observed appear to have been a little more than 200 yards in length, with a period of about eleven seconds. The highest regular sea-waves accurately observed appears to have had a height of not more than forty feet. The highest waves are generally very long but, for that very one reason, they are not the steepest. There seems good ground for believing that the greatest slope of the external surface of a wave in the open sea never reaches thirty degrees, and seldom exceeds fifteen. It is possible that in a storm there may be short portions of a wave surface exceptionally steep, as the result of superimposed waves, and these may be very dangerous to boats; but they do not represent the slope of the larger underlying waves from which a ship takes up its motion, nor do they occur at all in simple swell. Moreover, the vessel's own depth carries it below the surface wave, and the mean effective wave acting upon the ship is always less steep, and in short waves very much less steep than in the surface wave."

The fourth annual meeting of the Victoria Rifle Association took place on Monday afternoon, Lieut.-Col. Bethune in the chair. The report of the Sec.-Treasurer was submitted, showing a balance of \$94, and approved by the meeting. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, Lieut.-Col. Bethune; Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. Hutton; Sec.-Treasurer, Lieut. R. W. Campbell; Committee, Capt. Redpath, Lieut. Andrews, Sergt.-Major Selley, Messrs. Mathewson, Cochrane, Beers, MacLagan. It was decided to hold the annual competition towards the end of August next. After some further consultation about ammunition and time of practice, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

THE OLD HOME.

AN ENGLISH POEM.

Yes, still the same, the same old spot;
The years may go, the years may come,
Yet through them all there changeth not
The old familiar home.

The poplars by the old mill stream,
A trifle taller may have grown,
The ivies round the turret green
Perchance more thickly thrown;

Yet still the same green lanes are here
That brought their violet sets in Spring,
And heard through many a golden year
The winsome echoes ring.

Of children in the April morn
Knee deep in yellow cowslip's bloom;
Of lovers' whispers lightly borne
Through sultry twilight gloom.

And out upon the red-brick town,
The quaint old houses stand the same;
The same old sign swings at the crown,
Ablaze in sunset flame.

Yet still 'tis not the same old spot—
The old familiar friends are gone,
I ask of strangers who know them not;
All strangers, every one.

The morning brooks may sing the same;
The white thorns blossom in the May;
But each long loved, remembered name
Has passed in turn away.

THE LONDON TRAIN-BANDS

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

At a very early period the City of London became famous for the military array at its disposal. It sent a powerful contingent to the army which Alfred led against the Danes mustered (according to Fitzstephen) a force of 20,000 Horse and 60,000 Foot in the time of Stephen, and furnished Sir William Wallworth with that army which barred London against the advance of Wat Tyler. We sometimes find this citizen army referred to as the London Militia. It is not unfrequently supposed that "Militia" applied to some particular service, but before a standing army existed it meant the military force of the nation.

In the reign of Elizabeth, the London Militia seem to have consisted of the London Trainbands and the London Auxiliaries. The prominent position which the former holds in history has induced some persons to believe that Trainbands were peculiar to the metropolis; but the meaning of the term was, as Johnson gives it, "the part of a community trained to martial exercises," and is written by Stow and others of his time, "Trained-bands." As late as 1657, allusion is made in the State Papers to the Train bands of Canterbury, Deal, Dover, Edinburgh, &c. But in London the Trainbands meant a different force from the Auxiliaries. Stow tells us in 1585, when Spain's preparations for the invasion of England become apparent, that "the City having being greatly troubled and charged with continual musters and training of soldiers, certain gallant, active, and forward citizens, having had experience at home and abroad, voluntarily exercised themselves and trained up others, for the ready use of war. So as within two years there were almost 300 merchants, and others of like quality, very skilful and sufficient to train and teach common soldiers the management of their pieces, pikes, and halberds; to march, counter march, and ring; which said merchants, for their own perfecting in military affairs and discipline, met every Thursday in the year, practising all usual points of war; and every man by turns bore order

ly office, from the corporal to the captain. Some had charge of men in the great camp at Tilbury, and were generally called Captains of the Artillery Garden, the place where they exercised." This was in the neighbourhood of Bishopsgate, and had been formerly called Teasel Close from the teasels grown there by the cloth-workers, who were at one time the lessees. It was subsequently let to the crossbow-makers, who assembled there "to shoot for games at the Poppingjay, and now, being enclosed with a high brick wall, serveth for an artillery-ground." There the gunners of the Tower practised with their "great brass pieces," and thither, years after it had ceased to be the principal practice ground for artillery Companies, Pepys, "by Captain Deano's invitation, did go to see his new piece tried."

We have relied on Stow's authority for the origin of the Artillery Company, but Mr. Eghmore, the author of "The History of the Artillery Company," published at the beginning of this century, attributes their first charter to Henry VIII., by whom archery was encouraged almost to excess. He mentions a similar body, called the Company of St. George, who received a royal charter, but speedily became extinct. The licence afforded to marksmen, during the 16th and part of the 17th centuries seems almost incredible. Holingshed says that all the gardens which had continued, time out of mind, without Moorgate, were destroyed, and of them was made a plain field for archers to shoot in; and that the shooting extended as far as Islington, Hoxton, and Finsbury. As these villages increased in population the villagers pulled down the butts and marks, and otherwise endeavoured to put an end to the practice of archery in their neighbourhood. The butts were speedily re-erected, and the obstruction removed, but the hostility of the villagers, and Government support of the archers, long continued.

Charles I. by charter gave power to the Artillery Company to punish anyone who should remove any of the butts or marks—a power which was exercised so late as 1747, when a cowkeeper named Pitfield was forced to replace a mark, on which some artillerymen subsequently carved, "Pitfield's repentance."

After the Armada had been dispersed, the Artillery Company seems to have died out, but in 1610 "this brave exercise was renewed," through the exertions of a few citizens of London. Almost immediately the enthusiasm "for artillery," as it was then called, and for becoming efficient for the defence of the State, became as fervent as we have seen it become in our day. The Princes Henry and Charles listed into the Artillery Company; the latter, poor fellow, little knowing what effect the drill in the artillery garden would have upon his fortunes. Clarendon records how Rupert's fiery charges were met by the "London trained bands and Auxiliary Regiments (of whose inexperience of danger of any kind beyond the easy practise of their postures in the Artillery Garden, men had till then too cheap an estimation) for they stood as a bulwark and rampire to defend the rest." Many persons joined the Company, especially the principal citizens of London. Boys from the City Schools were sent to pick up their drill at the Artillery Garden, and thither "many country gentlemen of all shires resorted, and diligently observed their exercise of arms, which they saw was excellent, and being returned, they practised and used them unto their trained bands in their own countries."

In 1622, "for their ease and conveniency" the Company erected a strong and "well-furnished armory, in which were arms of several sorts, and of such extraordinary beauty as were hardly to be matched elsewhere." Towards the expense of this, the Chamber of London contributed £316 13s. 4d. Before this time it had become apparent to the more zealous members that their numbers which was rapidly approaching 6,000, were becoming too large for the Teasel Close, and thereupon they fixed on a spot near Moorfields, "a noysome and offensive place"—"loathsome both to sight and smell"—which was brought into shape by the exertions of several citizens, the most active of which were Sir Lenard Holliday and Mr. Nicholas Leate (the latter a very grave, wise, and well affected citizen) against whom "the people spake very bitterly and rudely saying in derision, it was a holiday work, all which they patiently endured." These gentlemen succeeded in reducing two other fields into "comely shape and pleasant manner," planting trees, building walls, &c. The expense was borne by the City of London. At Moorfields now the musters frequently took place, but the old garden was not wholly abandoned, for there were the orderly room and armoury.

In 1657 they performed their exercises at Merchant Taylor's Hall before Sir Maurice Abot, the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and others, so much to their satisfaction that they presented the present Artillery Garden as a field for their practise (vide Blackwell); and in 1640, on the request of several officers, the Common Council granted a lease to the "Society of hither Bunhill fields" for the exercise of themselves and the train bands for 139 years at 6s. 8d., which lease was renewed in 1727 for 63 years. In 1657 the Company quitted the old ground for good, and their armoury was sold by the Court of Assistance to Mr. Wolleston, a Master Gunner. At the Restoration (1666) the City Militia consisted of 1800 Foot, and 600 Horse, composed of six regiments of trained bands, six of Auxiliaries, and one of Horse. What the relation was between the Auxiliaries, the trained bands and the Artillery Company it is difficult now to discover. The term "Auxiliaries" is used by old writers to describe the City Militia, but in Elizabeth's reign that of "Trained Bands" becomes common. The probability seems to be that the Force, possessing rights and privileges peculiar to the City and its liberties, when taught its military duties, was called the "Train bands," while those who lived without the jurisdiction of London assumed the name of "Auxiliaries" and were absorbed by the Artillery Companies, who, in the first instance were merely staff instructors. That the Train bands were a separate body appears by an Ordinance of 1713, by which his Majesty ordered them to become members of the Artillery Company, and "exercise with them at all convenient times, to qualify themselves the better for the respective stations." How they happened to be in existence at that date it is not easy to see, for by the 13 and 14 Car. II. intitled "An act for ordering the Forces in the several Counties of this kingdom," it was provided "that the trained bands and Forces now actually raised, and in being, shall so continue in each respective city and county of England and Wales until the five-and-twentieth day of March, 1663, and no longer unless an establishment according to this act be sooner made; and the 15 Car. II. provides that the constables or tithing men, &c., of any parish or place should levy all arrears and proportions of

money unpaid that were set or charged for raising, training, and arraying the trained bands and Forces actually raised, and in being, before the passing of the above mentioned act" (13 and 14 Car. II.) By 26th Geo. III. c. 92 s.c. 62 it is enacted that the City Militia, "being an amendment or regulation of the Ancient trained Bands of the City of London, and to be raised by virtue of this act, shall possess and enjoy all and singular the rights and privileges which were enjoyed by the ancient trained bands of the City of London."

E.

TRIAL OF THE CHILLINGWORTH'S TROWEL BAYONET.

(From the Springfield Republican, Feb. 1, 1873.)

As the verdict of the small arms board on Chillingworth's trowel bayonet has undoubtedly been given, it would not be out of place to giving a description of the experiments recently made by them. The weapon was placed in the hands of three men who were detailed from the outdoor laborers for that purpose. By direction they dropped upon the right knee and holding the socket of the instrument with both hands, they thrust it into the earth from seven to eight inches, then rapidly pressing it first to right then to left, "the point of the bayonet acting as a fulcrum," cutting the sod for a distance of twelve to fourteen inches, and then pushing the weapon under the sod cut, they loosened it from the earth. By continually stepping backward, and repeating the operation described, they loosened the soil for a space of five feet ten inches square. After piling up the sods in front of the trench dug, they grasped the socket with the right and the point of the bayonet with the left hand, and holding the instrument in this manner, drew the loosened earth forward, throwing it upon and over the sods, forming a breast-work five feet long, three feet thick at the bottom one at the top, and nineteen inches high—time 4 minutes." The soil was very hard, not having been disturbed for over twenty years, besides being full of roots, but the wedge shape of the bayonet parted and drew the earth out from between them. In the second trial, which was in easier digging, from the experience they have just received, the men handled the weapon much better, so that in the short space of two minutes and three quarters they dug a trench six feet square, throwing the earth up in front in the same manner as in the first trial forming a ball proof embankment six feet six inches long, nineteen and one-half inches high, three feet thick at the base, and one on the top, behind which the three men were directed to lie down, when they were so concealed that they could not be seen at the short distance of ten paces. This is making cover in as much less period of time than entrenching tools could be ordered and brought from the rear to the front of an army. One of the bayonets were then fixed upon a musket, and on attempting to dig with it, it proved that the length of the piece caused the weapon to hang at such an angle that the earth could not stay upon it which demonstrated the fact that the soldier could not, if he would, use the bayonet as an entrenching instrument when fixed upon the gun. These men undoubtedly worked as rapidly as possible, but no faster than they would if under fire, and their lives depended upon the rapidity of their labors.

RECONNAISSANCE OF THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND INDIAN TERRITORIES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

From the Adjutant General Report p. 197

(Continued from Page 216.)

CHAP. II

Inspections in Manitoba.

Arriving at Upper Fort Garry on the 31st July, I inspected the Military Force on duty there the following day, and the detachments stationed at the Lower Fort and in the Hudson's Bay Company's Post near Pembina, subsequently.

The Military Force authorized at present to be maintained on duty in Manitoba consists of three hundred Infantry formed into a Provisional four Company Battalion, under the command of a Major, and an Artillery Detachment of one officer and 25 gunners; but at the time of my inspection the Force was considerably below its strength, and divided as follows:

At Upper Fort Garry.....	181 (all ranks)
At Lower ".....	20
At the Hudson's Bay Com- pany's Post near Pembina.	42

Total. 243 all ranks.

The decrease in the strength authorized which then existed resulted from the discharge of time expired men, but a considerable detachment was despatched to Fort Garry from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in October last, to complete the authorized strength.

I am happy to report that on inspecting the Infantry Battalion, I found it to be in as satisfactory a condition with regard to drill and discipline, as could reasonably be expected, considering the very short periods allowed for the enlistment of the men, and the officers' uncertain tenure of office.

The companies stationed at Upper Fort Garry were encamped at the time of inspection on the banks of the Assiniboine, about one mile from its junction with the Red River; the cleanliness, neatness and good order of this camp, which was occupied during the whole summer, reflected much credit on Major and Brevet Lt-Col. Irvine, the officer commanding the Battalion.

On inspecting the detachment at Pembina I found that there was insufficient accommodation in the small trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company at that place for the number of men there stationed.

In view of this fact, therefore, and the desirability at the time of strengthening the force at Upper Fort Garry, with the entire concurrence of the Lieut-Governor of the Province, I directed the strength of the detachment at Pembina to be reduced to 1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 12 men - and there being no necessity for keeping any detachment at Lower Fort Garry with the concurrence of the Lieut-Governor, I directed the return of the party there stationed, to the Upper Fort.

The Battalion is now concentrated at the Upper Fort, and as the majority of the men have been recently enlisted to serve for a period of three years, it may be expected that before long the corps will attain to a higher degree of military discipline and training.

The respectability of character and good conduct as men exhibited by the majority of the individuals composing the corps during the last twenty months, has been con-

spicuous. The soldier-like bearing and discipline displayed by the Battalion on a recent occasion when called out in aid of the civil power to quell a riot, at the time of the elections, proved it to be a corps upon which the Government and the country can rely.

The Artillery Detachment was sent to Fort Garry subsequent to my inspection.

With regard to the Barricks accommodation provided for the Battalion in the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post, known as the Upper Fort Garry, I found it to be very inadequate, unsuitable, and generally unfit for permanent military occupation. The store buildings used as barracks for the men required a considerable amount of repair to make them fit for occupation in winter. They consist of wooden sheds, some of them mere shells.

The building used as the Officers' quarters, which originally was an excellent one, is now very old and decayed. A very considerable amount of repair is required in it—the roof should be entirely new shingled, though it is a matter of doubt whether the building will stand such repairs.

The storage room required for military stores is very inadequate and unfit for keeping such stores with safety—and they are in eight different buildings; one good storehouse being all that is required.

The Army in which the spare rifles and arms are kept, is very damp.

A powder magazine is required—the Hudson's Bay Company's magazine is generally well filled with their own powder, and is, moreover, very damp.

While making this report on the state of the barrack accommodation at Fort Garry, it is but due to the Hudson's Bay Company to state that every assistance and facility in providing for the want of the troops has been accorded by the gentleman belonging to that great trading Company, as far as circumstances and their own requirements would admit. In very many instances they have placed themselves and their employes at no inconsiderable personal inconvenience in order to accommodate the troops, meet the wishes of Government, and the emergencies of the case.

For the last three years, it has been found necessary to maintain a military Force in Fort Garry, where only temporary accommodation, as a sort of makeshift, can be provided.

The men suffer much during the severe weather in winter from want of proper shelter and accommodation, it is difficult moreover to maintain good order and discipline among a body of soldiers when mixed up with civil employes in a Hudson's Bay trading post, and the arrangement altogether, except as a temporary measure, is very inconvenient and unsatisfactory.

Under these circumstances, provided it be in harmony with the policy of Government I would respectfully urge that no further time be lost in taking the necessary steps to supply the Military Force required with proper Barrack accommodation. On enquiring of the men if they had any complaints to submit relative to their pay, rations, &c., and general treatment, in accordance with my duty, they expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with their rates of pay, scale of rations, and treatment by their officers, but invariably in the most respectful manner complained of the wretched Barrack accommodation.

I feel bound to say that their complaints on this head were just, and to state that it would be only fair to meet the reasonable

wants of men on this point.

At no great expense, and with very little trouble, suitable log huts can be erected on advantageous ground, and the greater portion of the work carried out by the men themselves.

This arrangement would, I believe, eventually be found the most economical one for the country, if it be the intention to keep a Military Force in Manitoba, and it certainly is a very essential one for maintaining the efficiency and welfare of troops. Already the amount of money spent on repairing old buildings and constructing new ones in the Hudson's Bay Company's Post would have sufficed to defray the cost of providing proper Barrack accommodation in log huts for the Force stationed at Fort Garry.

I would further urge, if it be the intention of Government to retain any military force on duty in Manitoba, that one hundred (100) men of the Provisional Battalion be supplied with horses and equipped as Mounted Riflemen, that an addition of 1 officer and 25 gunners from the School of Gunnery at Kingston be made to the Artillery detachment, and the Artillery supplied with four of the Horse Artillery guns recently obtained from England. Thus the Force would form a small but effective Field Brigade, and its military power be greatly increased.

With regard to the necessity for maintaining any Military Force at Fort Garry no doubt whatever exists in my mind as to the propriety of doing so, in view of the presence of many bands of Indians, considering the primitive state of society in the Province, the strong political party feeling which exists, and the fact that on both sides of the International Boundary Line restless and reckless characters among both white men and Indians abound.

It is undoubtedly very desirable to maintain a certain number of Police Constables in the Province under the civil power, some of whom should be mounted, but I feel satisfied that the great security for the preservation of good order, and the peace of the North West Territories, under the changing state of affairs, will for some years, be found to lie in the existence and presence of a disciplined military body, under its own military rules in addition to, but distinct from, any civil force which it may be thought proper to establish.

Whatever feeling may be entertained toward Policemen, animosity is rarely, if even felt towards disciplined soldiers wearing Her Majesty's uniform, in any portion of the British Empire.

In the event of serious disturbance a Police Force, acting alone, and unsupported by a disciplined Military body, would probably be overpowered, in a Province of mixed races, where every man is armed, while to maintain a Military without any Civil Force is not desirable.

I believe that a small number of constables will be sufficient to maintain order in the Province, provided the military Force is maintained; but that, in the event of serious disturbance, a large Police Force would be unable to do so, should the military be withdrawn, and I consider the presence of a military Force in the North West Territories for some years to come, as indispensable in the interests of peace and settlement.

During my inspection in the North West I ascertained that some prejudice existed amongst the Indians against the colour of the uniform worn by the men of the Provisional Battalion—many of them had said "who are those soldiers at Red River wearing dark clothes? our old brothers who formerly liv-

ed there"—meaning H.M.'s 6th Regiment—"wore red coats," adding "we know that the soldiers of our great mother wear red coats and are our friends."

With the view therefore, of reassuring the Indian mind, and for other reasons, I recommended a change of uniform—this has been carried out, the Militia on duty in Manitoba now wear red coats, and the matter apparently small in itself, will probably prove of great value and importance hereafter.

On the 5th of August I inspected the Winnipeg Field Battery, a Militia Artillery Corps recently organized and composed of citizens resident in the town of Winnipeg.

This Battery is under the command of Major Kennedy, a very zealous officer, but it has not yet been armed.

On the occasion of inspection, the corps took part in a field day, brigaded with the Provisional Battalion. The battery was armed for the day with some light field guns belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, kindly placed at their disposal by the Honorable Donald Smith, M.P., chief factor.

As soon as circumstances will admit, it is recommended that this battery should be armed with four of the horse artillery field guns recently obtained from England, and supplied with the necessary harness and field stores.

The Militia in the Province of Manitoba is under the command of Lieut. Colonel Osborne Smith, C.M.G. Deputy Adjutant General, who reports that in the month of May 126 men of the Provisional Battalion will probably obtain their discharge on completion of service. That number of men should therefore be sent to Fort Garry by the Dawson route as soon as the navigation opens, to maintain the force at its authorized strength, and one officer and twenty-five gunners will be despatched in addition, to render the artillery detachment more effective.

CHAP. III.

From Fort Garry to the Rocky Mountain House.

Having concluded the inspection of the militia in Manitoba, accompanied by my son, a youth of sixteen years of age, as travelling companion, I left Fort Garry on the 10th of August for the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia, with one guide only, and an Indian lad of the Saulteux tribe, to cross the continent through Dominion territory to the Pacific coast.

The Hudson's Bay Company provided ten horses, two Red River carts, and a suitable equipment for the party, and undertook to supply any guides, horses and provisions required en route, from the different posts in the Swan River and Saskatchewan districts as far as Fort Edmonton or the Rocky Mountain House, but beyond these posts they could not guarantee further progress, nor a safe passage through the country of the Blackfoot Indians, should circumstances require the adoption of that route.

Every possible assistance, however, was afforded me by the Honorable Donald Smith M. P., and the gentlemen connected with the Company at the various posts visited, and my best thanks are due to them, not only for many acts of kindness and hospitality, but for much valuable information respecting the Indian tribes.

[To be Continued.]

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 10th Inst.:

ARROW, Ont.—Ems. W. Y. Andrews	\$2.00
BURGESSVILLE, Ont.—Capt. R. A. Mullins	2.00
CLIFTON, Ont.—Lieut. and Adj. J. Brennan	2.00
CHATEAU, Ont.—Lieut. W. G. Morris	2.00
FRANKLINSETTLE, Ont.—Lieut. R. Rogers	2.00
LONDON, Ont.—Lt. Col. P. H. Atwood	7.00
St. THOMAS, Ont.—Private Wm. Metcalfe	2.00

HOME IGNORANCE OF COLONIES.

(From the Daily Telegraph.)

Many generations of satirists have loved to twit English statesmen and readers with gross ignorance of countries where the blood of their compatriots had been shed, and of colonies acquired by the valour or policy of their ancestors. "It is doubtful," writes Lord Macaulay, "whether one in ten even among English gentlemen of highly cultivated minds can tell who won the Battle of Buxar, who perpetrated the Massacre of Patna, whether Surdjuh Dowlah ruled in Oude or in Travancore, or whether Holkar was a Hindoo or a Mussulman." In his novel of "Humphrey Clinker," which is thought by many competent judges to be the best work of fiction of the last century, Smillett carries his readers to one of the levees of that famous Duke of Newcastle to whom the travelled Captain Crowe applies most disrespectful language. "At the beginning of the war," says the omniscient Captain, "this poor, half-witted Duke told me, in a great fright, that 30,000 French had marched from Acadia to Cape Breton. 'Where did they find transports?' said I. 'Transports!' cried he. 'I tell you they marched by land.' 'By land to the island of Cape Breton!' 'What! what! Cape Breton an island? are you some of that?' When I pointed it out on the map, he examined it earnestly with his spectacles, then, taking me in his arms, 'You always bring us good news,' cried he. 'Egad! I'll go directly and tell the King.'"

In the American War of 1812 a Secretary to the Admiralty, who claimed to be an eminent man of letters, and was always setting authors right, aroused the withering scorn of Sir C. J. Napier, who was serving upon an expedition to the coast of North Carolina. "Mr John Wilson Croker," said the indignant warrior, "has thought fit to strike out the names of three officers honorably named in Sir Sidney Beckwith's despatch, at a moment when this same Mr. Croker was serving his country by urging Sir John Warreu, in the name of the admiralty, to send a frigate from Lake Ontario, to act upon the Upper Lakes, in profound unconsciousness of the Falls of Niagara." Many who still are living can remember a slip made by a Secretary for the Colonies, who subsequently was thrice Prime Minister, and who reversing the error of his predecessor, the Duke of Newcastle, spoke of Demerara as an island. Disguise as we may, we are, as a people singularly ignorant about the history, condition and geography of those abundant colonies upon which the sun never sets, and of which, in the abstract we are all so proud. Beyond the fact of being periodically admitted to a knowledge that despatches have been sent from, or received by the Colonial office, not one Englishman in every thousand cares or knows anything about the Bermuda or Mauritius; while even boundless Dominion of Canada and the mighty peninsula of Hindostan are powerless to attract the notice or captivate the fancy of those who stay at home. "Every Englishman," says Madame de Staël, "is an island," and in nothing is our insularity more conspicuous than in our indifference about the possession of such a Colonial Empire as no other nation can ever own again. The result is that, of all our great departments of State, the Colonial Office, whether administered by a Liberal or a Conservative, is practically the most unheeded and the most irresponsible.