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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1872.

No. 40.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Despatches from all points describes the gales in the English Channel on Saturday last as terrific. Many vessels were wrecked and the loss of life caused thereby was considerable.

The last Sunday meeting at Hyde Park was a failure. Constables recently dismissed from the police force, who were expected to be there, did not appear. There were only 300 persons present. Odger presided, and a remonstrance addressed to the Home Secretary was adopted. Interruption of ruffians brought the proceedings to a stop, and compelled the breaking up of the meeting.

Italy and France have asked Austria, Russia and Great Britain to join them in an effort to adjust the difficulty with regard to the Laurin mines near Athens.

The gales continue in the English Channel, and have been very destructive in the vicinity of Devonport. The transport steamer *Himalaya* has arrived here with the loss of eight of her crew.

A later despatch from Devonport brings intelligence of a lamentable disaster, in that harbor, causing additional loss of life among the crew of the *Himalaya*. A boat belonging to the transport was capsized by a heavy sea, while proceeding to shore, and ten persons were drowned.

Troops are arriving here to strengthen the local garrison. A municipal election is held here today, and the additional force is precautionary, trouble being apprehended.

The Khedive's expedition consists of 5000 men and is commanded by Furdéy Bey. It goes to Zanzibar in transports, with the ostensible intention of joining Dr. Livingston and of co-operating with him, if agreeable; otherwise, to act independently in solving the problem of the sources of the Nile, under the Egyptian colors. It is however, doubtful whether the expedition is intended to join Dr. Livingstone or meet Sir Samuel Baker, or open up new lines of operations in Abyssinia.

Sir John Browning, English Politician and author, formerly editor of the "Westminster Review," member of Parliament, and British Minister to China, died yesterday 22nd inst.

The Shah of Persia has granted an exclusive concession to Baron Reuter, President of the Reuter Telegram Co., for the construction of railways, tramways, and water-works, and for the working of mines in Persia.

A Mr. Lewis, a Conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Londonderry. O'Leary, one of the leaders of the recent

Hyde Park demonstration in favor of the release of the Fenian prisoners, made application today before Justice Quain for the withdrawal of summonses to appear, as the charge against him and six others had been abandoned. Applicant stated that he contemplated, emigrating to America, where his prospects would be injured should the summonses remain in existence. Justice Quain in reply to the application, denied the petitioner would be reproached in America for his not here, and expressed the opinion that instead of reproach he was more likely to be regarded in the United States as a martyr, and be given a public dinner and other honors. The Justice, in conclusion, refused to grant the application.

Paris, Nov. 22 (evening).—At a meeting of the members of the Left Centre today, M. Picart, an intimate friend of Thiers, was chosen chairman in place of General Chauzy, who resigned on account of official duties. The selection of Picart as presiding officer will serve to strengthen the good understanding between the party and the President.

The committee appointed by the Assembly to draw up a project of electoral law, made their report today. They recommend that the age of 21 be retained as the qualifications for exercise of the franchise, and that soldiers in active service be disqualified from voting, and that officers of the army be permitted to vote only when placed on reserve. The proposed law incidentally disfranchises a large class of citizens who by the army law are compelled to do military service under the age of 25. It will undoubtedly give rise to a heated debate.

Thiers appeared before the Assembly, and spoke for an hour and a half. He urges them to terminate the present state of indecision, reiterated his opinion, that a Republic was indispensable, and declared that he was willing to accept the principle of ministerial responsibility and a Parliamentary system which would not completely exclude him from debate. The President will attend the sittings of the Committee tomorrow.

The Left Centre had drawn up a bill prolonging Thiers' present term of four years, and providing for a Vice President, who shall succeed the President in case of resignation or death. The President, and Vice President to be re-eligible to office for a second term. One third of the Assembly to be renewed annually. The President to be entitled to suspend the promulgation of bills passed by an assembly until after an annual election; then, if the Assembly insist on the law, it must be promulgated. It is understood that this project of law meets the approval of M. Thiers.

It is known that President Thiers endorses the plan lately proposed by a Committee of the Left Centre for the formation of a Second Chamber of the National Legislature. He also favors some definitive settlement of the relations between the legislative and executive departments of the Government as to questions of general policy. In the internal affairs of the Republic M. Thiers adheres to the conservative ground taken in his recent message to the Assembly.

There was no discussion of national questions to the Assembly yesterday. Nothing is known yet of the decisions of the committee to draft a reply to the President's message. M. Thiers stated his views very freely at the session of yesterday. After his withdrawal the committee held a private conference for the consideration of the points of M. Thiers' statement.

The Bill providing for the restoration to the Orleans Family of their property confiscated in 1852 has passed its second reading in the National Assembly.

The Geographical Societies of Germany give their approval to the plan for the methodical exploration of Africa. Committees to carry out the purpose are forming.

A report was current in London this afternoon that King Amadeus of Spain was dead, but a despatch from Madrid says it was officially announced from the Palace this morning that he is better.

Bulletins from the Royal Palace at Madrid dated last night announce that the condition of the King is gradually improving.

Mail advices from Madrid report slight disturbances in the capital last Monday, on account of the drawings for the military conscription, and the lines of telegraph to Barcelona, Gerona, Saville and Cadiz were cut.

The telegraph wires between Barcelona and Saragossa have again been cut.

A band of armed republicans had appeared in the vicinity of Arco de la Frontera in Andalusia.

A despatch from Brast reports that a heavy gale prevails out side that port, and the departure of the steamer "Washington" for New York has been postponed until it abates.

General Ladmirault, Governor of Paris, has suppressed the Radical journal *Le Républicain*.

The situation at Versailles is unchanged. Each party proposes its own solution of the difficulty. No two of them have yet been able to adopt a conciliative policy. The Press awaits the action of the Assembly, and meantime the crisis continues.

THE AUTUMN MANOEUVRES.

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

(From the Broad Arrow, Sept. 7.
(Continued from Page 569.)

TUESDAY, AUG. 29

We hear Col. Baker is taking the greatest pains to exercise both officers and men in that most important of all cavalry duty, outpost work. Non-commissioned officers and men have to send in reports, and, if possible, sketches of the ground over which they have worked, information concerning the enemy's movements, and in short all the manifold details which, when worked into a whole, are, as the late war has conclusively shown, of the highest possible value to an army in the field. Whilst on the subject, says a correspondent, it might be well to ask whether some better weapon than the old horse pistol, which they still carry might not be served out to our Lancers. A Hussar on outpost duty is not only of double efficiency thanks to his carbine against an enemy's outpost, but he is evidently much less likely to be attacked by villagers, than a man like a Lancer, who has practically no firearms at all, and may be shot at with the greatest impunity. Of course it is impossible to give Lancers a Snider carbine; they carry quite enough in all conscience, as it is; but a serviceable Colt revolver does not probably weigh more than, if it weighs as much as, the stupid service pistol, which, though an excellent thing to throw at a man's head, is of little use to shoot with. A clever trick was performed by some men of the Rifle Brigade yesterday. Having been lucky enough by stealing down hedges to stalk and capture a Dragoon vilette, they marched off with their prisoner and stationed him behind a hedge over which his polished brass helmet could be distinctly seen by his comrades. They then placed themselves by in ambush leaving a guard over their prisoner. The decoy was most successful, for two files of the prisoner's regiment seeing the glint of their brother troopers helmet in the sun, cantered confidently down, unsuspecting of danger, and were captured by the Rifle-men."

The following foreign officers came across from Salisbury today, to the camp of the southern army namely—General Count Pralossoff Backmetieff, Adjutant General to the Emperor of Russia, commanding the Chevalier Guards; Col. E. Ovander, of the Russian Artillery; Col. Kuttassoff, Russian Military Attaché in England, and Captain Von Koch, of the Royal Swedish Horse Guards. They were received by Sir John Michel, who at once took measures for showing them all there was to be seen in camp. Unfortunately it came on to rain heavily soon after their arrival. Thereupon the pleasantest way of escape was to act on the invitation of Mr. Gerard Sturt, M. P. and drive over to luncheon at Critche, where everything was done to make the afternoon pass agreeably. At Critche the Duke of Teck and the Princess Mary arrived in the evening. Lord Shaftesbury prints the following testimonial to the conduct of the southern army encamped on Blandford Down, near his lordship's residence, St. Giles's House:—

"Much alarm had been excited by the announcement of their intended arrival, and letters were addressed to me from that district, full of apprehensions. But on Friday last, some time after their occupation of the ground, I was assured, by the very persons who had entertained fears of licence and disorder, that not a single case of complaint

had occurred, and that, on the contrary, the troops had behaved themselves in a manner the most praiseworthy and becoming. This has been confirmed to me by my friend Lord Portman, whose great experience as a magistrate renders his opinion of high value. On the next day I was startled by the information at an early hour that some 10,000 of these men had taken possession of my Downs. I was delighted to hear it, and joined them as soon as possible. The day was sultry and oppressive, and yet these gallant fellows, after a march of fourteen miles were standing out under a broiling sun, unwilling without permission to go into the woods, which were all around them, for shelter. In a few minutes, however, hundreds of them were fast asleep under the shade of the trees. The 1st division under Sir A. Horsford, remained three days; and I am only speaking the sentiments of every one in the neighborhood, when I say that for order, discipline, and civility, nothing could have surpassed them. After service on Sunday, hundreds, I may say thousands bathed in the river, and walked and strolled about my garden; and I am assured that not a leaf is missing not a flower bed trampled on. The farmers and peasantry have received them with open arms, and I hear nothing but expressions of delight and wonder at such quietness and sobriety. Of course, I cannot presume to give any military opinions, but, apart from military considerations, I will venture to assert that to train men to such order, self-restraint and liberal obedience, cannot fail to have the very noblest results of a moral character. I am very much disposed to think that the army will, under the new regulations of Mr. Cardwell, whom I heartily congratulate, form one of the best schools of adult education. I cannot but recommend these facts, and facts they are, to the consideration of those gentlemen who pronounce the English soldier to be among the most disorderly and immoral of mankind. The 1st Division was replaced by the 2nd Division under General Brownrigg, and I heartily repeat on their behalf, what I said in respect of that under Sir A. Horsford; and I firmly believe that a finer set of fellows, both officers and men, for intelligence, activity, zeal, discipline and good humor were never brought together in defence of their country."

SATURDAY, AUG. 31st.

Northern Army.—The 3rd and 4th Divisions, with the headquarters of the northern army, resumed their march this morning from Hungerford, Froxfield and other parts of the country lying between Hungerford and Pewsey, over which the troops were quartered upon ground rough in some places and wet and dirty everywhere. The rain ceased late in the afternoon, and a sunny morning favored the last stage of the week's march from Aldershot to Pewsey. The three regiments of Household Cavalry made a halt in Saverwake forest, and the officers and troopers enjoyed the hospitality of the Marquis of Aylesbury, whose regiment of Wiltshire Cavalry will be quartered near the Life Guards. The Pewsey people are very demonstrative—lustily cheering the two brigades as they marched through the streets of that town to the splendid camping ground on the borders of Salisbury plain. The postal telegraph station here, is now in direct communication with the metropolis by two circuits. The detour made by the Household Cavalry at Saverwake considerably delayed their arrival on the camping ground.

"It may be said at once," the correspondent of the *Daily News* wrote, "that a confu-

sion amounting to absolute chaos characterized most of the day's proceedings. There were two elements of confusion, the arrival of troops by rail, and the arrival of others by road. A considerable portion of the baggage, owing to the defects of the transport arrangements still remain at the railway station. The knapsacks of the staff sergeants are missing, and men have found themselves forced to camp upon mud without the waterproof sheet and the blankets which the regulations prescribe for each. The Aberdeenshire Militia, for instance, were three hours on their camping ground before a scrap of their baggage reached them from the railway station, and they only got it then through the neighborly kindness of one of the regular regiments of the brigade to which they belong, which sent its regimental transport wagon for the purpose. An effort is being made to prevail on the Militia regiment which it had been promised would be furnished by the Control Department; at least in the meantime, to have their supplies conveyed for them by casual Army Service Corps vehicles, and the regimental wagons belonging to the regiments with which they may be brigaded. Strong representations against this have been made and it is certain that the work cannot be well done unless the compact entered into by the published regulations is carried out. As yet there is at least one Militia regiment which has not had assigned to it so much as a water cart. It is true that a water cart is a superfluity to day, but it may be sultry tomorrow, although it must be confessed it does not look much like it now. One Militia regiment—the 2nd Stafford—which belongs to the 1st General Parke's brigade marched from the railway station at about half past two. At five o'clock the regiment was still standing in the rain partly sheltering under the lee of some haystacks close by the road which dissects the camp of Anderson's and Parke's brigades. The men were waiting with a cheery patience, which did them immense credit, for their tents, to pitch which they had sent forward an advance party. The tents had been pitched and that, too, on the spot where it had been arranged that the regiment should encamp with its brigade at Woodbridge. The arrangement sanctioned by the general commanding the division was that one brigade that of Anderson, should encamp at Woodbridge, and that the other two should go to Pewsey. The matter was, on the face of it, an intra-divisional one, and it is a principle in every way conducive to the success of military operations, that divisional details should be interfered with as little as may be by any authority outside the division. No doubt the general commanding the army considered that there existed sufficient reasons for disregarding this wholesome axiom, when he gave orders on the ground that the 1st Brigade should not proceed to Woodbridge along with the 3rd, but should camp at Pewsey along with the 2nd. This somewhat abrupt alteration had its inconveniences. There was a long block in the narrow road traversing the village of Pewsey, while the new direction was left to the baggage of the 1st Brigade. The tents of the Stafford Militia having been pitched at Woodbridge, it was necessary, since the regiment forms part of the 1st Brigade, that they should be struck, conveyed to Pewsey and repitched there; and it was while this operation was being performed that the regiment had to stand some two hours in the rain. It was in the supreme moment of chaos, as luck would have it, that a party of the foreign officers who are to attend the manoeuvres in an official capacity rode

through the 3rd Division. They did not ask many questions, and there were no Prussians among them.

"Concurrently with the Militia, the Volunteer contingents were arriving at the station, and marching into camp according to their location. There was a good deal of confusion, owing to the number of different corps going to make up a battalion. The officer commanding a detachment knew, in deed, the name of his own local corps, but was not quite sure of the habits of which it was to form a part: and the staff officer trying to dry nurse the battalion had not quite all the information needed. In process of time, however, all contrived to find or have found for them their allotted places. The allotted places of the two battalions belonging to the 3rd Division, both of which are attached to Anderson's brigade, is on the fallow land already spoken of, now converted into a slough, which would be one of despond, but for the cheery good humor with which the men meet and conquer their difficulties. The farmers of the neighborhood gave them some straw to cover and partly abate the mud inside their tents, and the men shook down as if they had been born gypsies, and never had known the interior of brick built edifices. Some of the Wiltshire men made themselves, indeed a little too jolly under the circumstances, and not to put too fine a point on it, forgot to keep sober and go to sleep, so that there was an unseemly din in their camp for a great part of the night. The Metropolitan Battalion, which is 481 strong, of which 256 represent the 49th Middlesex, or the Postmen, the remainder being made up of the Custom House Corps, and a contingent from a Gloucestershire regiment, make a most creditable appearance. As they marched into camp, critics noticed that their knapsacks were as truly fixed, and their greatcoats as neatly folded as those of the sturdiest Line Regiment."

Southern Army. The principal events to day were the arrival of the Volunteers in camp, and the visit of the Prince of Wales. About one o'clock p. m. (says a correspondent of the *Times*) there was a considerable stir in the neighborhood of the railway station at Blandford, owing to the arrival by successive trains, of the different contingents of volunteers. First in order came the county (Dorsetshire) battalion, mustering in the aggregate about 350. Col. Maunsell, formerly of the 60th Rifles, commands the battalion. By an unfortunate accident this gallant officer lost the sight of one eye at the first volunteer review at Sherborne, but has, nevertheless, continued with the regiment, which, in his hands gives promise of doing its work efficiently. The band of the 60th met and played the Dorset Volunteers into camp. About an hour after the arrival of the local battalion, another train brought down the eight companies forming the provincial battalion of volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. the Hon. Sackville West, late of the Grenadier Guards, and now of the Oxford University Corps. Their train had been a long time on the way; having left London at half past eight o'clock a. m. it did not reach Blandford until half past two. The battalion is thus composed.—Inns of Court, two companies; Oxford University, Cambridge University, Oxford City, Lyndhurst (Hampshire) Artists, and London Scottish, one company each—that is to say eight companies of fifty men, making with the officers, &c. something over 450 in all. Containing, as the battalion does, so many men of undoubted social position, all about to live for the time, a soldier's life on soldier's fare, its arrival in camp created no

small sensation among the regulars. The 50th regiment courteously sent out their band to play the Volunteers into camp. This was probably an attention on the part of the officers. But the feelings of the men showed itself in the lanes of red coats which were formed in an instant by the soldiers swarming out of all the regimental camps to see the Volunteers march in, and by their friendly comments and loud and hearty cheering as the different companies went by. It would, perhaps, be difficult even for Private Jones, or Corporal Brown himself to analyze and convey what it is that passes through his mind as he sees there, visibly before his eyes, gentlemen not bound to do it in any way, who are going to live for a fortnight on rations, and sleep twelve in a tent. But, as far as one can make out from the ideas which are expressed it would appear that, combined with the respect which he feels for volunteers who really do submit to discipline and hard work, Private Jones or Corporal Brown accepts the presence of the Volunteers as an admission of the dignity of his own profession, and an evidence that his somehow has risen in the social scale. "Passure you sir," said a man in a tone showing that he had not yet recovered from the effects of what he had seen, "that I saw a field officer of the—the a field officer, mind you—go by and shake hands with one of the privates in the ranks." At a still later hour the 1st Administrative Battalion of the Wiltshire Volunteers, about 400 strong, also marched into camp. This regiment is commanded by Col Everett. In the handling of the 1st Administrative battalion already spoken of, Col West is aided by the following officers:—Major Bulwer, a well known barrister, and Major Leighton, of the Artists; Adjutant Buffon, of the 8th King's regiment and Inns of Court; and Capt. Jones, long connected with the Oxford University Corps, but in this instance discharging the duties of quartermaster.

The arrival at Crichele of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was naturally an event exciting the greatest interest in that part of the country. Mr. Gerard Sturt, M. P. with whom His Royal Highness is now staying, in fulfillment of a promise made many months ago, before the Prince's severe illness, threw open the gates of Crichele Park to the residents in the vicinity, of whom on foot, on horseback, and in carriages, there must have been some thousands present. The *clat*, which would in any case have attended the arrival of the Prince, was heightened by the circumstances that advantage had been taken of the proximity of the camp at Blandford to arrange a short military coremony gratifying both to the Prince and his own regiment, the 10th Hussars. The train by which His Royal Highness was to arrive at Wimborne was due at a quarter past two o'clock, and from thence to Crichele, is a drive of some five miles. Meanwhile, the 10th Hussars, 250 strong, with Major Strangway's battery of Royal Horse Artillery, came across from the Cavalry camp, near Blandford, and formed up in that portion of the park at Crichele, sloping gradually towards the lake, the opposite side of which is bordered and overhung by rich woods which in one direction or another extend for miles round Crichele, and form quite a distinctive feature in the landscape. About three o'clock His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was attended by the Marquis of Stafford, 2nd Life Guards, and Lieut Colonel Teesdale, V. C., and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, on whom the Hon. F. Clifford was in attendance, arrived in carriages from the railway station, Mr Sturt, M. P. and his son, a boy of about ten years old,

having accompanied them on horseback. The Artillery fired a royal salute, and the crowd of spectators cheered the Prince loudly as he drove down the avenue and up to the house. But nothing further was done till after luncheon, at which the officers of the Artillery, as well as of the 10th Hussars, were invited to meet His Royal Highness. Shortly before four o'clock, the Hussars remounted, and His Royal Highness riding to the front of the line, was received with a general salute. The Prince then slowly passed along the ranks, the band playing the regimental march, and at the close of a somewhat minute inspection, the brigade artillery, as well as Hussars marched past. His Royal Highness took the opportunity of expressing to Col. Baker the gratification which he had felt at this visit and inspection of the regiment; as well as what he had seen of its condition.

§ SUNDAY, SEPT. 1ST.

This proved to be the dreariest and wettest day since the troops assembled. On the Downs there was a thick watery vapor which prevented one from seeing clearly more than 103 yards ahead, and at intervals there were heavy driving showers. Church parades were, notwithstanding, held as usual under the shelter of the plantations, and the Duke of Cambridge, whom no weather daunts, made an inspection of the cavalry camps early in the morning. Sir Thomas MacManon was complimented on the condition of the horses of the cavalry regiments; but, whether owing to the harsh weather or too hard work done during the last few days, His Royal Highness, I am informed, thought the horses of the Light Cavalry Brigade looked somewhat thin, and directed that as much rest as possible should be given to them before the coming operations are begun. The Prince of Wales was to have visited the camp this afternoon, but, under the circumstances, the ride from Crichele would have been attended with much discomfort, while His Royal Highness would have seen the camp under its most cheerless aspect. The royal party assembled at Crichele attended Divine service at the little memorial chapel built by Mr Sturt, and standing in the grounds close to the house itself.

(To be continued.)

STATISTICS OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

As the result of the passing of the War Budget in the Reichrath the Austrian Army in time of peace now numbers 16,700 officers and officials, 280,127 men, 47,615 horses, 724 guns, and 2,302 wagons. In regard to the different arms, there are on the peace establishment 214 horsemen, 4 guns, and 12 wagons to every 1000 men of the infantry. The proportion of officers to the privates—foot soldiers—is 1 to 20.76; in the cavalry, 1 to 24.45; in the artillery, 1 to 19.4; in the corps of the Engineers, 1 to 24.7; in the sanitary corps, 1 to 36.14; in the commissariat, 1 to 11.18. On the war footing the Austrian army numbers 29,318 officers and officials, 1,002,649 men, 161,645 horses, 1550 guns, and 22,610 wagons. As regards the different arms to each other, there are 80 horsemen, 22 guns, 214 horses, and 30 wagons to every 1000 men of infantry. The proportion of officers to the men is 1 to 45.9 with the foot soldiers; 1 to 25.5 in the cavalry; 1 to 36.7 in the artillery; 1 to 41.8 in the corps of the Engineers; in the sanitary corps, 1 to 52.4; and in the commissariat, 1 to 30.3.—*Broad Arrow.*

MONTREAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The ceremony of the presentation of the statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the city of Montreal, took place last Wednesday in Victoria Square. The day was somewhat bleak and cold, but at an early hour in the afternoon, crowds began to assemble in the square. One hundred Volunteers furnished by the Prince of Wales' Rifles were early present, with two bands and the Field Battery commanded by Col. Stevenson. His Excellency arrived promptly at the time appointed, three o'clock accompanied by Lt. Col. Fletcher, Sir Hugh and Lady Allan, Miss Allan, His Worship the Mayor, &c., &c., and was received with a rousing cheer from the expectant spectators. The chairman of the Executive Committee (Mr W Murray) read the following address;

To His Excellency the Governor-General the Earl of Dufferin and Clarendon, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada and Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief over the Island of Prince Edward:

May it Please Your Excellency:

The Executive Committee entrusted with the collection and administration of a fund for erecting a portrait statue to Her Majesty, in Montreal, acting on behalf of the numerous contributors to that fund, approach your Excellency and thank you for your presence here this day. The purpose for which the committee was appointed, being now fulfilled, it remains only to request your Excellency graciously to crown their work by presenting to the city of Montreal, as a free gift for ever, this representation of our revered and much beloved Queen, in the statue of Florentine bronze, which is the work of Mr. Marshall Wood.

As the name of the contributors to the statue fund are appended to this address, it is proper to notice that the Mayor and City Council have granted the site and supplied the pedestal.

In soliciting Your Excellency to undertake the duty, which cannot but be a pleasing one, of formally presenting the statue, the committee venture to hope that as a work of art it may be found worthy of its subject; may be accepted as an ornament and art model by the city, and may long remain as an abiding testimonial of the respect and attachment of the citizens of Montreal towards the Royal Lady who rules over the Empire of which this Dominion forms a part.

His Excellency, who was heard with extreme difficulty even within a short distance opened his remarks by giving expression to the satisfaction with which he accepted the duty entrusted to him by the contributors to the Queen's Statue Fund, who he stated had executed an undertaking which would adorn their town and form a perpetual ornament and possession to the citizens of Montreal and their descendants for ever, and which would remain to them and to this country long years after that honored and loved queen, Victoria, had passed away. A representation of that grace, dignity, and majesty of aspect which throughout her life had distinguished her Majesty more than any other hereditary sovereign of the age. To the citizens of Montreal he now turned to confide this precious trust, leaving in their hands and charge this graceful imper-

sonation of their Queen. It had been his good fortune in early life to be allowed to serve near the person of Her Majesty, and in connection he stated the high impression made upon him by her faithful performance of her multifarious, and responsible duties, in which, previous to her widowhood, she had been largely assisted by the most tender of husbands, and most sagacious of counsellors, and he was confident that when they would cast their eyes upward, to that work of art, and as they gazed upon those sculptured linaments to each citizen would recur the blessed memories associated with her pure and blameless existence which had been the joy and pride of every British heart, and above all these would inspire every patriotic Canadian, as he contemplated the bright and ever brightening destinies of his native land; and he hoped that these sentiments would be transmitted to their children, and their children's children from generation to generation, and that they would gather fresh power under the auspices and government of her whose statue he then confided into their keeping. He trusted that these mighty Province constituting the foundations of the great Dominion would become more and more powerful, ever associated with the Empire of Great Britain, and again thanked them for permitting him to take part in the proceedings; and he felt that the best return he could make to them for all the kindly expressions which they had used towards himself, as it was his most earnest hope, as it would be his most anxious endeavor, to follow out at a very humble distance the example of their beloved Sovereign, who during her long reign, had ever fulfilled her duty to her Ministers, her Parliament, her Crown, and her People. He followed with a few observations in French, during which he expressed her Majesty's sense of the continued loyalty of the French Canadian population.

His Worship the Mayor then stepped forward and said if there were anything that could add to his pleasure in receiving in the name of the citizens of Montreal, so magnificent a gift as this, it would be the reception of it at His Lordship's hands. It would afford the highest satisfaction to those who had contributed to this object to learn that in the opinion of one so well-qualified to judge, the artist had succeeded in accurately delineating the features of our beloved and revered Queen.

This large gathering, despite the severity of the weather, would doubtless be constructed by His Excellency, and he presumed to suggest that such a construction would be perfectly in accord with truth as an evidence that the citizens of Montreal were thoroughly devoted to Her Majesty's throne and person, and eager to avail themselves of every opportunity of giving expression to their deeply rooted sentiments of loyalty and affection. His Excellency had fittingly reminded them of their duty in this respect, but, speaking for the citizens, one and all, irrespective of nationality or any other distinction that could exist in a mixed community like ours, he might venture to say that there was nothing which they should regard with greater pride than the gift which His Excellency had just presented.

Durable as might be the material which the skilled artist had employed, it would not however, outlive the regard in which the honored and illustrious personage on the representation of whom that skill had been exercised, held by those on whose behalf he now spoke, and by Canadians, of every age and sex, to come. He further desired to be permitted to add to the acknowledgment of His

Excellency's kindness in visiting our city, on this auspicious occasion, the hope that the term during which His Lordship should continue to represent Her Most Gracious Majesty, might be one of uninterrupted peace and growing prosperity, that this would be the case was less a hope than a belief, that His Lordship's past services to the empire most fully warranted.

On behalf of the citizens he gratefully accepted the gift which His Excellency had been pleased to transfer to him in his official capacity.

His Worship also spoke in French. A salute was then fired by the Artillery stationed in the park, the bands began to play the National Anthem, the children present joining in and subsequently "God bless the King of Wales" with instrumental accompaniment, the effect being very fine.

Three cheers having been given for the Queen and His Excellency, the latter proceeded to the carriage in waiting. The volunteers who were extended in a double line to Craig Street, opened their ranks, and as His Excellency passed, escorted by No. 1 Troop of Cavalry, presented arms.

The Prince of Wales' Rifles, which turned out as a Guard of honour, presented a very creditable appearance.

In the evening Sir Hugh Allan gave a ball to His Excellency for which some seven hundred invitations were issued. It was much remarked that none of the staff received invitations—were very quietly snubbed in fact—this omission was much talked of; it was in fact little better than an insult to Her Majesty's representative, for as such it was looked upon.

The servant girl question now agitates the community. B.

A Washington special to the Herald says, that the President to-day will read to the Cabinet a complete draft of his message. He has yielded this year, as he did last year, to the advice of experienced politicians, and changed its tenor so far as it relates to the South. He gives that section passing mention, praises wisdom of the enforcement of the laws, alludes to the disappearance of lawlessness in the South as well as good behavior at the polls in the November election, and hopes for a continuance of this indication of affairs. Although he has no special recommendation to make in behalf of the South, he desires that Congress shall do whatever it deems wisest in the interest of the late rebel States, reiterating his previously expressed sentiment that he has no policy to enforce against the wishes of the people.

The country is rejoiced on the accomplishment under the Treaty of Washington, Cuba is lightly passed over; Mexico does not receive a large share of attention; our relations with different foreign nations are disposed of in the usual brief paragraph; the coming Vienna Exposition is commended; the Philadelphia Centennial is also spoken of; our credit at home and abroad; the efficiency of the management of foreign and home policy, and the prosperity of the nation make up the substance of the balance of the message.

REMITTANCES Received our Subscribers to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday, the 30th Inst.
DETRA, Ont.—Sergeant Melvin Day, \$2.00
MONTREAL, Que.—Lieut. Colonel D'Orsonnens, (per Agent) \$2.00
QUEBEC.—Major Bursell, (per Agent) \$1.00

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

(From the *Port Hope Times*.)

We copy below the letter of a Mr. Brownling, of Percy, which appeared in the *Toronto Mail*. Mr. Brownling has lived for many years in Vancouver, and is intimately connected with its geography. From his statement, it appears that the importance of the Island of San Juan has been greatly overestimated, and that our wrath and grief over the decision of the Emperor of Germany is really not warranted; for the Dominion retains not alone broad and deep channels, like the Plumper Pass, but it seems that the strategic position of the Island of San Juan has been greatly overvalued, and that there is little fear that its guns will sweep the broad channel of the Canal de Haro with its many Islands, of the almost uniform width of more than twenty miles.

"To the Editor of the *Mail*

Sir,—I have read with feelings of shame and indignation some recent articles on the San Juan question, copied from the *London Times*, &c., and forming the basis of several alarming leaders in the *Toronto Globe*. I am ashamed that writers who profess to lead public opinion should know so little of the facts of a case on which they reason so dogmatically, and implacable to be told by them that our Dominion future is only a 'dream,' and that we are 'to creep to the ocean under the guns of an American fortress.'

I know San Juan well; I sailed outside of it in 1859; I visited it in Her Majesty's ship *Satellite*, when Captain Provost took possession of its westerly shore. I have been around it, on it, and sailed by it dozens of times, and therefore, may be presumed to know of what I write.

In running from New Westminster or Burrard Inlet, steamers invariably pass through Plumper Pass, it being twenty miles from the mainland, and forty from Victoria, Vancouver Island. This Pass is navigable for the largest ship, I myself having been through it in a vessel of two thousand tons. Vessels going to the sea by this route need not go nearer San Juan than eight or ten miles, and the course is on the Vancouver Island, and not on the San Juan side. The sight from San Juan towards Vancouver Island, is broken by islands and over water exposed to heavy south east gales, and generally hazy. I have often and again stood, with others on deck of passing vessels and laughed at the fears then whispered, but now openly avowed, of American guns sweeping the Canal de Haro and driving British shipping from before them. But, granting all that is said of an opposite character, there are harbors on the mainland equal to Esquimaux; and Burrard Inlet, I presume, among that number. But how can we get to open? By the Straits of Georgia, thus evading the bugbear, San Juan, altogether. But that course says the *Globe*, is all but impracticable. The vessels of Her Majesty's navy and the Hudson's Bay ships and trading ships have gone that way from the memory of men, and the mail steamers of the United States, and war vessels too pass through these Straits to day on their way to and from Alaska. But admitting all this to prove these Straits impracticable, what about the long coast line and many harbors from the north end of Vancouver Island up to Fort Simpson and beyond? Our Dominion is on 'spent up Utica,' and it is

sheer folly, or something worse, to tell us that because San Juan goes to the Americans, our history as a Dominion is already written. It has too long been taken for granted that Victoria and Vancouver Island are, as the *Times* declares in effect British Columbia. We could let Vancouver Island go with San Juan, and yet survive the disaster. We have gold and silver, coal and lumber, harbors and fisheries, prairies and uplands, outside of Vancouver Island; and in spite of San Juan and the *Times*, we shall no day awake from our dream to find ourselves famous.

Yours, &c,

A. BROWNING.

Percy, Nov. 13, 1872.

THE TURRET SHIP HYDRA.

The *Hydra*, 4, double screw, iron armoured turret ship, 336 tons (2107 old measurement), 1625 indicated horse power (230 nominal), will leave the Clyde for Devonport on Wednesday. An account of a preliminary trial which took place on Thursday states that as she proceeded at a slow pace between the divisions of the Channel Trench the turret was an object of great interest to the seamen on board the squadron ships, who crowded on deck to see her pass. After getting clear of the fleet, the *Hydra* steamed more rapidly, and went prettily through the water. She proceeded down channel, and had a very successful trial of her engines, attaining a speed of upwards of eleven knots an hour. In the evening she returned to her anchorage at the Tail of the Bank. This ship was constructed by Messrs. John Elder & Co., Fairfield, Govan. She is one of four armoured turret rams ordered by the Government in August, 1870, during the earlier stages of the Franco Prussian war. The design is not altogether a novel one, the *Cerberus* and *Magdala* having been built for the defence of the harbors of Melbourne and Bombay respectively, from plans, which were modified very slightly, for the four vessels. The ships of the *Hydra* class are intended for coast defence, hence they are not rigged, and have very shallow draft of water; besides which, the lowness of the freeboard, only three feet six inches, precludes them from keeping the sea with safety or comfort. The *Hydra* is a breastwork monitor, the chief feature in which is that above the upper deck—which is of 1½ inch iron and eight inches of teakwood—a breastwork is erected. It is constructed of one inch of iron, ten inches of teak, and then armour plates eight inches and nine inches thick, the deck above being of 1½ inch iron and 3½ inches of teak. Within this breastwork is fitted the steering wheel and engine, also the engines for turning the turrets, the latter revolving upon rollers on the upper deck inside either end of the breastwork, projecting to a height of about seventeen feet above it, and firing the guns over its surface. The only means of access to within the ship is from ladders on the deck of this breastwork, and the height at which entrance is obtained can be further increased by shutting up all the apertures as high as the flying deck,

which reaches to a height of ten feet above the breastwork, and extends from turret to turret. This ship is steered and otherwise navigated from this deck in fine weather, but, when necessary, the operations can be conducted inside the breastwork, the pilot, in this case, being stationed in an armoured tower, extending seventeen feet above the breastwork, and from which he can scan the horizon by means of narrow sight-holes cut in it. Owing to the peculiar construction of the *Hydra*, it is necessary to ventilate her artificially. The *Hydra* is 225 feet long, 45 feet broad, 16 feet depth of hold. At her load draught she will draw 15ft. 9in. The sides are protected by a belt of 8-inch armour above and 6-inch armour below the water line, fitted upon teak varying from 10 to 12 inches thick. This belt is 7 feet wide, and both armor and backing towards the extremities. The turrets are two in number, constructed of two thicknesses of 3 inch plate, and protected by armour plates 10 inches and 9 inches thick, fitted on backing 9 inches and 10 inches thick. Each turret carries 18-ton guns, firing projectiles weighing 400 lbs., and consuming 6½ lbs. of powder at each discharge. The turrets can be turned not only by steam engines but also by hand, in the event of the former breaking down or being damaged. The *Hydra* is being propelled by twin screws, worked by engines on Messrs. Elder's compound principle. She carries 280 tons of coal, which will enable her to steam about fifteen days continuously.—*Broad Arrow*.

The affidavit of President Watson, of the Erie Railway, avers that Company has cause of action against Gould for more than the sum of \$9,726,541, to which interest is to be added; that such cause of action arises from the fraudulent detention, embezzlement and misapplication of the money, and property of said Company.

The eight hundred tracklayers on the extension of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad have had communication cut off by a snowstorm since last Tuesday night. Fears were entertained for them, but it appears they are all right and not even suffering.

A meeting of Radicals, called for to day having been prohibited, trouble was expected, and troops were posted yesterday in the principal squares, and at all strong points in the city. The Radicals had yet made no move or attempt to resist the Government's order, and the city this morning is quiet.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The *Cell Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in 1lb., ½lb., and 1lb. tinned packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England

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The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1872.

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

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.

The London *Times*, true to the instincts of the shopkeepers it represents, cannot allow the occasion of national humiliation and defeat, by the imbecility of the nominees of its masters and in accordance with their traditions by the award of the German Emperor, to pass without improving it by a malignant snarl at Canada and its people.

There is, however, a party at home powerful enough to defeat the wishes of the mere section of the people of Great Britain whose political sentiments the *Times* echo,

and that party feel they have an heritage in the Colonies of far greater moment than all the manufacturers in England.

It is true we cannot look to the degenerate Tory party for the support of those principles known "as ships, colonies, and commerce," which made England a great nation, the expansion of Empire, the extension of commercial relations, the provision for finding homes for a constantly increasing surplus population and using the new settlements as bulwarks for the old, has given place to the selfish and sordid idea of cheap labour and greater profit to the manufacturer at the expense of the artisan, and this feeling unluckily pervades the great factions into which the mass of the middle and upper class of Englishmen are split, amongst whom the policy of isolation because they don't want to be troubled has many admirers.

The force that holds the Empire together is principally derived from the working classes the doctrines which the *Times* avow and the *Whig Radicals* admire as well as hold but dare not avow, finds no favor with the vast mass of the English people, and we are satisfied never will.

Recent developments of the danger underlying the social fabric in England, the imminent peril into which she has been brought since her foreign policy was guided by the Manchester School of politicians, the uneasiness consequent on a vaguely defined impending crisis in European affairs generally, the uncertainty depending thereon, the increasing difficulty of living enhanced by the high price of labor and food, the continual contraction of the labor market and the certainty that means of livelihood must be sought in the outlying settlements of the Empire has turned the attention of the working classes to the Colonial relations so that the policy of GLADSTONE and BRIGHT in 1869 of forcing Canada into annexation, which their Governor General, Lord MONCK, did not hesitate to avow, and which then might have been possible, dared not be even hinted at 1872.

Under these circumstances the cool impudence of the *Times* and its forcibly suppressed malignity are refreshing and laughable. We give a quotation from its article.

"When the Canadians turn round upon us, and say, 'You have muddled away our interests without obtaining for us aught that we desired. You have abandoned our Fisheries; you have sacrificed our frontier; you have not given us open trade with the States; you have not secured any satisfaction of our claims for wanton injuries,' what answer shall we give? We must begin by confessing our faults. It is true we have failed; we did our best; but we had to keep one eye on ourselves and another eye on you, and all the time to watch the temper and meaning of the American Commissioners with very little intelligence to guide our interpretation of their words; and if the result is not satisfactory to you, neither is it to ourselves. This we must say if it would

be frank; but we may go on to add something more. 'It is this: From this time forth look after your own business yourselves, you are big enough, you are strong enough, you are intelligent enough, and if there were any deficiency in any of those points it would be supplied by the education of self reliance. We are both now in a false position, and the time has arrived when we should be relieved from it. Take up your freedom; your days of apprenticeship are over.'

The *Thunderer* is evidently in a bad way, after pleading guilty to imbecility and selfishness unknown in the annals of history he dares not speak out, but in the colonies we are in the habit of giving free utterance to our opinions and can seriously assure the *Times* that all its growling or advice is entirely thrown away on us.

We care as little about Manchester as we do about JOHN BRIGHT or the *Times*, and if the Yankees have bought one or subdivided the other, we can assure those keen speculators that the money was by no means as well laid out as that invested at Berlin, we have our fortunes in our own hands, and shall take good care in future not to submit our affairs to arbitration.

There is, however, one problem we should like to see solved, and it is this, "how long after Canada declared her Independence would Printing House Square be a profitable location for a large newspaper business." As we are a practical people have no time to spend on a declamation, we like to see every thing put in a business shape.

As it is the imbecility of the Manchester School, the stupidity or worse of the Whig Radicals and the *business* capabilities of the *Times* have burdened Great Britain with the obligation of keeping up as strong a fleet in the Pacific as in the North Atlantic, and that is not economy.

It is a remarkable development of the foreign policy of the Whig Radicals to find that the question of the cession of outlying military posts of the British Empire is being seriously entertained by foreign powers.

Deputies in the Spanish Cortes have been recently quite outspoken in their desire for the recovery of Gibraltar, while English journals, in the confidence of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet, proclaim it as a fact that the occupation thereof by Great Britain, has, on the whole been most injurious to the Spanish people.

The Prussian Press already lays claim to Heligoland, an island off the mouth of the Elbe, and on the newly established doctrine, in the San Juan question, German jurists and experts have established a precedent which Prussian Statesmen will not be slow to avail themselves of it is "that islands always belong to the mainland," never to another island far from or near to it.

Both positions are essentially necessary to the very existence of Great Britain, Heligoland inasmuch as it enables her to control or close as she sees fit, the mouth of the

Battle the Great inland sea to the North, as Gibraltar has been to close the Mediterranean the great inland sea to the South of Europe.

In following out the natural and logical sequence of the policy of the Manchester School the English Whig Radicals should abandon both, as they have already abandoned a position of importance commanding the Adriatic, the Ionian Islands. But would such a course bring either safety or profit?

There can be little doubt that the former has on every occasion been sacrificed to the latter, and in this case if the policy could be forced on the people of England it would be attempted, but the event of such a surrender would be a question of months, and Bismarck might dictate terms of peace at Windsor as easily as at Versailles.

In order that our military friends may be enabled to ascertain the cost of outfit, we give the following list of prices at which articles may be obtained at the Militia Department.

We exceedingly regret that the authorities have decided to relinquish the task of keeping officer's outfit in store, it was a great boon to many, and it should be considered that in raising their individual corps and keeping up the organization they had sufficiently taxed themselves for the good of the community, therefore the least compliment which could be paid such a highly deserving body of men as the officers of the Canadian Army would be to allow them to purchase outfits as nearly as possible at cost price.

We also give the cost of the tents and blankets in camp.

CAVALRY OUTFIT

Hussar Tunic, regulation	\$6 50
do Trowsers strapped	5 25
do Busby complete	3 25
do Sergeants chevrons, 3 bar gold	1 00
do Corporals chevrons, 2 bar	70
Spurs regulation, per pair	

ARTILLERY.

Artillery Tunic, regulation	\$5 50
do Patrol Jacket, Sergo	2 75
do Cloth Trowsers regulation	4 25
do Sergo Trowsers	2 25
do Busby	2 70
do Forago Cap	50
do Sergeants Chevrons, 3 bar gold	1 00
do Corporals Chevrons, 2 bar, gold	70
do Tunic, Buttons, large, per doz	2 0
do do do small, per doz	15
Sergeant Majors Chevrons, Crown and Gun only	1 20
Gold Cap badges, 2 bar	50
do do 1 bar	25
Gold Cord, per yard	80
Gold Lace for Sergeants Forago Caps, per yard	1 75
Gold Buttons for top of Forago Caps, each	37

RIFLES.

Rifle Cloth Tunic, regulation	\$5 50
do Cloth Trowsers	3 00
do Norfolk Jacket Sergo	3 00
do Sergo Trowsers	2 1

do Shako	1 37
do Forago Cap	50
do Sergeants Chevrons, 3 bar	1 21
do Corporals Chevrons, 2 bar	1 21
do Tunic Buttons, large, per doz	1 21
do do do small, per doz	8

INFANTRY.

Scarlet Cloth Tunic	\$5 25
Scarlet Sergo Norfolk Jacket	3 00
Oxford Cloth Trowsers	2 75
Blue Sergo Trowsers	2 12
Infantry Shako	1 37
do Forago Cap	50
Numerals for Forago Cap, single number each	3
Sergeants Chevrons, 3 bar	1 21
Corporals Chevrons, 2 bar	1 21
Tunic Buttons large, per dozen	20
do do small, do	15
Sergeants Sash	1 75
Color Sergeants Chevron	2 00
Sergeant Majors Chevrons	3 00
Button brass	4
Snap Caps	3
Muzzle Stoppers	3

MILITARY SCHOOL UNIFORM.

Scarlet Sergo Norfolk Jacket	\$3 00
Blue Sergo Trowsers	2 12
Infantry Forago Cap	50
Military School Badge	12
Seal Skin Cap for winter	1 00
Great Coat (Grey)	4 00

KIT.

1 Flannel Shirt	\$1 45
1 Cotton Shirt	87
1 Pair Braces	25
1 Pair Worsted Socks	25
1 Pair White Worsted Gloves	25
1 Linen Towel	25
1 Sponge	12
1 Knife and fork	14
1 Spoon	6
1 Razor and Case	15
1 Holdall	15
1 Button Brass	4
1 Button Brush	14
1 Cloth Brush	25
1 Pair Blacking Brushes	28
1 Shaving Brush	8
1 Tin Blacking	5
1 Leather Stock	16
1 Comb	6
Pin water proof blacking	1 21

Uniform for Officers.

INFANTRY.

Scarlet Tunic	\$20 00
Each pair of Gold Stars or Crowns	1 50
Blue Frock	13 50
Each pair of Silver Stars or Crowns	1 50
Trowsers, Oxford mixture	6 00
Shako with ornaments and cover	4 00
Sword with leather scabbard and bag	11 00
do do steel do do	11 00
do do brass do do	11 00
White pat. leather Sword belt	4 50
Gold sword knot	2 40
Silk Sash 8oz	7 80
Silk Sash 10oz	9 50
Forago Cap	2 25
Badge for Forago Cap	1 75
Officers Coat Buttons, large, per doz	60
do do do small do	40
New pattern Great Coat	7 00
Great Coat with large Cape	6 00

RIFLES.

Tunic	19 00
Each pair of Silk Stars or Crowns	1 00
Trowsers, Oxford mixture	6 00

Shako, with ornaments and cover	3 25
Sword with bag	8 50
Sword Knot	50
Black Pat. Sword Belt	2 40
do do Shoulder Belt and Pouch with ornaments	5 10
Forago Cap	2 25
Badge for Forago Cap	1 00

ARTILLERY.

Sword with bag	8 50
Sword Knot	2 40
Sword Belt	4 50
Shoulder Belt (pat. leather) with ornaments and Pouch	4 50

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

Linen Tent (only)	\$21 50
Linen Tent Bag	1 00
Tent Pole in two pieces	0 75
Linen Pin Bag	0 50
Mallet	0 20
Tent Pins each	0 01
Hook or Eye, large	0 03
do small	0 01
Lashings for Tent Pole, each	0 03
Binding Rope for Tent	0 05
Bracing Lines, each	0 06
Wood Runners for bracing lines, each	0 01
Wood Buttons	0 01
Lashings for Tent Bags, each	0 05
Lashings for Pin Bags	0 03
Great Blankets, Canadian, weighing 4lbs	2 15
Linen Valise for Blankets	2 75
Inside Lashings for Blanket Valise each	0 05
Outside Lashing for do do each	0 15

General Baron Von Sonoll, of the Austrian Service and Minister for National defence in its government has written a criticism on a lecture delivered by Colonel W. F. D. Jenvois, of the Royal Engineers Deputy Director of Fortifications on "The Defensive Policy of Great Britain."

The principal points to which we would wish to draw the attention of our readers on the earnestness with which the Baron insists on maintaining the outlying provinces of Great Britain as its chief means of greatness as well as defence, and the view which he takes of its military organization.

On the Continent the English military organisation is often blamed, and the institution of Volunteers laughed at. For my part I have never been able to join in this blame and derision.

The system of voluntary enlistment is of course far less of an injury to personal freedom than the conscription, or any form of compulsory levy; and the raising of Volunteers is less injurious still. Enlistment provides soldiers of long service, which is particularly desirable for non-commissioned officers who enter the cavalry or other special arm. Under the law of universal liability to service prevalent on the Continent, the want of soldiers is bitterly felt, and everything put into operation to meet the disadvantage has been insufficient to wean men from the attractions of their homes. I believe, therefore, that England ought to adhere to her present system of enlistment for the standing army, all the more because she requires a system of long service, scattered as her troops are over the world, and hampered by the difficulties of foreign relief.

The institution of Volunteers I would also preserve, with all its shortcomings; for it has the great advantage of being of spontaneous growth, and only requiring fostering

care. I am persuaded that the Volunteers, if called to arms by the country in earnest, would be on the spot and ready for action in a trice.

This is guaranteed by the patriotism of the Briton, his habit of self-reliance, his respect for the law and public opinion, the consciousness of the possession of institutions more liberal than any which could be given him by others, the memories of former victories, and, finally, a great contempt of the enemy. Where such powerful factors work in unison, no one should despair of such an institution, while its bare existence warns the enemy that he must use far greater foresight than if he had merely the standing army to deal with.

From the point of view, the only disadvantage of the standing army and the Volunteers is that their number are too small; a defect all the more sensible because, if a general war broke out: England would probably be obliged to strengthen the garrisons in India and the colonies considerably and to send them strong reinforcements from the mother country. The words of Marshal Bugeaud on this subject are remarkable:—"L'infanterie Anglaise est la plus redoutable du monde, mais heureusement il n'y en a pas beaucoup."

If England has gained many victories on the Continent in spite of the small strength of her army, it must not be forgotten that she was generally acting with allies. Indeed British commanders have derived the further advantage from their allies that they have been able to use them for duties for which the English soldier is least well adapted, e. g. skirmishing; for the red uniform, and the contempt of cover which is the consequence of an excessive dashing, lead to heavy losses on such service. England should accustom herself to consider the possibility of having to rely upon her own resources in the case of a general war, and of encountering a coalition which could bring a superiority of force against her. Under such circumstances nothing remains but to develop one's own forces to the utmost; and as this pressure can only be of a temporary nature, the question of personal freedom should be set aside for the time, and every man fit for service be called to action. Without abolishing what exists, and setting up something different in its place, it would be well if England raised her Militia infantry at least in the sense of the law of universal service, training them solely as auxiliaries for the defence of the mother country.

As a pattern for such a Militia, I would recommend that of Switzerland, which, though costing very little, showed in 1870 a readiness for service which did them the highest honour.

The first training of recruits, and the periodical call out to manœuvres, would certainly affect the national economy considerably. Colonel Jervis reckons the cost at £30 sterling per man per year; but where the independence of the country is actually at stake, money considerations sink into insignificance. If Switzerland, with her republican feelings, and her possessions which no one covets, recognises this universal obligation, how much more should England do so, whose riches are the envy of the Continent, and whose foreign possessions are constantly exposed to so many dangers.

The only fault the Baron finds is that the number of Volunteers are too small. It is a fault due entirely to the faction at the head of English Councils, and to the

unmended efforts they have made to destroy the military organization of the country; and he shows the tendency of that fatal policy by which they are actuated, by stating that the giving up of the Ionian Islands, has led to the mooted question of the surrender of Gibraltar, and the impression on the continent of Europe is that Great Britain is governed by questions of economy alone.

His able critique is summed up as follows. The prospects are not very encouraging:—

As long as such dreams influence public policy, there will be no cessation of panics, even though England encase herself in Sir F. Brown's 14 inch iron plates, and be made to bristle all over with Mr. Bessemer's 20-inch steel guns. If English statesmen allow the present state of things to last much longer—if, they do not, as regards their foreign policy, revert to the principles of their predecessors, who overthrew Napoleon I., England will, it is true, remain a great commercial country, but it will abdicate all claim to the title of a Great Power, sink down to the level of a larger Holland, and possibly at some future day, become the prey of the old German race, led on by Germanized Slaves; or perhaps a colony of North America.

REVIEWS.

The *Edinburgh Review*, for Oct. contains the following articles:

- Corea.
 - New Shakespearian Interpretations
 - Memorials of Baron Stockmar.
 - Terrestrial Magnetism.
 - The Fiji Islands.
 - Life of Henry Thomas Colebrooke.
 - The progress of Medicine and Surgery.
 - Crote's Aristotle.
 - The past and future of Naval Tactics.
- The *Edinburgh Review* is republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton St., New York.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of the *Science of Health* for December. It is published by Samuel B. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of No. 68, vol. 16, of the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*, which contains the following choice essays:—

- On Economy of Fuel in Ships of War.
- On Naval Guns.
- On mounting and working heavy Guns at Sea.
- On Lighting of H. M.'s Ships.
- On Explosive Agents.
- On Military transport and Supply in India.
- On Manœuvres abroad and at home.
- On the Latest Changes made by the Prussians in their Infantry drill book.
- On the Theory and practice of Peace Manœuvres.
- On our Naval and Military Establishment, &c.
- On the Practical Instruction of Staff Officers in Foreign Armies.

We should like to see the names of some of our Canadian officers as members of the Institution.

RIFLE MATCHES.

RAMSAY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—LIST OF PRIZES.

We give the scoring made by the winners of prizes at the Annual Association match, held in Almonte last week. The weather was everything that could be desired; but the number of competitors was much less than last year.

VOLUNTEER MATCH.

1st prize, cash, \$12; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$8; 4th, cloth tweed \$6; 5th, cash, \$3; 6th, \$2; 7th, 10 prizes of \$1 each, \$10; 8th, 6 prizes of 50 cts. each, \$3.

	yds	yds	yds	Tl.
	200	400	600	
1. D. McEwen	15	19	14	48
2. F. Coulter	14	16	9	39
3. H. Lockhart	14	13	9	38
4. Thomas Houston	14	16	4	34
5. Alex. Houston	12	12	8	32
6. J. Phillips	8	5	16	30
7. John McMuun	8	8	4	20
8. John Mahon	11	8	0	19
9. W. Anderson	11	4	4	19
10. John Robb	9	7	0	16
11. Dr. Mostyn	10	5	9	15
12. J. Sutherland	10	0	4	14
13. G. Berryman	4	7	0	11
14. Jas. McGregor	0	6	4	10
15. Geo. Williams	2	6	2	10
16. D. Freeman	6	2	0	8
17. L. Roth	0	6	0	6
18. D. Stokes, retired	0	6	0	5
19. D. Townsley	0	4	2	6

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

1st prize, 1 Peabody rifle, by Hon. Wm. McDougall, \$25; 2nd, cash \$12; 3rd \$8; 4th, \$5; 5th, tweed, \$5; 6th, cash, \$3; 7th \$2; 8th, \$1; 6 prizes of 50 cts. each, \$3.

	Tl.
1. W. R. Bell	27
2. S. Davis	26
3. H. Lockhart	26
4. Thos. Houston	24
5. J. K. Cole	24
6. D. Davis	24
7. P. McArthur	24
8. O. Edwards	24
9. Ens. McEwen	23
10. W. Lawson	22
11. P. McDougall	22
12. Dr. Mostyn	22
13. S. W. Ward	32
14. E. Iwin Cooper	22

ALL CORNERS MATCH.

1st. prize, cash, \$10; 2nd, \$7; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$4; 5th, \$3; 6th \$2; 7th, \$1; 10 prizes of 50 cents each, \$5.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Tl.
	stand'g.	any pos.	
1. Chas. Edwards	16	19	35
2. S. Davis	15	19	35
3. W. R. Bell	16	17	33
4. J. K. Cole	14	18	32
5. S. W. Ward	15	17	32
6. P. McArthur	15	17	32
7. H. Lockhart	15	16	31
8. T. Houston	14	17	31
9. D. Davis	14	16	30
10. A. McIntyre	12	16	28
11. W. H. Wyhe	12	15	27
12. A. Hamlin	13	14	27
13. John Stevens	12	15	27
14. P. Bamford	12	15	27
15. D. McEwen	10	16	26

16. J. Mahon.....	9	17	26
17. F. Coulter.....	10	14	24

RUNNER SHOOTING MATCH.

1st prize, four tenths of the whole; 2nd, three-tenths of the whole; 3rd, two tenths of the whole; 4th, one-tenth of the whole.

1. S. W. Ward.....	24
2. S. H. Davis.....	23
3. P. McArthur.....	22
4. F. Coulter.....	22

SNIDER AND SMALL BORE MATCH.

1st prize, \$10; 2nd \$7; 3rd \$5; 4th \$4; 5th \$3; 6th, \$2; 7th, \$1.

1. Thos. Houston.....	26
2. D. McEwen.....	25
3. J. K. Cole.....	25
4. C. Edwards.....	25
5. F. Coulter.....	21
6. S. H. Davis.....	23
7. W. R. Bell.....	21

LOCAL MATCH.

1st prize, silver medal; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$3; 4th, \$6; 5th, \$1; 6th, \$3; 7th \$2; 8th \$1; 9th, 50 cents.

1. S. H. Davis.....	24
2. P. McArthur.....	24
3. A. Hamlin.....	23
4. F. Coulter.....	21
5. H. Lockhart.....	21
6. T. Houston.....	21
7. D. McEwen.....	20
8. D. Davis.....	20
9. W. Wylie.....	19

CONSOLATION MATCH.

1st prize, \$4; 2nd, \$3; 3rd, \$2; 4th, \$1; 5th, 50 cents.

1. T. Coulter.....	14
2. G. Dow.....	14
3. O. B. Henderson.....	11
4. Wm. Williams.....	9

REVOLVER AND PISTOL MATCH.

1st prize, \$4; 2nd, \$3; 3rd, \$2; 4th, \$1; 5th, 50 cents; 6th, 25 cents.

1. D. Davis.....	15
2. P. McArthur.....	15
3. S. H. Davis.....	13
4. W. R. Wylie.....	12
5. H. Lockhart.....	12
6. F. Coulter.....	12

—Monte Gazette, Nov. 4.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(From our own correspondents.)

Victoria, B.C., 12th Nov. 1872.

The Adjutant General arrived here quite unexpectedly, by the North Pacific from Puget Sound, on Monday, the 28th October. He leaves again by to-morrow's steamer, the Prince Alfred. The gallant Commander of the Dominion Forces, went some distance further South than Mr. Sandford Fleming

in search of Buffalo, of which, by killing a large grizzly Bear, a feat the performance of which does not fall to many travellers. Colonel Ross is accompanied by his son, Mr. Hugh Ross, a spirited young gentleman (or he would not be his father's son). The party endured at one time considerable hardship, having been snowed in for a week, and being, at the same time short of provisions.

Colonel Ross' arrival was anxiously looked for by those interested in the Dominion Forces, but his visit appears to be merely one of reconnaissance, though of course his report will highly influence the steps to be taken. It will afford satisfaction to those who admire the gallant Colonel's energy and ability, and believe him to be, as Adjutant General of the Forces, the right man in the right place, to know that he has gained by his urbanity and courtesy, as well as by his self evident fitness for his high position, golden opinions amongst the highly intelligent people of this province.

It is presumed here that Capt. Haughton is safe for the Deputy Adjutant Generalship. 'tho' Captain Delacombe, R. M., the Commandant of San Juan, (now like every other British right, lost by British imbecility) has been mentioned as a possible candidate. It is generally supposed that Capt. Haughton is safe.

There are certainly four, perhaps more, candidates for the two Brigade Majorships. One has been Adjutant of the Victoria Volunteers for some years, and was on service with his militia regiment in England, during the Crimean War, for some three or four years. He is a soldier at heart, and has full capacity for making a good staff officer.

Two other gentlemen, one at New Westminster, and one at Victoria, have been for some years connected with the Volunteer Corps of those cities. They both hold the rank of lieutenant, and are gentlemen, and good volunteer officers.

The fourth is a Dominion officer, who has been for many years connected with the militia of Canada, and has seen some service per mare per terram, as the marines have it.

Of course, there will be the usual political scramble, in which, whether competent soldier or no, the man with the strongest political backing, succeeds.

I mean no implication, in making this remark, on British Columbia members, some of whom, are above the average of political consciousness in these matters; I only express my sense, and the sense of the competent officers of the Force, of this abomination—an abomination—be remembered, which sent out such men to the Crimea in high commands, as Lucan and Cardigan and led to the sacrifice of the Light Brigade.

There has been such an absolute dearth of anything of military interest here that I have not attempted to communicate with you until the arrival of the Adjutant Gene-

ral. To-morrow he will have gone, and we are as wise as before. Probably towards the end of the autumn of 1873, some one will be appointed to open and inspect the new arms and accoutrements, clothing, &c., which is said to have arrived by the H. B. ship Princess Royal. It is hoped that they will be quite bright and clean, when they are opened.

Her Majesty's ships Sparrowhawk, and Boxer have been recently paid off here. The former is to be sold this month, and her officers and men have gone home, some by rail, and some in H. M. sloop Scylla; the latter has been recommissioned. The United States sloop St. Marg's, was in Esquimault Harbor for two weeks, to refit, and left a short time since in tow of the Serilla. She was not a bad looking vessel (I remember her, then a new ship, in the West Indies in 1846); but she was quite cast into the shade here, by the Scout and Scylla, sister ships, which happened to be both in at the same time, and are a pair of as handsome corvettes as nautical eye might desire to rest on.

Whenever it may please the powers that be to give me something to write about, I shall be glad to communicate with you by every mail. All that we can do at present is to wish the Adjutant General and his son, a pleasant return trip across the continent. By the way, the Adjutant General speaks in glowing terms of some of the regions he has passed through south and west of the Saskatchewan District.

ATMOSPHERIC WAVES.—The great storm which swept across the northern coast of Europe, last week, was the severest known for many years. We have but an imperfect report of the damage done; it is even possible that many distant localities have been storm swept and have not been heard from yet. The hurricane or rain tempest, seems to have spent its force in the Baltic, and along the coasts of Prussia and Denmark. Stralsund, an ancient city of Pomerania, isolated from the mainland, is one of the largest places which were damaged; but the poor little village on the island of Botoc was entirely swept away with its inhabitants, and the maritime town of Prastoe, on the island of Seeland, between the Baltic, and Cattegat, was half ruined. It is possible that this atmospheric disturbance may be connected with the great atmospheric wave which the Signal Bureau is said to have discovered on the North Pacific travelling eastward. This wave has heretofore been a specially European phenomenon; but it is now traced distinctly from the shores of British Columbia and Oregon, to the Pacific State southward, breaking over the summits of the Rocky Mountains on the 14th inst. The character of this vast undulation and its accompanying phenomena are not very distinctly described as yet; but enough is known to lead us to accept accurate explanations and new data from the Signal Service anon.—N. Y. Tribune.

A REMINISCENCE OF TROY.

FROM THE SCHOLIAST.

It was the ninth year of the Trojan war—
A tedious pull at boat;
A lot of us were sitting by the shore,—
Tydides, Phœbus, Castor, and the rest,
Some whittling shingles, and some stringing
bows.
And cutting up our friends, and cutting up our
foes.

Down from the tents above there came a man,
Who took a camp-stool by Tydides' side,
He joined our talk, and pointing to the pan
Upon the embers where our pork was fried,
Said he would eat the onions and the leeks,
But that fried pork was food not fit for Greeks

“Look at the men of Thebes,” he said, “and
then
“Look at those cowards on the plain below:—
You see how ox-like are the ox-fed men;
You see how sheepish mutton-eaters grow,
Stuck to this vegetable food of mine;
Men who eat pork, gruit, root and sleep, like
swine.”

Some laughed and some grew mad, and some
grew fed.
The pork was hissing, and his point was clear,
Still no one answered him: till old Nestor said,
“One inference that I would draw is here:
You vegetarians who thus educate us,
Thus far have turned out very small potatoes.”

OUR NEW INFANTRY DRILL.

(From the Daily Telegraph)

The announcement that the Royal Com-
mander-in-Chief, during his recent tour of
inspection, has been practising the troops at
a new drill, or rather a new formation of
Infantry for attack, has naturally aroused a
good deal of interest, not only among pro-
fessional soldiers, but, also in that larger
class who, from association or natural taste,
have acquired a knowledge of military mat-
ters that often puts soldiers themselves to
shame. Those who have studied the numer-
ous writings which have recently been put
forth on Infantry tactics, can hardly have
failed to observe that through all there runs
the opinion, expressed or implied, that our
present formations are not adapted to the
changed conditions of warfare. At the recent
Manœuvres every General of Division was
allowed to devise and practise a formation of
his own; but large manœuvres are not suited
for the development of changes in drill,
which should first be thoroughly practised
by regiments on their own parades; and the
close of the campaign left us without any
more definite system.

The experiences gained during these trials
however, were not thrown away. The Head-
quarter Staff, some as umpires some as actors
in the manœuvres, had the opportunity of
comparing the various systems tried, and
the alterations now being introduced are the
fruit of their observations. To explain the
nature of these alterations, it is neces-
sary to glance at what has been our system
hitherto. We may safely say that for at-
tack, as for defence, we have had one for-
mation, and only one—the line. Column for-
mations for fighting purposes have always
been rightly excluded. Skirmishing has
always been taught, and looked upon as a
most important auxiliary, but still as an
auxiliary only. Our drill book contains full
instructions of this kind of drill, in which
many of our regiments have attained a spe-
cial proficiency. It has been sometimes said
that skirmishing was *par excellence* a French
talent, and that the characteristics of the
British soldier were not those most required
of a light infantry man. To this we would
reply, that probably the best light troops
produced by any nation during Napoleon's
wars was the British Light Division; and the
best book on skirmishing, in any language
is written by an officer of that division

And we think no one will maintain that the
British soldier has less of the qualities of a
skirmisher than the heavy German; yet in
the last war we have seen the German sur-
pass the Frenchman, especially in that very
kind of fighting. The fact is, that the
French formerly, and the Germans now
have treated skirmishing as a primary part
of their tactics for attack, whereas with us
it has never been more than auxiliary. Skirmishing
was often employed to feel an
enemy's position, to search out or traverse
broken ground, or to retard an enemy's
advance, as in the numerous rearguard
actions sustained by the Light Division in the
Peninsula; but, whenever the serious fight-
ing began, the skirmishers cleared away.
In an attack in earnest, the front would be
covered at a distance of 200 yards or so by a
thin line of skirmishers—probably one com-
pany to a regiment—whose duty it would be
to gall the enemy, and thus to distract his
attention from advancing line, and preserve
his skirmishers from advancing upon and
harassing it. Behind the screen comes the
real attacking force—the Line—supported
usually at an interval of about three hundred
yards by a second deployed line; and be-
hind that again, would be the reserves, kept
out of fire, and usually massed in battalion
columns. Such was the practice which won
our battles in the Peninsula, and carried the
heights of the Alma.

But since that time improvements in our
weapons have followed each other with a
rapidity unknown in any former period.
Within these few years Infantry fire has been
trebled in rapidity, in range, and in accuracy.
Spaces which formerly could have been
traversed by Infantry with little loss but
that from an occasional round shot, are now
swept by a storm of rifle bullets under which
nothing exposed can live. Through the
bloody experiences acquired in 1866 and
1870, four principles have forced themselves
to the front—the vital importance of cover,
the necessity of extension, of increased
mobility, and of greater independence of
action both for soldiers and for subordinate
commanders. These follow almost as corol-
laries on one another. Down to the time
that the soldier comes within range, he must
keep under cover as much as possible. To
find cover for a continuous compact body,
such as our British Line, is in most cases
impossible. A formation, therefore, must
be adopted which will allow the infantry
soldier to close in and cluster where cover
offers—to extend and move rapidly and
independently where exposed ground has to
be crossed. All his movements must be
rapid, for every minute spent under that
deadly hail counts its victims. He should,
then, as has been said, be “always either
running or lying down;” and all formation
even of the troops beyond these ranges,
must lend themselves to rapid changes of
position or direction, as it may become neces-
sary at any moment to avoid certain deadly
spaces, and to push for points—such as the
enemy's flank—where the fire is less severe.
And, finally, as more space is covered by a
given number of men, they necessarily pass
more from under the direct orders of their
commander; so that great latitude of inde-
pendent action must be given to them, and
to the subordinate commanders—who, in
the same way, are removed from the imme-
diate control of their superiors.

These principles contain most of the spirit
of modern tactics; and the recent change in
our formation is quite in accordance with
them. As the drill is still experimental and
has been tried in slightly different forms, it is
difficult to describe it accurately; but the
usual formation may be taken as follows:

A brigade of three battalions advances one
of its component units. This extends three
companies in skirmishing order advances
three in support moving in open order—
with about a yard between the files—and
keeps two companies in reserve. Behind
follow the remaining two battalions, in half-
battalion columns, of grand divisions, at de-
ploying distance. As the attack develops,
and the first line of skirmishers is checked,
it is successively reinforced from the sup-
ports and the reserve. Finally, the half-bat-
talion columns deploy in line, and advance
to the decisive attack. The distance be-
tween the several lines must necessarily de-
pend upon the nature of the ground; but
if we take 200 yards as an average, it will be
seen that there are 600 yards between the
skirmishers and the nearest body in close
formation, as compared with 200 yards under
the old system. If to these 600 yards we
add the distance of the nearest of the ene-
my's infantry—probably 400 yards more—
it will be seen that the main line is beyond
infantry range altogether, and can suffer
only from the enemy's artillery. To expose
deep columns to artillery is to court des-
truction; while, at the same time, to ad-
vance over long stretches of ground in line
is both difficult and distressing to the men.
Further, the line is of all formations that for
which it is most difficult to find cover, from
its continuousness; and also that least
suited for changes of direction. The half-
battalion column of grand divisions, there-
fore, has been adopted as a compromise be-
tween the two. It presents a depth of only
four men, and at the same time is quickly
deployed, is more manageable for long dis-
tances than a line admits of being inclined
to the right or left to take advantage of
cover, and leaves intervals which give free-
dom to cavalry and artillery.

Such is the general principle of the for-
mation; but as we have said, it has been
tried in different forms, and may be sub-
jected to further modifications before being
finally adopted. Sometimes the leading
battalion has deployed four companies in-
stead of three, with four in support and no
reserve. We would very much prefer the
formation which leaves the battalion with a
small reserve. All writers who have had
experience in recent wars concur in stating,
that the second lines or supports inevitably
push forward into the first line as soon as
that becomes seriously engaged, and cease
to be available for extending the line or
reinforcing particular points; in fact, the
second line is little more than a feeder for
that part of the first line immediately in
front of it. But the third line, or reserve,
really remains under the hands of the com-
mander, and can be directed to such points
as he judges best. The Prussians attach so
much importance to this, that in their new
drill a company advancing to the attack
sends only one sixth of its men into the
first line of skirmishers, and the same
proportion into the second line or support;
while two-thirds are held in reserve under
the hand of the commander in that for-
mation (sections in file) which they consider
most handy for directing them on any part
of the skirmishing line where assistance is
most wanted, or for prolonging the flanks.
It may be said that reserves can always be
taken from the battalions in rear; but this
would be both to break up the main fight-
ing line, and to mix the men of different
regiments—a step to be avoided as much
as possible. Many other questions will
suggest themselves for discussion as the
drill is worked out. The system of operat-
ing in half battalions gives the majors a
definite command, and places the colonel

more in the position which a foreign colonel of a regiment occupies—a sort of subordinate brigadier. When the battalion is skirmishing, it is a fair question whether one major should command the line of skirmishers and one the line of supports, or whether each major should command a portion of the first line and its support. Thus, with four companies extended and four in support, one major might command the front line and one the second, or one might command the right wing—two companies in first line and two in support—and one the left. In the latter division of command, it is urged that the fighting line and its support should be under one officer; that four companies so distributed are more under command than when they are formed in one long line; that the natural place of the major is with the support, whence he can see what is going on and push up help when and where it is needed; and that a mounted officer in the skirmishing line is an absurdity. But, on the other hand, it may fairly be said, that in practice the major would not remain mounted when with the skirmishers, while the presence of a superior officer at a central point in the line, acting as a director, to whose movements the captain would conform as far as possible, might be very valuable; also, that the division into wings becomes inconvenient when only three companies are extended.

Whether the column of grand division will be found manageable with a regiment on war strength, is also open to question. A Prussian company column presents a front of thirty or forty men, our grand divisions in time of peace seldom exceed fifty. But on war strength this would be increased to eighty or a hundred, and the column would lose much of its handiness. Those, however are mere matters of detail; the general principle of the change is, that whereas in former times skirmishing was used merely as an auxiliary to the attack, and generally a very unimportant one, it is now to take an important share in it, and that the formed troops—those whose advance is to be decisive—are not to be brought under the deadly hail of the breech loader until the defence has been seriously shaken, not only by the distant fire of artillery, but by the close and sustained fire of a skirmishing line repeatedly reinforced. There are some who wish to go further—who hold that skirmishing should not merely bear an important part, but should be everything, in attacking, and that the use of formed troops further in rear is only as feeders to the skirmishing line, kept in hand till they are required to meet any occasion that may arise. We shall be better able to judge when the history of a recent battle has been more fully written and thought out; meanwhile we hold it most probable that the recent change in formation will be gladly welcomed by all thoughtful soldiers.

CAVALRY AT THE MANŒUVRES.

(From the Times.)

The suggestive and valuable comments of our contemporary on the infantry has been followed by equally valuable remarks on the cavalry and artillery at the manœuvres. The writer begins by observing that the action of cavalry in war is easily seen, and nothing is simpler than to determine whether it is well or ill performed. But the case is far otherwise at autumn manœuvres. Half the cavalry work only is manifest—the duty of watching for an army, of concealing its movements, and ascertaining those of the

enemy. There are officers who still maintain that these duties, and only these, remain possible in the face of modern fire-arm; but the writer in the *Times* is by no means of that opinion. There appears, he says, to be room enough left for massive charges of horsemen on the field of battle, only the sacrifice of life and efficiency for further service must be greater, therefore fewer charges are to be expected than occurred in the old wars.

Englishmen are not likely to forget the charges of the Heavy and Light Cavalry Brigades at Balaklava in 1854, the former a grand success against superior numbers of an enemy whom we had learnt to respect, the latter a wild and seemingly purposeless ride because an order was misinterpreted, probably by the messenger who carried it. Yet wild as that charge appeared to be it was not altogether without value, for it raised the name of the English Cavalry, and showed that lapse of time had not quenched the fire nor unsteeled the bridle hands of the riders of England, and this is much, since it is agreed by all that the effect of cavalry charges is chiefly moral, and to be feared before-hand is more than halfway towards victory. The most famous action of cavalry as a mass in modern times occurred at the battle of Mars-la-Tour on the 16th of August, 1870. On that day the 3rd Prussian Corps was engaged with three times its own number of Bazaine's army. Its position was critical, though the French lost a great opportunity of advancing to the attack. The 3rd Corps fought from nine a.m. till one p.m., when its ammunition and strength began to fail, and a disastrous retreat seemed to be imminent. Treble disastrous would have been the retreat because it would have ruined the 3rd Corps, allowed the French to escape, and destroyed the prestige of the German arms. It was one of those supreme moments which appear in all wars to test the heads of the generals and the mettle of the troops. Several brigades of cavalry were ordered to charge the French whose first line was by this time extended in skirmishing order. The cavalry dashed onward, rode through the skirmishers, broke the supports behind, and passed on wards through batteries till they were checked by masses of infantry in rear, and attacked by cavalry, while in disorder from their desperate charge. On their return they suffered much from infantry fire. But their work was done, for time was gained. The brave Brandenburg corps took breath received ammunition, and held its own. A second time some hours later, the undaunted cavalry braved the terrors of the breech-loaders, and the result was that the long hoped for reinforcements came up and saved the day for Germany. The losses were great, but the sacrifice was not in vain. The ground happened to be favourable to the action of cavalry, and its use on the field of battle was established, though no other action of similar magnitude occurred during the campaign. Had such a charge been made during peace manœuvres the cavalry would have been put out of action, and no umpire could have decided what the result would have been upon infantry. Furthermore, it is probable that the French also were somewhat short of cartridges, and their shooting was not of first-rate quality. In other battles, the German cavalry, all eager as it was, failed to find an opportunity of charging on a large scale. We will not, therefore, attempt to say that the English cavalry could have acted in the same way on any occasion during a manœuvres. Such attempts as were made were not counted as successful. It is impossible

to produce the same moral effect when the troops know that the horsemen will not actually ride among them. All that can be said is that English cavalry can do whatever the Germans can, at least in a grand charge. Though few chances will present themselves for great efforts on the part of cavalry masses, the knowledge that the masses are there, ready to take advantage of any carelessness, has the effect of making the advance of infantry a slower operation than it might otherwise be, and so gaining time. The infantry know that cavalry brigades are swift in motion, that they may be here at one time and there a few minutes afterwards. To know they are on the field is to be always under their influence, and the habit prevailing in most armies of forming squares to resist them has such an effect that their mere appearance a thousand yards off tends to check a swift infantry advance. Laymann, who speaks slightly of the real power of cavalry in masses, quotes one instance of an Austrian battalion laying down its arms to a single squadron of Prussian Hussars, and another where infantry, hearing a cry that cavalry were approaching, actually proceeded to form square in the middle of a wood. If a threat of cavalry can force skirmishers to draw together, or, perhaps, even run to their battalions, the horsemen will be able to save guns from retiring and give them a target worth firing at. Most men will see the value of cavalry masses on the field of battle if they will suppose for one moment that one side has them and the other has not.

No one disputes the immense value of cavalry for veiling the movements of an army while ascertaining and reporting on those of the enemy. A great opportunity of practice in such work appears to have been thrown away at the manœuvres between the two forces were in presence of one another. If both cavalries had been let loose and permitted to scour the country for a couple of days previous to the last marches of the two forces a vast amount of knowledge and practice might have been attained with little difficulty. It was very interesting and suggestive to hear officers of the Northern Army asserting that they knew Colonel Baker to have worked over their side of the river the morning before their own forced march and arrival on the banks of the stream. Though we desire as a rule to avoid mentioning names, we cannot but remark that no account of the manœuvres will be at all complete unless it takes notice of the extraordinary prestige attached to the name of Baker, and the effect which that prestige, together with the real work done by the Southern Light Cavalry, had upon the campaign. As far as was premised by the orders given from headquarters day by day, and by the difference between peace manœuvres and war, Colonel Baker's work was a model, and as such example is wanted at a time when cavalry is going through a process of change and development, it is much to be regretted that the unfortunate peculiarity of the English Service should send so capable an officer far from the shores of Great Britain. Such an unlucky mischance is only one proof out of many how necessary is the institution of a staff corps which could find employment for men of Colonel Baker's calibre.

While the cavalry generally showed well at the manœuvres, it cannot but be admitted that they appear to have, as a rule, much still to learn about outpost and reconnaissance duties. One army, at least, did not seem to be furnished with all the requisite information, otherwise it is improbable that the northern force would have been spread

over seven miles of river frontier awaiting a concentrated attack somewhere, but always doubtful till the last moment when it was to be made. Last year the want of information was conspicuous, but accounted for by lack of experience. This autumn it is astonishing that greater progress had not been made, for the instances of first-rate work only served to show in greater relief the generally moderate standard of efficiency in "intelligence" duties. It could not be from want of capability, for nothing could be finer, more workmanlike, or more apparently intelligent than the regiments on Salisbury Plain. There must be still some points unattended to throughout the year in training officers and men, and certainly such work cannot be learnt for the first time when the divisions are formed in autumn. It is said by some officers that the duties we speak of cannot be practised without knocking up horses and men, but we believe this to be a danger more imaginary than real. It is akin to what used to be said about the slow marching of the typical infantry soldier and will yield to proof gained by trial and endeavour. To think otherwise would be to place English cavalry on a lower level than foreign, and no one could attempt to justify such an aspersion of their character. Perhaps there is too much dead weight upon the horses. Indeed, we constantly hear complaints from cavalry officers on this score, and sore backs were not as uncommon this year as could be wished. But who is to inaugurate a reform in equipment unless it be cavalry officers themselves? And how are they to know what is wanted unless they have practical and long-continued hard work in peace time to show as far as possible what are the requirements of war. It would be well to have a return called for of the horses laid up during the manoeuvres and the causes of their becoming ineffective. The conclusion to be arrived at is not whether they did too much, but how to fit them for equal or greater work without so many casualties. No one can say for an instant that a nation of riders and sportsman cannot match any troops in the world in all that pertains to horsemanship, including, as the word does, such training of the animal, such clothing and management of him as shall enable him to do the greatest amount of work with the least suffering. The peculiarity of English military horse equipment is that it is made as if to last for ever, and to carry unnecessary weight. In view of the active duties now required from cavalry, and the infrequency of great charges, it would appear that a thorough revision of equipment is called for, in order to decrease the dead weight as much as possible. Might it not be worth while to examine how far the equipment of the Marquis of Ailesbury's regiment answered the purpose of a campaign, as far as could be ascertained in the few days of the manoeuvres? We strongly suspect that all nations might improve their equipment, in the direction of lightness; and where could the subject be better studied than in the hunting stables of Great Britain? After many years' talking about it, the infantry soldier's knapsack has been materially lightened, and the weight distributed so as to save his vital organs from the strain formerly put upon them. What has been done for the man might now, with much wisdom, be done for the horse, setting as first of necessities the saving of labour, and leaving appearance to occupy the second place. Not that there is likely to be any real loss of good appearance, for it is a fact that half our ideas about smartness are formed by the habit of seeing particular costumes, and are now as

entirely matters of fashion as the trimming and shape of ladies' bonnets. We have an ideal of dress for the hunting field or deerstalking and the curious point of it is that the military costumes of our forefathers were much like the sporting dress of the present day. We imported stiffness into England, and have adhered to it with pertinacity, though other nations are freeing themselves fast from its chains, and though we, with our small army, can afford to make great changes in dress and equipment better than anybody. For instance, take the case of long boots for mounted men. What gentleman or farmer, or groom in England would adopt trousers and straps as a costume to ride across country or do rough work in? Everybody uses long boots of some kind, or breeches and gaiters, for any hard riding he may have to do; but on the top of this common sense comes a comical bit of prejudice, springing very likely from the racing necessity of having light men to ride our thoroughbreds. It is *de rigueur* in Great Britain for a sporting man to have thin legs, so we cling to the same idea for our brawny cavalry soldiers, and, when we adopt boots at last, we make them so tight that the unfortunate horsemen have to wait for days sometimes and snatch an opportunity when their feet are exceptionally cool and dry to pull them off. Then the difficulty is quoted against the principle of boots and not against the bootmakers, or rather boot buyers. Surely no sensible man will argue that thin legs are specially manly and soldierlike, or that pretty little ankles are generally considered an attribute of the sterner sex. Why then, in the name of common sense, should we think it "smart" to imitate them? What could be grander than the old suits of armour where the breadth of the feet was insisted upon? What more gallant or even foppish than Rupert's cavaliers? Yet they were dressed in the extremity of lossiness. No wise and experienced soldier would advocate ugly or poor-looking uniforms. Indeed, if you err at all it is on the side of ugliness and plainness. We maintain that a certain ease of dress is eminently soldier like, and that it is a grievous sin against good taste to attempt to hide the firm flesh and swelling muscle which become mature manhood better than a simulation of the slimness of boyhood. It is a fact that the long boots can never be popular so long as they are made tight. Then it is said, "But, how are the dismounted men to march in long boots?" The answer to this is that there ought to be hardly any dismounted men. The defensive party in cavalry affairs argue, in our opinion, in a vicious circle. They say that saddles must be heavy to carry, a heavy dead load, that boots must be tight for smartness, and that long boots are not good to march in on foot. We reply, your dead weight is too heavy; lighten it. Smartness is a word with a thousand meanings, and if easy-fitting boots are not smart they are manly and soldierlike, and may be made both comfortable and handsome. Far arguments on the score of dismounted men are of no account, for your dismounted men should be supplied with horses. The weakness of English cavalry regiments in the field is quite lamentable, considering the number of men paid and fed.

(To be continued.)

DEATH OF COL. DRUMMOND

Last night, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Drummond died at his residence in Portsmouth after a severe and lingering illness. In his demise

Kingston has to mourn the loss of one who has been a good citizen, a prominent man in public affairs and a genial, kind-hearted gentleman, who will be missed not less for social qualities than for the other valuable characteristics we have named.

The late Mr. Drummond came to Canada from Scotland in his youth, and for many years efficiently commanded one of the steamers of the firm of Messrs. Macpherson & Co., then wealthy and doing an extensive business. He afterwards left for Scotland with his newly wedded wife, and engaged in business Edinburgh with his father, a contractor and builder. It was during these years of his return to Auld Reekie, that the foundation of his firmest friendships with Kingstonsians was laid, for he accorded the heartiest welcome and most liberal hospitality to any one from Kingston, or indeed Canada, whom he had the fortune to meet on a visit to the classical city. His exceeding kindness was long remembered by the recipients. Again he returned to Canada, and after a brief sojourn at Brookville, once more made his home in Kingston, where it has had a permanency of over twenty years; for some time he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and succeeding these was appointed to the post of Bursar to Rockwood Asylum, a trust which he performed with a care and consistency very satisfactory to the Government, till within a few weeks of his death, when his illness prostrated him. For years he had suffered from Sciatica, and in his last days, while he was slowly sinking away, he was aware of his approaching end, and prepared to meet it. He died peacefully surrounded by members of his family, who have ministered, as only those to whom he was so dear could have done, to relieve the pangs and soften the afflictions of a deathbed.

As a public man, Col. Drummond was indeed prominent. For many years, since the death of his superior officer, the late Col. Jackson, he had commanded the Kingston Volunteer Field Battery and by his energy and discipline, maintained it as the best artillery corps in Canada. Very recently as a rare and especial mark of favor, for his service of 35 years as a volunteer, he was permitted to retire retaining his full rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He took a deep interest in the Kingston St. Andrew's Society, the Kingston Mechanics' Institute, and the Kingston Curling Club, and under his energetic Presidency of each of these institutions they attained their greatest prosperity. In the Masonic Order he was highly respected, being a member of St. John's Lodge, and for some time prior to his death having held the position of Representative in Canada of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. As journalists we have to mourn the death of one who was identified with Kingston newspaper management. But apart from his public usefulness, Col. Drummond was valued as a friend, for genial warm heartedness, was ever open to cheer those whom he ment, while enemies he had none. He leaves a sorrowing wife, two sons (now in Manitoba) and two daughters, one of whom is married to the Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Renfrew. His brothers are Messrs Andrew and George Drummond, the former of the Bank of Montreal, the latter in partnership with Mr. Redpath, in the wealthy Montreal firm. Mr. Redpath is also married to a sister of the lamented gentleman. The grief at his death will be extended over a wide circle, and that will be a deep public sorrow. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon privately, though the Volunteers and Masonic order would have paid the highest honors to his remains, were it not otherwise his wish.—*Kingston Whig*